

DAI

German Archaeological Institute
www.dainst.org





● Berlin Head Office
Eurasia Department / Orient Department

KAAK

RGK

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Madrid

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Departments and commissions of the German Archaeological Institute

The German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, or DAI) is Germany's most significant institution in the field of international archaeological research. While its work initially focused on the countries of the Mediterranean area and the Near East, today the institute is dedicated to conducting fundamental research around the world with the aim of deepening our understanding of historical cultures. The institute was founded under the name "Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica" by a circle of scholars, artists and diplomats in Rome on **21 April 1829**. Its purpose was to study and promote knowledge of ancient monuments and art, epigraphy and topography. In 1833 the institute's headquarters moved to Berlin. In 1871 it was made a Prussian state institution for three years before becoming the Imperial German Archaeological Institute in 1874.

Today the institute is a federal agency within the area of responsibility of the Foreign Office. Its head office is situated in Berlin and it maintains several commissions and departments in Germany and abroad. It currently employs about 250 researchers who carry out research in the fields of archaeology and allied sciences. Great importance is attached to the collaboration with colleagues from other countries; a great many projects take place in cooperation with institutions of the host countries. The departments and commissions run large specialised libraries, photo archives and other collections, which are at the disposal of scientists and students. The promotion of young researchers is another key concern of the DAI. The institute promotes scientific dialogue and publicises its work by means of congresses, colloquia and tours. Its research results also appear in numerous publications and the members of the DAI regularly report about their work in the media.

More information on the institute's activities can be found on the website: **www.dainst.org**.



Wiegand House, office of the president of the DAI, Berlin Dahlem

Since **1833**, the office of the president and the central administration of the DAI have been located in Berlin. This is also the base of the editing department, which is responsible for publications issued by the Head Office; the IT department, which ensures the provision of services to all branches of the DAI and is elaborating plans for the long-term back-up and interoperability of the institute's research data; the division of building archaeology, which conducts building research; and the natural science working group in the fields of archaeozoology, anthropology, archaeobotany and dendrochronology. The Head Office conducts scientific projects which deal with questions from the whole research spectrum of the institute.

Projects

Greece: Choregic votive offerings, Kako Plai, Olympia and its environment.

Italy: Rome (imperial palaces on the Palatine Hill), Reconstruction of the ancient cultural landscape of the Sarno basin, Poggiomarino.

Russian Federation: Taganrog (early Greek trading centre).

Serbia: Gamzigrad (late Roman imperial palace).

Other projects

Albania: Lissos.

Turkey: Selinus, Pergamon, Miletus, Didyma.

Saudi Arabia: Tayma.

Sudan: Meroë.

Migration and Mobility of the Greeks in the Archaic period.

Space and Power. Concepts of Space, Geography, and Politics in Classical Antiquity.

The Odyssey in late antiquity. Iconographic and literary reception.

Mosaic from the late Roman imperial palace of Felix Romuliana. Gamzigrad, Serbia (today Museum of Zaječar)

IT Projects

The image database of the DAI and the Archaeological Institute of the University of Cologne (www.arachne.uni-koeln.de/drupal/).

Guidelines on the collection of digital data (downloadable from www.dainst.org).

Development of a modular, web-based documentation system for archaeological field research projects (available at www.dainst.org).

The 3rd and 4th dimension in the archaeological geographical information system GIS.

The digital atlas of plants (www.pflanzenatlas.eu/).

CARARE, Connecting ARcheology and ARchitecture in Europeana (www.carare.eu).

DARIAH-DE, Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (www.dariah.eu).

Establishing of a competence center for research data in classical and ancient studies (DFG working group "Infrastrukturen in den Altertumswissenschaften").

Libraries and archives

The Libraries and Archives department, housed at the Head Office, coordinates eleven libraries and eight archives as well as the branches of the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology. These specialized libraries are intended to make information and literature available to German and foreign researchers in all fields of archaeology and classical studies. At present the total holdings of the libraries amount to about 900,000 volumes and about 4,500 current journals. The department also compiles highly regarded archaeological bibliographies which are in use worldwide. The archives represent unique sources of information on the archaeological sciences and classical studies as well as on the history of the DAI. The archive of the Head Office, for instance, comprises more than 250 bequests, approx. 25,000 letters from scholars, photos, glass plate negatives, drawings, watercolours and a great deal of other materials relating to the history of the institute, in addition to approx. 100 running metres of unarchived DAI material and a biographical collection.

