

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

RICHARD H. BEAL spent 2021–22 updating the manuscripts for the words in the T volume of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD). Many of these manuscripts were written more than two decades ago, and in the meantime many more tablets, much new research, and many more editions of texts have appeared. A few words with many attestations were never finished, and Beal had to finish them. A few dictionary entries either were never written or were lost in moving from one computer system to another, so drafts of these entries have now been written. While going through these dictionary entries, Beal also put them into proper CHD editorial style, which will save time later. Some 188 words had modifications, large or small, made over the course of the year.

This year Beal’s “Open Your Ears and Listen! The Role of the Senses among the Hittites” appeared as a chapter in the *Routledge Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Allison Thomason and the OI’s own Kiersten Neumann. The chapter discusses the eyes, ears, mouth, and nose along with the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells that a Hittite would have encountered in the course of life, especially in the many festivals held for the gods throughout the year.

Appearing this year in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* was Beal’s review of Gary Beckman’s *The Hittite Gilgamesh*, an edition of the Akkadian, Hittite, and Hurrian pieces of the Gilgamesh story found at Boğazköy. These copies are important because they form a bridge between the Old Babylonian versions and the Neo-Assyrian version and also seem to be a little more interested in events closer to Anatolia.

Beal also worked on a review of Tayfun Bilgin’s *Officials and Administration in the Hittite World*.

In 2022, more than fifty years after the publication of his 1967 volume, *ŠĀ.ZI.GA: Ancient Mesopotamian Potency Incantations*, **ROBERT BIGGS** has followed up by addressing the interpretation of a group of these texts from the mid-second millennium BCE. The article has been accepted by a journal in France. Although he retired several years ago, Biggs remains actively engaged in the publication of cuneiform texts from OI excavations in Iraq.

For the use of the Electronic Babylonian Literature project in Munich (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität), **JOHN BRINKMAN** has been preparing the eighth edition of his Mesopotamian chronology, first published in 1964, which is now appearing in sections as the revisions progress. The most difficult part of this work will be the recalibrating of the Middle Assyrian lunar calendar with the Middle Babylonian solar calendar in an attempt to approximate absolute dates for the Late Bronze Age. Brinkman has also been editing his catalog and notes on the more than 11,000 Kassite-period tablets from Nippur housed in the Istanbul Archaeological Museums and in the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in conjunction with a shared project with the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom). A smaller item occupying his attention is

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preparing a study of an unpublished legal text from the time of the Babylonian king Adad-šuma-ušur (1216–1187 BC), a reign from which few cuneiform sources are known.

FRED M. DONNER feels busier than ever despite having retired, as long planned, in September 2020 at the height of the coronavirus pandemic. He has no regular teaching duties but continues to advise several graduate students, including three who completed dissertations this year: Adam Flowers, Kyle Longworth, and Mohammad Sagha.

Donner spent considerable time over the past year editing the papers presented at a conference held at the University of Chicago in spring 2017. They were published, with Rebecca Hasselbach-Andee as coeditor, in June 2022 in the OI's Late Antique and Medieval Islamic Near East series as *Scripts and Scripture: Writing and Religion in Arabia circa 500–700 CE*.

He is now beginning the final editorial work on another set of conference papers, from the conference “Industry and Industrialism in the Late Antique and Early Islamic Near East” held under the auspices of the OI in October 2018. In May 2022, he and co-organizer Prof. Richard Payne convened another conference at the University of Chicago's Center in Paris, “Labor in the Late Antique and Medieval Islamic Near East,” originally planned to be held in Chicago in May 2020. COVID-19 had forced the repeated postponement of this event, and the venue was finally shifted to Paris because most participants were in Europe this spring. These two events are part of a series of conferences on the economic history of the late antique and medieval Islamic Near East made possible through the generous support of Prof. Guity Nashat.

Donner presented a lecture titled “The Changing Face of Early Islamic History” at Macalester College in Saint Paul, Minnesota, on April 4, 2022; at Princeton University (as a Faber Lecture) on April 14, 2022; and at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna on June 28, 2022. In fall 2021, Donner was elected president of the International Qur'anic Studies Association (IQSA) for a two-year term. He delivered his first presidential address at the IQSA annual meeting in Palermo, Sicily, in September 2022.

