



Most of the personal research undertaken by **CAROL MEYER** in the past year concerned ancient Near Eastern glass, an artifact category too often skimpily published by excavations and hence drastically underutilized. Her monograph on the Roman through Islamic Glass excavated by the American Center for Oriental Research team at Jerash (Jordan) appeared in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research Supplement 25*. This is the first large, stratigraphically excavated glass corpus from Jordan to be published. A preliminary report on the glass (New Kingdom and later) from the Thutmose I Treasury at the Montu Temple, Karnak, was prepared for inclusion with the report on the excavations by Jean and Helen Jacquet. After leaving Chicago House in April, Meyer spent two weeks at the Institute of Archaeology in London, with partial support from that Institute, studying glass from Tell Nebi Mend, Syria. Trench V on



the high mound yielded a valuable series of Hellenistic to Roman ribbed bowls. Material from the low mound, Trench X, was almost exclusively Byzantine and when published it will constitute the first large, excavated Byzantine corpus from Syria.

In Chicago in May, Meyer gave a talk on the work of the Epigraphic Survey to the Society of Women Geographers. Over the summer a paper on the development of crown or bull's-eye window panes was proofed for publication. The paper advances a 6th century (Justinian) rather than 4th century (Constantinian) date and suggests a link to Justinian's imperial building program. Another article, discussing a frequency distribution of Jerash glass types, was submitted to the *Annals of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*. A longer report on the glass collected by the Southern Ghors and Northeast 'Araba Archaeological Survey, conducted by Burton MacDonald, was completed and is scheduled to appear in 1989. The survey glass was an opportunity to date the collection sites independently and then check the glass dating against the pottery and other dating evidence. Study continues on the massive glass corpus from Donald Whitcomb's Aqaba site in Jordan, and when completed it will constitute a primary corpus of Abbasid glass.