Projects

OPAC and bibliographies: <http://opac.dainst.org/>

Archives: www.dainst.org/archives

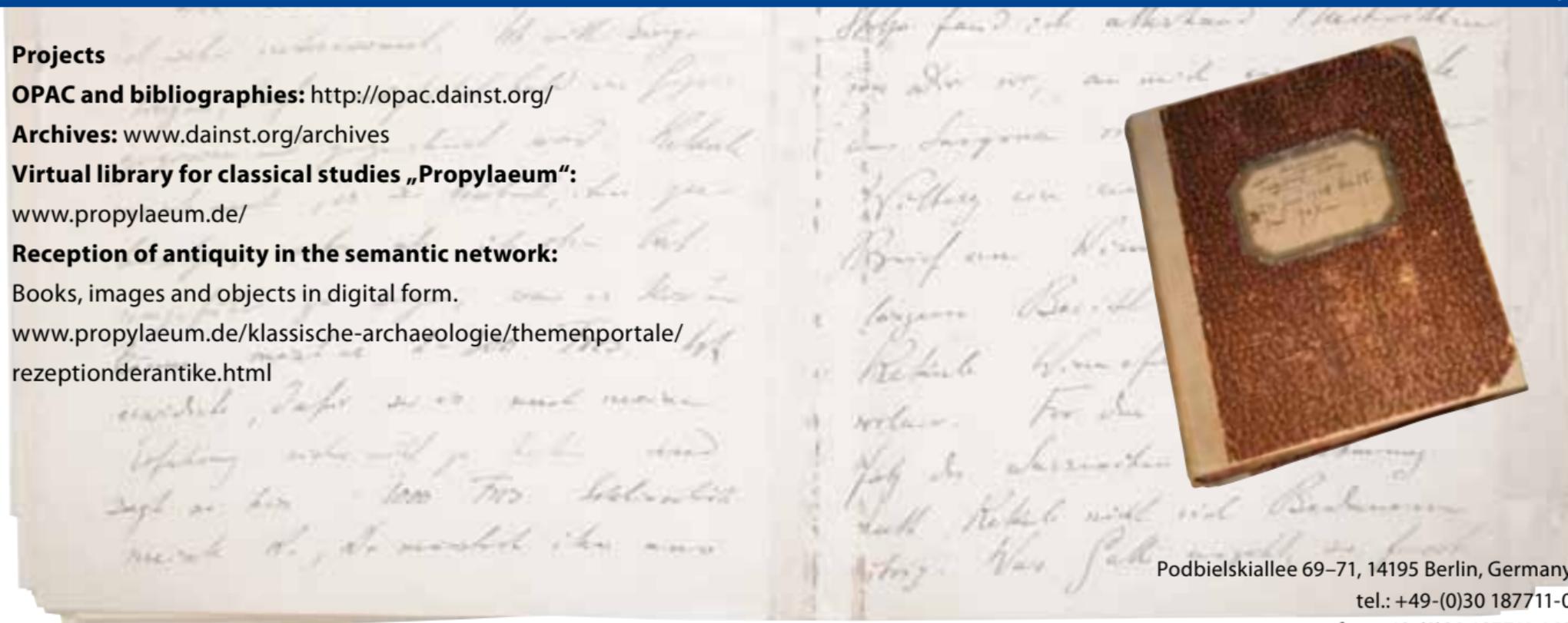
Virtual library for classical studies „Propylaeum“:
www.propylaeum.de/

Reception of antiquity in the semantic network:

Books, images and objects in digital form.

www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/themenportale/rezeptionderantike.html

Theodor Wiegand's personal journal



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View of the Forum Romanum, in the foreground the Temple of Jupiter

The Rome Department arose out of the Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica, founded in **1829**, and hence can be seen as the nucleus of the German Archaeological Institute. Its classical studies library is of great international significance. In addition, the department possesses one of the largest specialised photographic collections in Italy and extensive archives. Thanks to these research resources, numerous publications and organised events, the institute is a centre of international academic dialogue. The department concentrates on the archaeology of Italy and North Africa from prehistory to the Early Middle Ages.

The main topics of its research projects are settlement archaeology and urban development, as well as the architecture of power in Rome and its environs in the imperial era and late antiquity.

Projects (selected)

Albano/Castel Gandolfo (Latium): Villa of Domitian and military camp.

Apollonia (Albania): Theatre.

Chimtou (Tunisia), **Minturnae and Fabrateria Nova** (Latium):
Development of city centres and significance of different buildings.

Carthage (Tunisia): City excavations.

Metapont and Selinunt (Sicily): Agorae and processes of monumentalisation.

Rome: Roman Forum, Domus Aurea and imperial cult areas on the Campus Martius.

Syracuse: Epipolai and fortifications.

Pompeii, Via Vesuvio. Detail of the street paving

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Partial reconstruction of the Philippeion at Olympia

The department, established in **1874**, is housed in a building in central Athens which was commissioned by Heinrich Schliemann and built in classical style by the architects Wilhelm Dörpfeld and Ernst Ziller. The department maintains an important library and a large photographic collection whose origins date back to the foundation of the department.

Projects

Athens: Kerameikos (most important cemetery of ancient Athens, city wall with two main gates, houses, pottery workshops), urban research.

Kalapodi: Sanctuary with cult continuity from the Mycenaean period to the Roman imperial period.

Olympia: Sanctuary of Zeus; site of the Olympic Games in antiquity, numerous monumental buildings for cults and sport.

Tiryns: Mycenaean citadel with 'Cyclopean' walls, Bronze Age settlement, necropoleis (beehive and chamber tombs) (cooperation with the University of Heidelberg).