FRANÇOIS GAUDARD completed his twenty-eighth year as a member of the OI scholarly community. His second article in his series dedicated to the study of the OI Museum funerary shrouds from the Greco-Roman period, dealing with shroud OIM E4789, was published in a Festschrift in honor of Richard Jasnow (see below). From an iconographic point of view, this fragment provides us with an interesting depiction of Anubis as a falcon.

Gaudard was invited by Prof. Georgios K. Giannakis to prepare an updated version of his Rosetta Stone entry, originally published in the *Encyclopedia of Ancient Greek Language and Linguistics*, for a new and expanded encyclopedia titled *Encyclopedia of Greek Language and Linguistics*, which will also cover later stages of Greek (Postclassical, Medieval, and Modern Greek).

Gaudard has been working on various articles, including the following:



Shroud OIM E4789.

- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part II: Shroud OIM E4789.” In *One Who Loves Knowledge: Studies in Honor of Richard Jasnow*, edited by Betsy Bryan, Mark Smith, Christina Di Cerbo, Marina Escolano-Poveda, and Jill S. Waller, 187–96. Material and Visual Culture of Ancient Egypt 6. Atlanta: Lockwood Press, 2022.
- “Seth the Gleaming One.” To be published in a Festschrift in honor of Robert Ritner.
- “Rosetta Stone.” To be published in the *Encyclopedia of Greek Language and Linguistics*.
- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part III: Shroud OIM E4788 (= OIM E42046).” In preparation.
- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part IV: Shroud OIM E4787.” In preparation.

PETRA M. GOEDEGEBUURE spent much of the year teaching seven courses and serving on numerous committees. But for her, the return to campus also stimulated both new and old research. First addressing her new research, Goedegebuure presented virtually on Hittite literature in December 2021 at the 11th International Congress of Hittitology in Turkey; she argued for the presence of an elaborate ring composition in an Old Hittite myth through her paper “Hittite High-Literature: Ring-Compositions in the Myth ‘The Disappearance of Telipinu (CTH 324).” At the other end of the spectrum, Goedegebuure was invited to the 41st East Coast Indo-European Conference at Harvard University, where she presented “Digging for Data: A Formal-Semantic and Propositional Logical Approach to Focus in Hittite” in June 2022. Detecting focus, the most important piece of information in a clause, is notoriously difficult to do in dead languages. Goedegebuure has found a way to circumvent the problem by creating a new focus equation using logic:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \forall x(\mathbf{B}(x) \rightarrow x = \mathbf{F}) = \forall x(\neg(x = \mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \neg\mathbf{B}(x)) \\ \forall x(\neg\mathbf{B}(x)) = \neg\exists x(\mathbf{B}(x)) \end{array}}{\forall x(\mathbf{B}(x) \rightarrow x = \mathbf{F}) = \forall x(\neg(x = \mathbf{F})) \rightarrow \neg\exists x(\mathbf{B}(x))}$$

This equation does represent language, but it would take up too much space in this report to explain how.

For volume T of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD), Goedegebuure researched the Luwian word *tiššā(i)-* and established its meaning as “to match.” Queen Puduhepa used this Luwian word in her statement to Ramesses II—“The people of Hatti often speak about my match!”—even though she had just used the equivalent Hittite expression. Hittitologists believe that the population of the Hittite state spoke Luwian in the thirteenth century BCE, but without any direct evidence. Goedegebuure argued that Puduhepa now provides that direct evidence in her paper “‘The people of Hatti often speak about my match!’: The Luwian Verb *tiššā(i)-* ‘to shape; to ready; to arrange, align; to match,’” presented at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in March 2022 in Boston.

Goedegebuure continued her research on the Luwian inscription *Türkmen-Karahöyük 1*, found by her colleagues James Osborne and Michele Massa in 2019. On that topic she gave a virtual talk titled “The Luwian Inscription *Türkmen Karahöyük 1*” as the inaugural speaker for the Anatolian Seminar Series at Oxford University in November 2021 and presented “The State of Hieroglyphic

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Puduhepa: An Anatolian Superhero (2020)—a short film directed by Barış Özcan (<https://www.facebook.com/CorumFace/photos/a.10151836962922916/10157580470452916/>).

