

You are cordially invited to attend this seminar to be held on

**Wednesday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 16:00**  
**Room 103, Engineering Class (Kitot) Building**

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**Analysis of Ancient Near Eastern Clay Tablets using p-ED-XRF  
and a Portable Petrographic Laboratory**

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**Prof. Yuval Goren**

The Laboratory for Comparative Microarchaeology,  
Tel Aviv University

<http://humanities.tau.ac.il/segel/ygoren/>

**A**ncient Near Eastern archives of cuneiform texts contain tablets whose origin is unknown. Letters often do not contain the name or address of the sender. Moreover, the location of some ancient Near Eastern countries and cities has not yet been clearly established. The lecture will present the results of a comprehensive research program that intends to fill this gap through a systematic material study of clay cuneiform tablets from some of the major archives of Near Eastern texts using minimally intrusive and NDT mineralogical and elemental methods. During over a decade, this ongoing study was able to address and illuminate many problems regarding the geographical history, transfer of language and culture, and numerous other archaeological and historical questions.

## Biosketch



Yuval Goren is Professor of Archaeology at Tel Aviv University where he is teaching for twenty years. He joined the faculty of Tel Aviv University after graduating at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

He served as the Head of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures and as Vice Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of Tel Aviv University.

Goren was the initiator and head of the graduate program in Archaeology and Archaeomaterials and the Laboratory for Comparative Microarchaeology at Tel Aviv University.

His research focuses on early technology and provenance of ceramic materials using mineralogical and geochemical methods. His research focuses on the nature of the international interactions in the Mediterranean basin as indicated by the provenance and transfer of ceramics and documents during the 3rd-1st millennia BC, as well as the earliest complex technologies (plasters, ceramics, metallurgy) in the Levant.