Island of Samos: Heraion (transregional sanctuary of the goddess Hera), important early Bronze Age settlement (cooperation with the University of Cyprus).

Triphylia: Investigations into settlement topography of Hellenistic poleis in southern Elis (Peloponnese).

Kakovatos: Early Mycenaean residence with tholos tombs (cooperation with the University of Freiburg and the Z' (7th) Ephorate of Prehistoric & Classical Antiquities, Greek Ministry of Culture).

Kleonai: Exploration of the ancient polis in Corinthia (Peloponnese) (cooperation with the University of Marburg and the LZ' (37th) Ephorate of Prehistoric & Classical Antiquities, Greek Ministry of Culture).

Miletus: Minoan and Mycenaean colony, Temple of Athena.

Detail of columns from the Temple of Zeus, destroyed by earthquakes in Late Antiquity

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Head of the horse of a gilded life-sized equestrian statue, Waldgirmes, Lahn-Dill district

In **1902**, the Roman-Germanic Commission was founded as an institution with its own statutes. The task of the commission is to carry out, promote and publish results from scientific research projects focusing on Europe from the earliest times to the Middle Ages. It works together closely with universities, museums and heritage organisations and maintains active contact with research institutes in other countries. Its specialised library on prehistory and early history is the largest in Europe and is open to German and foreign researchers.

Projects

Corpus of Roman finds in the European Barbaricum (CRFB).

EU projects

Sinking Coasts: Geosphere, Climate and Anthroposphere of the Holocene Southern Baltic Sea (SINCOS, www.sincos.org),

Lactase Persistence and the Cultural History of Europe (LeCHE),

Archaeology in Contemporary Europe (ACE),

Arcland (www.archaeolandscapes.eu),

SplashCOS (php.york.ac.uk/projects/splashcos/),

CEC – cradles of European Culture (eacea.ec.europa.eu/culture/.../01_list_selected_projects.pdf).

Germany:

Shipping and identity; Lahnau-Waldgirmes (foundation of a Roman town); Manching (Celtic oppidum); Slavs on the Elbe (www.elbslawen.de); Early monumentality and social differentiation in northern central Europe (www.monument.ufg.uni-kiel.de/schwerpunktprogramm/).

Maritime archaeology off the Poel peninsula, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Germany and France: Michelsberg-Transsekt.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Okolište (Neolithic tell settlement).

Bulgaria: Iatrus-Krivina (late Roman Limes fort).

Hungary: Langobardic burial ground of Szólád.

Iceland: Early Hanseatic settlement.

Malta: Maltese Temple Landscape Project.

Kosovo: Ulpiana (investigations into the imperial period).

Portugal: Vale de Rodrigo (megalithic tombs).

Scotland: Roman camp.

Serbia: Gamzigrad (late Roman imperial palace).

Slovakia: Settlement landscape in the middle Gran valley.

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Coffin of Imeni, 2nd half of the 12th Dynasty, Dra' Abu el-Naga

The Imperial German Institute of Egyptian Archaeology was founded in **1907** and was incorporated into the DAI in **1929**. It has the second largest archaeological library in the country, which is open to scholars from Egypt and abroad. The department, in cooperation with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities and international partners, carries out research into all eras of Egyptian history from prehistory to the modern period. The department's research programme has five principal topics:

- settlement and landscape history
- space and ritual: form and function
- lifeways, experience and cultural competence through time
- continuity, transformation and innovation
- perceptions of Egypt through time and their roles in the formation of identities in Egypt and Europe.

Projects

Abu Mena: Early Christian pilgrimage centre, tomb of St. Menas.

Abydos: Royal tombs of the early dynastic period, site of the cult of Osiris.

AEGARON: Ancient Egyptian Architecture Online (cooperation with UCLA).

Ancient Egyptian architectural elements: Technology and development.

Assuan: Necropolis of the 9th–12th cent.; Pharaonic rock inscriptions (cooperation with SCA).

Buto: Settlement archaeology in the north-west Nile Delta from prehistory to the Roman era.

Cairo: Domestic architecture of the 18th and 19th cent.

Dahshur: Pyramids, mortuary temples, pyramid towns and cemeteries of the Old and Middle Kingdoms.

Dra' Abu el-Naga: Royal and private necropolis of the 2nd Intermediate Period and the New Kingdom.

Coffin of Imeni, detail

Elephantine: Border town and trading post on Egypt's southern frontier (German-Swiss cooperation).

History of science: History of the DAI Cairo, 1900–1966.

Industrial architecture in Egypt, 19th and 20th cent.

Oasis of Siwa: Temple of the Oracle, palace, temple of Umm Ubayda.

Pharan (Sinai): Early Christian bishop's see.

Saqqara: Tomb of King Ninetjer (2nd Dyn.).

Sinai/Eastern Desert: Copper procurement in predynastic Egypt.

Theban Necropolis: Tombs of the nobles, mortuary temples, monastery of Deir el-Bachit (cooperation with LMU Munich).