Writing in the Mid–Late 8th c. BCE: Resisting and Emulating Empire” at the “Phrygia Between the East and the West” conference in Pavia, Italy, in April 2022.

Goedegebuure very much enjoyed writing “Magic in Hittite Society: For Kings, Queens, and Commoners Alike” for the OI member magazine *News & Notes*, though she did so for a very sad occasion: the passing of her colleague Robert Ritner. For Goedegebuure’s work on the CHD, see the separate project report.

DOUGLAS INGLIS was thrilled to join the OI this year as a postdoctoral fellow. Inglis is a maritime archaeologist and received his PhD in 2020 from the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University. He is currently preparing his dissertation, “The Abusir Boat-Burial,” for publication. The study describes the 2015 discovery and excavation of a third-millennium BCE funerary boat from Egypt and demonstrates previously overlooked patterns of social and technological transformation.

With the OI postdoctoral fellowship moving to a teaching-focused format, Inglis spent fall 2021 preparing classes. In addition to teaching “Ancient Empires III: The Egyptian Empire of the New Kingdom,” he also developed a new course, “Maritime Archaeology and Shipwrecks of the Ancient World.” The class explored the seafaring traditions that emerged in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean during the Bronze Age, and it drew undergraduate and graduate students from a wide array of departments. Themes included underwater excavation, the interpretation of shipwrecks, ship construction, and the impact of seafaring on ancient society. Due to the success of the course, Inglis will be teaching “Maritime Archaeology and Shipwrecks II: The Iron and Classical Ages” next year. He has also proposed a course on “Digital Imaging and Modeling in Archaeology,” which will cover 3D recording, 3D printing, and digital illustration.

In addition to teaching, Inglis presented a paper, “The Endeavor of the Red Sea,” at the 2021 annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research. The paper explores the entangled web interactions that made seafaring in the Red Sea possible and investigates how these entanglements led to advances in technology and new expressions of power. He also gave public lectures on the discovery and excavation of the Abusir boat for the Breasted Society, the Chicago and Honolulu chapters of the Archaeological Institute of America, and the University of Chicago Ancient Societies Workshop.

Over the course of the year, Inglis finalized his article “Egyptian Boats, Shaped by the Nile.” It will appear later in 2022 in the peer-reviewed *Proceedings from the First Symposium of the Workgroup “Egyptian Riverine Harbours,”* published by the Institut français d’archéologie orientale. Inglis is devoting summer and fall 2022 to preparing several articles for publication, including the results of his 2019 “Boats and Coffins” project, which reexamined boat planks reused in Early Dynastic Egyptian coffins held in the British Museum and the Petrie Museum at University College London.

JAN JOHNSON was happy to be back in the classroom this year, even with the ongoing COVID-19 restrictions on group meetings. As usual, she enjoyed introducing a new set of students to the joys and challenges of ancient Egyptian grammar, complemented this year by the “Ancient Egyptian History” course (shared with Brian Muhs, who did the vast majority of the work). For the first time she taught an “Egyptian Mathematical Texts” course (everyone struggled to understand exactly what the ancient Egyptians were doing and how they were doing it in what were sometimes quite sophisticated mathematical problems, including a number working with aspects of measurements of pyramids). She also enjoyed teaching both some of the oldest Egyptian texts (so-called “Old Egyptian” from the Pyramid Age) and some of the most recent (so-called “Coptic,” the stage of the language used in the Coptic Christian Church).

She was delighted to work with a full range of students outside the classroom as well, reading BA papers, MA theses, and dissertation chapters on such varied topics as the so-called “demonization” of the god Seth, the ongoing interaction between the living and the deceased in Egyptian society, and New Kingdom diplomatics. She is especially delighted to congratulate three students on whose dissertation committees she served and who successfully defended their dissertations this year: Ella Karev (“Slavery in Late Period Egypt”) and Sunwoo Lee (“Exploring Pain in Ancient Egypt”), both in NELC, and Jordan Johansen (“Flooding Borders: Gender, Human Ecology, and Ideology in the Ptolemaic Border between Egypt and Nubia”) in Classics. She happily renewed her connections to the Divinity School by participating in the PhD examination committee for Justin Moses. She also thanks those students who assisted her as teaching assistants: Catie Witt and Caitlin Kropp each assisted with one quarter of the Introduction to Middle Egyptian (for beginning language students), and Caitlin also assisted in the Ancient Egyptian History survey. In all three courses, they were able to reach out to more students than Johnson could have done on her own, making a big difference in the value of the class for the students. Johnson would also like to thank Tanya Olson, another Egyptology graduate student, for her ongoing assistance, including undertaking reorganizing the books in her office.