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Restored rotunda of the Red Hall at Pergamon

The Istanbul Department was founded in **1929** on the centenary of the DAI. Since **1989** it has been housed in a section of the building formerly belonging to the German embassy. The scope of its work extends from the prehistory of Anatolia and Thrace to the Ottoman period. In addition to a variety of archaeological and preservation projects, the department conducts interdisciplinary research on issues of cultural history in the framework of scientific colloquia and networks.

Projects

Aizanoi: Hellenistic-Roman city and Byzantine settlement (cooperation with the University of Freiburg).

Didyma: Temple of Apollo and Sacred Road (cooperation with the University of Halle).

Elaia: Pergamon's main harbour (cooperation with the Universities of Kiel and Marburg).

Germia: Byzantine pilgrimage site, architectural documentation and survey.

Göbekli Tepe: Early Neolithic mountain sanctuary.

Hattuša/Bogazköy: Capital of the Hittite empire (cooperation with Erfurt Technical College, the Academy of Science in Mainz, the University of Edinburgh and the Middle East Technical University of Ankara).

Istanbul: Urban topography in the Byzantine and Ottoman periods, Wooden houses.

Reconstruction of a section of the city wall of Hattuša

Miletus: Ancient city (cooperation with the University of Bochum).

Oinoanda: Roman city with spectacular inscription finds (cooperation with the University of Cologne).

Pergamon: Hellenistic-Roman city, investigations in the surrounding area, Red Hall conservation project (cooperation with the Universities of Munich and Freiburg, Karlsruhe and Köln).

Priene: Hellenistic city, sanctuaries (cooperation with the University of Frankfurt am Main).

Scientific network: Change of epochs and historical transformation processes in Anatolia.

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Monte do Facho/Cangas do Morrazo, Galicia, Spain

Founded in **1943**, the Madrid Department has been housed since 1954 in a Bauhaus-style residential building complex on the northern edge of the centre of Madrid. Since 1983 it occupies three buildings. The sphere of work is the archaeology of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco from prehistoric times to the early Middle Ages. The library of the Lisbon Branch, which was closed in 1999, is on permanent loan to the Portuguese heritage council.

Projects

Spain:

- Córdoba (Islamic villa).
- Los Castillejos de Alcorrín (late Bronze Age settlement).
- Mérida (forum).
- Munigua (Hispano-Roman city).
- Tharsis (Iron Age mining centre).
- Ullastret (Iberian settlement cluster).

Morocco:

- Mogador (island with Phoenician outposts and Roman villa, collaborative project with the KAAK).

Thematic projects:

- Ivory in the 3rd and 2nd mill. BC.
- Archaeometric investigations of Phoenician ceramics.
- Sacred sites and rural sanctuaries.
- Romanisation of indigenous sanctuaries in the west of the Iberian Peninsula.
- Roman villas in Hispania and Galicia.

Detail of the Islamic fountain basin from Al-Rumaniya

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S. Miguel da Motta/Alandroal (Portugal). Discovery of Roman votive statues

Since **2009** the DAI research unit Lissabon is situated within the IGESPAR (Portuguese Institute for Architectural and Archaeological Heritage). In exchange Portuguese archaeologists receive research grants which was signed in a memorandum. The research unit continues the tradition of DAI activity in Portugal, which from 1971 to 1999 was conducted by a branch of the Madrid Department.

Projects

Cabeço das Fráguas: Sanctuary and settlement.

Centum Celas: Roman temple.

São Miguel da Motta: Sanctuary of Endovellicus.

Sizandro and Alcabrichel/Torres Vedras: Copper Age settlement clusters.

Zambujal/Torres Vedras: Copper Age fortifications.

Semi-circular bastions from the Bronze Age, characteristic for the Iberian Peninsula, Zajumbal (plan drawing)

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Honorary monument at the Forum of Segobriga, Hispania Citerior

The commission was established in Munich in **1951** with its own statutes and its own scientific council. In 1967 it was incorporated into the German Archaeological Institute. The commission focuses on all aspects of ancient history, from Mycenaean times to Late Antiquity. We specialize in, but are not limited to studies based on epigraphy, numismatics, papyrology, historical topography and archaeological material as a source of historical knowledge. The commission's Jacobi Scholarship, funded amongst other sources by the Henkel Foundation, enables PhD students of ancient history to work in its library for periods of 2-3 months.

Projects

Corpus of Documents of Roman Rule (CURH) (inscriptions and papyri),

Publication of the series **"The state treaties of antiquity"**,

Sympolity and synoikism (urban consolidation processes in the Hellenistic period),

Corpus of Roman lead ingots (in cooperation with Bochum Mining Museum).

Spain and Portugal:

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum II²
(inscriptions of ancient Hispania).

Inscription on a sarcophagus, 2nd cent. AD (detail), Tyberissos, Turkey

Turkey:

Founding traditions of the cities of Asia Minor,
Supplement to the corpus of Greek inscriptions of Lycia
(Tituli Asiae Minoris II),
Inscriptions from Aizanoi and Pergamon,
Coin finds from Pergamon,
Urban and regional history of Pamphylia and Pisidia
(corpora of coins, inscriptions).