Johnson was pleased to submit for publication this year her keynote address, “Women in Demotic Documentary Texts,” given at the conference “Women in Ancient Egypt: Current Research and Historical Trends,” organized in Cairo in 2019 by Mariam Ayad, as well as two papers: “Her (Eldest) Son,” for a Festschrift honoring a fellow student and longtime colleague, and “Some Egyptian-Greek Language/Script Interactions as Reflected in [the Demotic] Magical [Papyrus]” (written in conjunction with Ariel Singer), for a Festschrift honoring a former student and longtime colleague.

She was delighted to give the opening lecture of the year for the OI Museum docents, “The Interweaving of Gender, Class/Status, and Legal Standing in Ancient Egypt,” and enjoyed the interesting questions and discussions that followed the lecture, frequently days or weeks later as she ran into people in the OI. She was also pleased by the appearance of *Greek and Egyptian Magical Formularies: Text and Translation, Vol. 1*, edited by Christopher A. Faraone and Sofia Torallas Tovar in Classics, in which she had the privilege of including the texts and translations of several Demotic

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Egyptian and bilingual Demotic and Greek papyri. She was honored to be asked to speak at the memorial service for her former student and longtime friend and colleague Robert Ritner, whose contributions to the study of ancient Egypt will long remain crucial and whose commitment to the OI and its members and to NELC and its students is sorely missed.

This year **W. RAYMOND JOHNSON** completed his forty-third full year working for the Epigraphic Survey/Chicago House and his twenty-fifth—and last—season as Chicago House director. On August 2, 2022, his seventieth birthday, Johnson retired after a good, long run. He started working for the Epigraphic Survey as an apprentice artist while still an Egyptology graduate student at the University of Chicago in 1978, and he joined the Chicago House team full-time in 1979, splitting his time between Luxor and the United States. Johnson has the distinction of being the longest-serving staff member—and field director—in the history of the Epigraphic Survey. He will spend his retirement expanding his research and publication on Amenhotep III and the Amarna period.

This past year Johnson published “A Corpus of Amarna *Talatat* Blocks That Depict a Royal Daughter/Royal Wife” in *Up and Down the Nile: Ägyptologische Studien für Regine Schulz*, edited by Martina Ullmann, Gabriele Pieke, Friedhelm Hoffmann, and Christian Bayer. Several other articles are in press, including “An Enigmatic Karnak *Talatat* Block Found at Luxor Temple” in *A Master of Secrets in the Chamber of Darkness: Egyptological Studies in Honor of Robert K. Ritner Presented on the Occasion of His Sixty-Eighth Birthday*, edited by Foy Scalf and Brian Muhs, and “Amenhotep III–Period Deity Heads in Memphis, Tennessee, and Rome” in *From the Field of Offerings: Studies in Memory of Lanny D. Bell*, edited by Sue D’Auria and Peter Lacovara.

Two major museum exhibitions are being put together based on Amarna *talatat* joins that Johnson has made in recent years. The first, in Copenhagen at the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, will open in January 2023 and is centered on a join Johnson made between a *talatat* block in Copenhagen that features Akhenaten’s “greatly beloved” second wife, Kiya, and a block in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA) in New York City that depicts Akhenaten throttling a duck under the rays of the Aten (it turns out Kiya is handing Akhenaten another duck to dispatch). The two blocks are being physically joined for the exhibition. In 2017 Johnson published a join of five other Amarna *talatat* blocks: one in the Brooklyn Museum, one in the MMA, and three in private collections in France, Germany, and Great Britain. The group is from a large pastoral scene that depicts trees, herdsmen, cattle, and goats outside a palace wall. In 2019 the Brooklyn Museum borrowed the MMA block for joining to its own block, purchased a third block from France, and physically joined the three, making it the largest group of Amarna *talatat* blocks anywhere in the world. This summer a fourth block from the group was kindly donated to the Brooklyn Museum by the German owner and is now being physically prepared for joining with the other three. Johnson sees the timing of both these exhibitions as an excellent portent of things to come and an inspiration for his further Amarna “retirement” research.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research in November 2021, OI associate **MORAG M. KERSEL** and colleagues Yorke M. Rowan, Austin Chad Hill, and Blair Heidkamp presented an overview of research from the Galilee Prehistory Project: “Chalcolithic Expansion in the Galilee: The GPP Project in Context.”