North Africa:

Coins found at DAI excavations.

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Roman Temple of Jupiter, Baalbek, Lebanon

The DAI's archaeological research in the Near East is coordinated by the Orient Department, which was established in **1996** and has its central office in Berlin. There are branches in Baghdad, Sana'a and Damascus. Its work concentrates on sites and landscapes of the Near East that are significant in terms of cultural history, whether they be prehistoric settlements and sanctuaries, centres of early Mesopotamian civilisations, oases and caravan stations on the Incense Route and its hinterland, cities of the Hellenistic-Roman period or settlements and structures from the late classical and Islamic periods. The department is committed to the preservation of ancient cultural heritage in all the host countries and supports local institutions in restoration and further education projects.

Projects

Ethiopia:

Wuqro/Mekaber Ga'ewa

(Ethio-Sabaeen temple of the god Almaqah, 1st mill. BC).

Jordan:

Gadara/Umm Qais (Hellenistic-Roman city of the Decapolis),

Tall Hujayrat al-Ghuzlan (metallurgical centre of the 4th mill. BC).

Lebanon:

Baalbek (sanctuary, Roman and medieval architecture),

Tell Burak (Bronze Age and Phoenician settlement).

Saudi Arabia:

Tayma (oasis and trading post from the 2nd mill. BC to 1st mill. AD),

Oasis settlements in northern and north-western Arabia

(hydrological innovations and the organisation of political spaces from the 2nd mill. BC to 1st mill. AD).

Libation altar from the Temple of Almaqah in Wuqro, Ethiopia

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Uruk-Warka, Centre of the city (photo taken in 2008)

The DAI opened a department in Baghdad in **1955**, providing an institutional basis for the German excavations in Iraq in progress since 1887. In 1996 it became a branch of the newly established Orient Department. The branch undertakes research into Mesopotamian cultures from prehistoric times to the Islamic Middle Ages. At present the Baghdad Branch is not staffed; ongoing projects are coordinated from Berlin. The preservation of endangered archaeological sites and scientific collaborations are currently the chief concerns of the branch. In terms of research, the main focus lies on the archaeology of southern Iraq from the 4th to the 1st mill. BC.

Projects

Uruk/Warka: Important administrative, religious and political centre from the 4th mill. BC to the 4th cent. AD, scientific centre in the 1st mill. BC; research on the urban structure.

Sippar: Political and cultural centre of the 2nd and 1st mill. BC (cooperation with the University of Baghdad).

Wadi Hauran: Petroglyphs and Neolithic settlement.

Erbil: Documentation of a Neo-Assyrian tomb (cooperation with the Directorate of Antiquities, Erbil).

Vessels for grave goods from a Neo-Assyrian tomb, Erbil, Iraq



For address, see Orient Department, Berlin
orient@dainst.de

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Temple of Almaqah at Sirwah, 7th cent. BC

Established in **1978**, the Sanaa Branch developed out of the Yemen Expedition of the DAI and is organized as a branch of the Orient Department since **1996**. Its work covers archaeological, architectural, philological and art historical research in Southern Arabia from prehistoric to Islamic times. Since 2009 culture contacts between Southern Arabia and Ethiopia form a further research focus.

In addition, the Sanaa Branch is involved in projects aimed at preserving Yemen's and Ethiopia's cultural heritage and developing tourism.

Projects Yemen

Marib: Capital of the Sabaean Kingdom.

District of Marib: Planning of the provincial museum.

Oasis of Marib: Survey of the oasis, ancient irrigation system, cemetery of the Awām Temple, Bar'ān Temple.

Al Mabna: Early Sabaean settlement and dam system from late antiquity.

Sirwah: Sabaean city and oasis.

Jabal al-'Awd: Early Himyarite mountain settlement.

Khawlan: Iron Age city of Tan'im in the eastern highlands, survey of the settlement history of Khawlan.

Projects Ethiopia

Yeha: Centre of the Ethio-Sabaean kingdom of Di'amat.

Hawelti: Ethio-Sabaean settlement and cultic site.

Record of the deeds of a Sabaean ruler ca. 715 BC (detail)

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Qasr al-'Azam/Hama

The Damascus Branch, established in **1980**, carries out fundamental archaeological research of prehistoric and historical cultures in Syria, working in close cooperation with the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums. Other main areas of its work are the conservation of ancient monuments and their inclusion in tourism development schemes.

Projects

Shir: Late Neolithic settlement.

Orontes Survey: Settlement history in prehistoric and historic times.

Raphanae: Roman garrison of a legion, Roman-Byzantine city.

Shayzar/Larissa: Medieval town, Hellenistic settlement.

Hama: Ottoman old town.

Resafa: Early Christian pilgrimage site, early Islamic caliphal residences.

Qreiye/Ayyash: Roman fort on the Euphrates.

Qanawat/Kanatha: Roman city.

Damascus: Ottoman old town.

Palmyra: Hellenistic settlement.

„Seraglio“ in Qanawat/Kanatha

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Gold votive gifts from Prohear, Cambodia

The commission was established on the occasion of the Institute's 150th anniversary in **1979**. It undertakes archaeological research in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Its scientific mission is to provide archaeological support for research into the history of mankind, which followed an altogether different course beyond Europe and the classical civilisations of the old world. Recently it has conducted fundamental research on general themes.

Projects

International research project: Studies in ancient water management and hydraulic architecture.

Chile: Isla de Pascua/Easter Island (research on access and utilization of natural resources).

Peru: Geoglyphs of the Nasca Culture, Andean Transect, settlement dynamic between the Pacific coast and the Altiplano.

Bolivia: Llanos de Moxos (pre-Spanish occupation).

Morocco: Prehistory of the eastern Rif Mountains, Phoenicians in Mogador (together with the Madrid Department).

Sri Lanka: Tissamaharama (royal residence with residential district and craft district), Godavaya (camp site of a hunter/gatherer group).

Mongolia: Karakorum (palace and palace city), Harbalgas/Kharabalgasun (Uyghur capital).

Vietnam: Go O Chua (early salt production centre).

Cambodia: Prohear (Iron Age cemetery).

West Pacific: This project is in the process of being set up.

Statue group of Ahu Tongariki, Isla de Pascua/Easter Island

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Clay statuettes of Buddhas, 13th/14th cent. from Karakorum

At the suggestion of the Mongolian Academy and on the initiative of the KAAK, the decision was taken in **2005** to set up a research unit in Ulaanbaatar. Thanks to the generous assistance of the Theodor-Wiegand-Gesellschaft e.V., an apartment was acquired in the vicinity of the Archaeological Institute and in **2007** the centre was formally opened in the presence of the president of the Mongolian Academy and the German ambassador. The KAAK research unit, which can accommodate 2–3 scientists, provides a base for research stays and for ongoing DAI expeditions in Mongolia.

Projects

Karakorum (Mongolian-German Karakorum Expedition):

Since 2006 research in the ancient Mongolian capital Karakorum has concentrated on the northern quarter and on the monastery quadrangle of Erdene Zuu, the presumed site of the palace city of Karakorum as investigations have demonstrated in 2005/6.

Orkhon valley (Mongolian-German Orkhon Expedition):

Research in the Orkhon valley focuses on Karabalgasun, the capital of the Uyghur khanate (744–840), as well as workshop and kiln sites and Uyghur burial places. After a comprehensive survey of the city in 2007 (airborne laser scanning and terrestrial 3D surveys), the KAAK has been excavating at Karabalgasun in close collaboration with the Mongolian Academy since 2009.

City of Karabalgasun

Address of the research unit

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Scythian princely grave mound (Tuva, Russian Federation).
Golden panther figures fastened to the cloth

The Eurasia Department was founded in **1995**. The department conducts research into reciprocal influences between the nomadic and sedentary cultures of the Eurasian Steppe and the adjacent region to the south from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages. The geographical area of the department's work encompasses the territory of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirgistan and Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mongolia and China.

Projects

Romania: Pietrele (Copper Age settlement on the Lower Danube).

Turkey: Aşağı Pınar (Neolithic settlement in Thrace).

Ukraine and Republic of Moldova:

Cultures of the 4th mill. BC in the north-west Black Sea region, Brooches and brooch costumes of the north Pontic steppe, Vojtenki (ancient settlement).

Russian Federation:

Kepoi (ancient city on the Taman Peninsula), Kislovodsk (landscape archaeology in the north Caucasus), Ergeninskij (Bronze Age cemetery on the Kalmykian steppe), Stavropol (Bronze Age in the north Caucasus). Tartas (Bronze Age cemetery in Siberia).

Kazakhstan: Large kurgans in the region of Zhetysay.

Georgia: Aruchlo (settlement of the 6th mill. BC), Tachtı Perda (Bronze Age settlement).

Uzbekistan:

Bandixon (a prehistoric and ancient settlement cluster), Kurganzol (Hellenistic fortification).

Tajikistan:

Bronze and Iron Age find-sites in south-west Tajikistan
Votive practice in Hellenistic and Kushan-period Bactria.

Azerbaijan: Kamiltepe (neolithic settlement).

Turkmenistan: Gonur Tepe (Bronze Age settlement).