In the April 2022 issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Kersel published a review essay: “The Gallery Enhancements Project at the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago: Everything Old Is New Again” (<https://www.ajaonline.org/museum-review/4476>). In assessing the transformation of the OI Museum, she concluded that “the new and improved OIM offers us the unique opportunity to experience an ancient collection, acquired in a colonial moment, through a contemporary lens, which could make all the difference in our understanding of the past and the present.”



The Er-Ram Mask in the Palestine Exploration Fund collection.

In June and July 2022, Kersel participated in the inaugural season of the OI/University of Pennsylvania–cosponsored,

National Science Foundation–funded project *Kites in Context*. The structures being recorded, commonly referred to as “desert kites,” are thought to be large-scale animal traps dating possibly to the Neolithic period. Through aerial (drone) and pedestrian survey and excavation, this research is focused on resolving issues related to the dating and purpose of these structures. As an element of this project, Kersel photodocumented looting and site disturbances associated with the structures (see the *Kites in Context* project report).

During this research year, Kersel started a new project, *Hidden Histories: The Insecure Provenance of Levantine Neolithic Masks*, an “ethnography of circulation” of the eighteen known Neolithic masks from the Levant. She hopes that this research will contribute additional insights into problems with the documentation and original findspots of masks, addressing questions surrounding authenticity and provenance.

In April, Kersel spent two weeks at the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) in Greenwich, England, researching the history of the Er-Ram Mask in the PEF collection.

In addition to finishing the drawings of pottery and scarabs from the Fourth Cataract al-Widay cemetery and starting on the material from Hosh el-Geruf (see the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition project report), **CAROL MEYER** revisited her chapter on gold processing at Hosh el-Geruf. It now seems that it was a site for gold *processing* rather than a mine for gold ore. It appears that chunks of gold-bearing quartz were hauled to Hosh el-Geruf, presumably from outcrops upstream or out in the desert, for centralized grinding and washing. James Harrell of the University of Toledo has in fact observed dendritic gold in a cast-off quartz chunk. The goal seems to have been to assemble enough workers for the labor-intensive grinding and washing, possibly in the agricultural off-season, and to control the product—gold dust.

Meyer also spent a great deal of time on the massive Aqaba glass corpus, mainly searching through all available publications, field reports and notebooks, and pottery lists in order to assign preliminary dates to glass-bearing loci. Dating the glass to the Umayyad, Abbasid, or Fatimid period is a major challenge for the publication project. Meyer also acted as juror for a dissertation from the

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Università degli Studi di Napoli “L’Orientale” on macrolithic artifacts from Kassala, Sudan; revised and updated a chapter on the Roman- and Byzantine-period glass from Tell Nebi Mend, Syria; and gave presentations on Bir Umm Fawakhir, on the glass from Serra East, Sudan, and on ancient gold mining for the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Illinois Geographical Society, respectively.

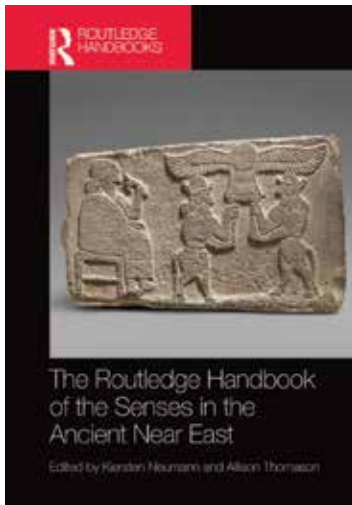
Several of **BRIAN MUHS**’s articles and a coauthored book appeared in 2021–22. They included the monograph *The Archive of Thotsutmis, Son of Panouphis: Early Ptolemaic Ostraca from Deir el Bahari* (O. Edgerton), with Foy Scalf and Jacqueline Jay (OIP 146, Chicago: Oriental Institute, 2021); the articles “Egyptian Scholars, Priests and Temples between Autonomy and State Authority,” *Journal of Ancient Near Eastern History* 8, nos. 1–2 (2021): 203–22; “Robert K. Ritner (1953–2021),” *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 57 (2021): 9–10; “Rediscovering Kushite Dynasty 25 in the OI Museum” and “Shabtis and Dynasty 25: The Art of Meta Vaux Warwick Fuller,” both with Tasha Vorderstrasse, in the autumn 2021 issue of the OI member magazine *News & Notes*; “Making a Living Off the Dead: Body Brokers in Ptolemaic Egypt,” with Foy Scalf, in the winter/spring 2022 issue of *News & Notes*; and a review of Maria Cannata, *Three Hundred Years of Death: The Egyptian Funerary Industry in the Ptolemaic Period*, in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* 116 (2021): 446–48.

Muhs also submitted several articles and a coedited book for publication this year, including *A Master of Secrets in the Chamber of Darkness: Egyptological Studies in Honor of Robert K. Ritner Presented on the Occasion of His Sixty-Eighth Birthday*, a volume coedited with Foy Scalf that the OI publications committee has accepted for publication in the OI’s Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization series, and the articles “A Pair of Wooden Stick Shabtis and Their Coffins,” about a set of objects in the OI Museum collection, for a forthcoming Festschrift; “A Diachronic Survey of Ancient Egyptian Sealing Practices from the Predynastic through the Ptolemaic Periods,” in *Sealing Practices and Theories in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Delphine Poinot (Oriental Institute Seminars 16, Chicago: Oriental Institute, forthcoming); and “Credit, Sureties, and Prisons in Ptolemaic Egypt” in *Iwnw* 1 (forthcoming).

Muhs presented two academic papers: “Credit, Sureties and Prisons in Ptolemaic Egypt” at the (virtual) international conference “Social Life and Economic Systems in Ptolemaic Egypt” hosted by Ain Shams University, Cairo, in October 2021, and “Micro-lending in the Ptolemaic Archive of Panas son of Espmetis” at the seventy-third (virtual) annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in May 2022.

KIERSTEN NEUMANN continued research endeavors grounded in theoretical approaches to ancient art—with an emphasis on sensory experience of the material culture of the ancient Near East and its reception—and to museum collections and practice.

With OI/NELC alumna Allison Thomason, professor at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Neumann coedited and published *The Routledge Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East* in September (www.routledge.com/9780367235284). The volume has received acclaim, and more than 80 hardcover and e-book copies were already in circulation within its first three months. With thirty-two chapters written by leading international contributors—including a chapter by Neumann herself (“To Touch Upon: A Tactile Exploration of the Apadana Reliefs at



Persepolis”)—the *Handbook* contains diverse approaches to sensory experience, bringing to life in an innovative, vivid, and visceral way the lives of past humans. Neumann thanks her colleagues at the OI, and at the University of Chicago broadly, for their support and encouragement throughout this ambitious project. Neumann also published an article, “Urbanisation Beyond the City Walls: Ritualised Practice and Sensory Experience at Sennacherib’s Khinis Canal Head” in de Gruyter’s open-access series *Religion and Urbanity* (<https://doi.org/10.1515/urbrel.16426157>) and short pieces in the *OI News & Notes* issues 250 and 251, on Roman sculpture from Ptolemais at the OI and on Assyrian lion-hunt reliefs, respectively.

Neumann submitted four chapters for publication in edited volumes: “Beyond Impressions: Cylinder Seals of the Neo-Assyrian Period as Experiential Object” for *The Routledge Companion to Seals and Seal Studies in Antiquity*; “Censers in Ancient Near East-

ern Cultures: Assyria and Beyond” for *Holy Smoke: Censers across Cultures* (tentative title); “Reassembling the Past: Assyrian and Achaemenid Glazed Bricks at the Oriental Institute Museum,” with an appendix by OI conservators Alison Whyte and Laura D’Alessandro, for the proceedings of the International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East workshop on decorated bricks; and “An Artful Summation: Early Twentieth-Century Reconstructions of Assyrian and Achaemenid Monuments,” in connection with a conference on reconstructing the past hosted by the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, where she presented a paper (<https://youtu.be/4a3nGKxC-Ik>).