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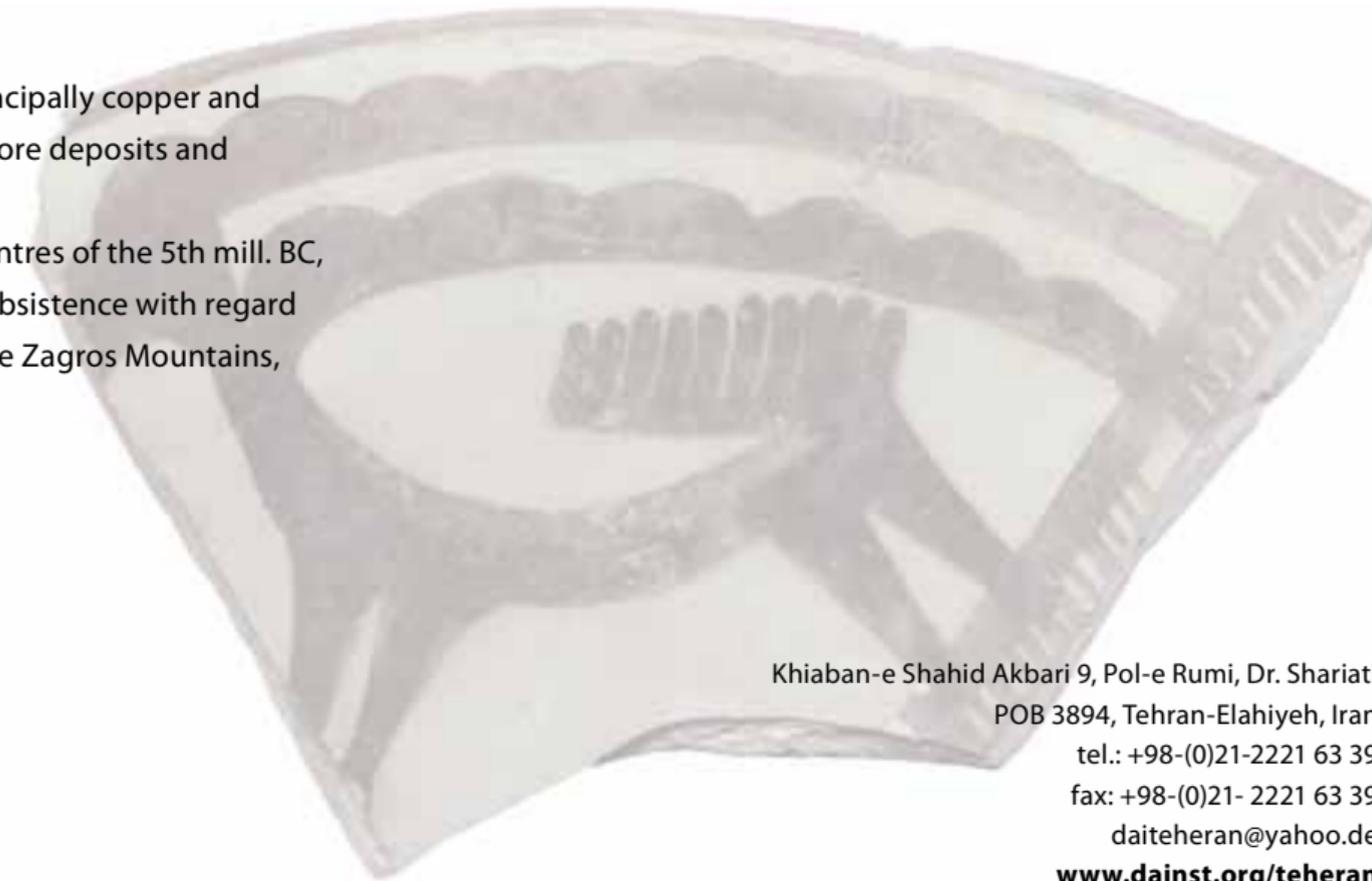
Darre-ye Bolaghi, valley before flooding

The Teheran Department, established in **1961**, became a branch of the Eurasia Department in 1996. Until 1979 it conducted excavations in the great Sasanid sanctuary of Takht-i Suleiman and the Urartian citadel of Bastam. The Teheran Branch disposes over more than 10,000 books in its scientific library and a special photographic archive in Berlin. Within the scope of Research Cluster 2, fieldwork projects are being conducted to examine the utilization of natural resources and innovations. In collaboration with Iranian colleagues, the Branch is engaged in rescue excavations in the flood zone of the dam at Darre-ye Bolaghi. Training young archaeologists in Iran and supervising Iranian Ph.D. students in Germany constitute another focus of the Branch's activities.

Projects

Arisman: Prehistoric industrial settlement, principally copper and silver production, excavation and surveying of ore deposits and ancient mining remains.

Darre-ye Bolaghi/Fars: Pottery production centres of the 5th mill. BC, investigation of the way of life and means of subsistence with regard to the emergence of nomadic pastoralism in the Zagros Mountains, geoarchaeological investigations.



Ceramic of the Bakun period (5th mill. BC)

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Traditional stone architecture of the Qiang in east Sichuan, fortified village of Taoping

With the establishment of the Beijing Branch Office in November **2009** the DAI is pursuing the aim of extending its long-standing cooperation with Chinese archaeologists. The branch aims to promote the study of China's ancient culture and the protection of cultural heritage by scientists from both countries.

The latest research results are presented in both German and English in the new book series „Archaeology in China“ which aims to disseminate knowledge of Chinese archaeology. This includes archaeological discoveries, transregional comparisons of individual finds and cultures as well as natural scientific analyses and reconstructions of landscape and climate.

Projects

Advanced training and professional development of young Chinese and German archaeologists in surveying and excavating technologies, find documentation, site conservation and cultural-anthropological interpretation.

Joint research projects with Chinese partner institutions on the settlement history of north China from the Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages in relation to landscape and climate change. The projects are intended to encourage the natural science analysis of finds and the preservation of cultural monuments in China.

Organisation of a series of lectures „Bridging Eurasia“ 跨越欧亚 in Beijing, presenting the archaeology of Europe to a Chinese audience.

Herds moving from their summer pastures in the Altai Mountains down into the valleys for the winter

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Tall Zirā'a in northern Jordan (spring 2008)

The German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (DEI) was founded in **1900**. It is a public-law foundation administered by the Protestant Church and since 2006 it has been a research unit of the German Archaeological Institute. The DEI operates branches in Jerusalem and Amman and cooperates closely with Jordanian, Palestinian, Israeli and international researchers. Its libraries and archives and also its projects are open to guests and personnel of partner organisations.

The aim of the DEI is to study the Holy Land with its eventful history, diverse cultures and religions and to communicate its findings to an academic audience and the general public.

Projects

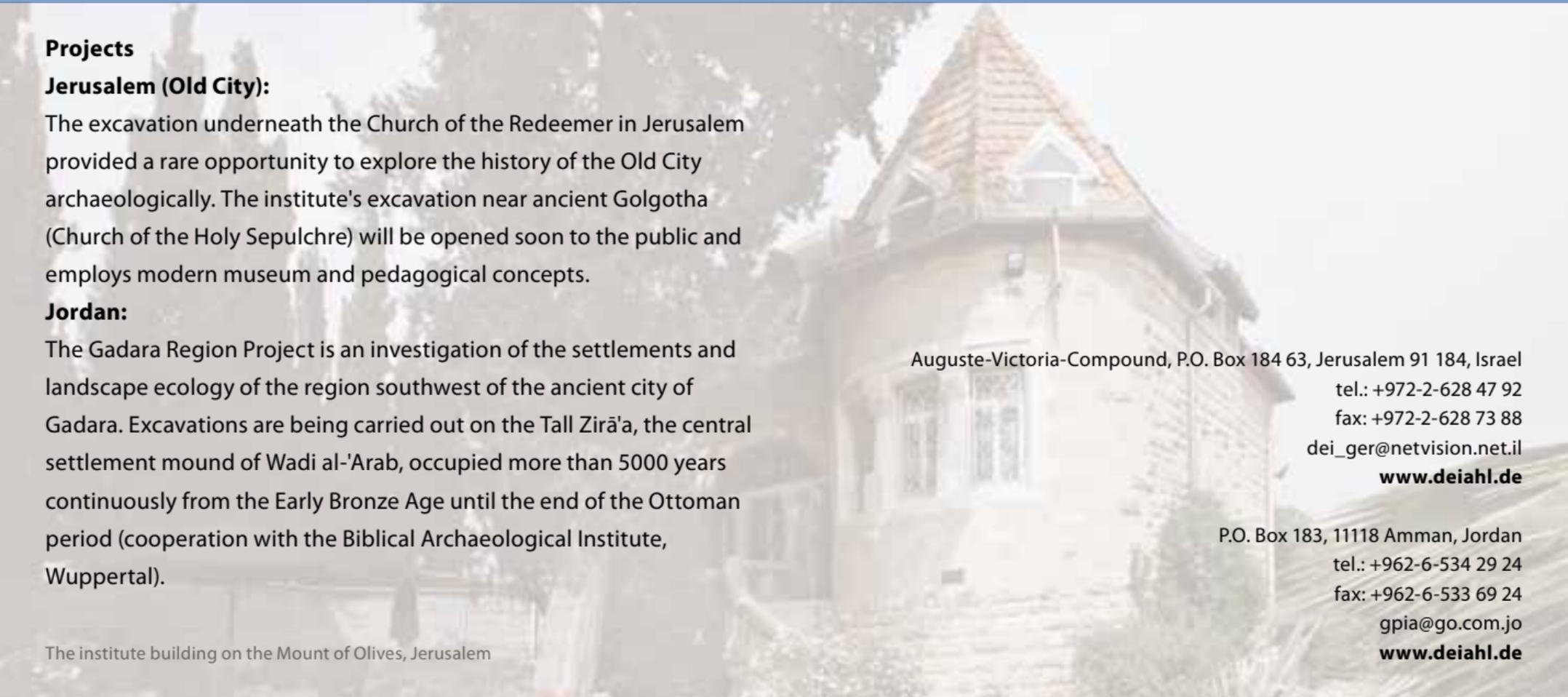
Jerusalem (Old City):

The excavation underneath the Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem provided a rare opportunity to explore the history of the Old City archaeologically. The institute's excavation near ancient Golgotha (Church of the Holy Sepulchre) will be opened soon to the public and employs modern museum and pedagogical concepts.

Jordan:

The Gadara Region Project is an investigation of the settlements and landscape ecology of the region southwest of the ancient city of Gadara. Excavations are being carried out on the Tall Zirā'a, the central settlement mound of Wadi al-'Arab, occupied more than 5000 years continuously from the Early Bronze Age until the end of the Ottoman period (cooperation with the Biblical Archaeological Institute, Wuppertal).

The institute building on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem



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