With respect to presentations, Neumann delivered two papers at the annual meeting of the American Society for Overseas Research (ASOR): one titled “Connecting Collections through Inscribed Metal Tablets, Part II: The Oriental Institute and the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin,” a collaborative paper based on a joint project between the OI Museum, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Yale Babylonian Collection, and Harvard Museum of the Ancient Near East; and a second in a workshop on “Best Practices in Digital Scholarship,” speaking on the OIM’s digital artifact and archives collections and accessibility. With Evans, Neumann presented “Shifting Realities at the OI Museum” at the Archaeological Institute of America annual meeting. She delivered the opening lecture, “Documenting Persepolis and the Paintings of Joseph Lindon Smith,” for the OIM special exhibition *Joseph Lindon Smith: The Persepolis Paintings*, which she curated (<https://youtu.be/dGiSN4yMyV0>) (see the Museum report). In May, she contributed a paper titled “Global, Colonial, Local: Deconstructing Perspectives of Persepolis in the Oriental Institute Museum Archives” to the “Unsilencing the Archives” virtual series, organized by the Archaeological Research Facility in Berkeley, the Badè Museum of Biblical Archaeology, and the Palestine Exploration Fund (<https://youtu.be/DNZqUIMX-gY>).

In the spring, Neumann taught an undergraduate/graduate course, “Visual Culture of the Ancient Near East,” through the University of Chicago’s Department of Art History, and advised Master of Arts Program in the Humanities (MAPH) student Sophia Coyne-Kosnak on her thesis, “The Humanity of Ancient Egyptian Mummified Persons: Addressing Current Curatorial Practice and Proposing a Person-Centered Approach,” which received a MAPH Intrepid Thesis Award. Lastly, Neumann continued as a member of the ASOR program committee and to serve as a consultant on international museum projects and exhibitions.

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Thanks to the return of viable fieldwork conditions in Turkey despite the ongoing pandemic, **JAMES OSBORNE** was able to resume field research at the site of Türkmen-Karahöyük, as part of the Konya Regional Archaeological Survey Project (KRASP), in 2021. Türkmen-Karahöyük is located in the heart of the Konya Plain, one of Turkey's most archaeologically rich regions and most famous for the site of Çatalhöyük, the region's most significant center during the Neolithic period. By the Bronze Age, however, Türkmen-Karahöyük had become the largest and most important settlement, and in 2019 our team discovered an inscription by "Great King Hartapu" that proved the site was the regional capital in the Iron Age.

The team was thus very excited to return to the site in 2021, this time to focus its efforts on geophysical remote sensing, or the use of methods that allow researchers to see what lies beneath the ground without doing any excavation. With the use of the OI Center for Ancient Middle Eastern Landscapes lab's Bartington Grad601 magnetometer, the team conducted magnetic gradiometry on the surface of the massive, 35 m tall mound, which revealed a warren of streets and buildings, some of which were more than 75 m in length. Since this method brings to light the architecture located immediately below the ground's surface, it is very likely that all of these identified features belong to the site's uppermost and final phase of occupation, the Hellenistic period. Future work will be devoted to exploring the presence or absence of archaeological features beyond the primary mound of the site.

This fieldwork, and the Hartapu inscription in particular, have already led to a heated debate among Anatolian scholars about the political history of the region at the end of the Bronze Age and start of the Iron Age. Although Hartapu was formerly thought to have ruled around 1200 BCE, the inscription from Türkmen-Karahöyük, edited by the OI's own Petra Goedegebuure and Theo van den Hout, almost certainly places his reign closer to the eighth century BCE. Such a drastic revision to the understanding of the region's history was sure to be challenged, and KRASP codirector Michele Massa and Osborne spent much of the year defending this position, both in an article published in *Altorientalische Forschungen* and at a conference devoted to Iron Age Anatolia held in Pavia, Italy. The interest that Türkmen-Karahöyük has generated among Anatolianists is strongly indicative of the importance of this enormous Bronze–Iron Age settlement.

For **SUSANNE PAULUS**, 2021–22 was dominated by several time-intensive service assignments, the most important being the search for a new professor of Sumerology to complement the Cuneiform Studies program.

As for her studies on the Middle Babylonian period, her overview of the history of Kassite Babylonia was published in *The Oxford History of the Ancient Near East*. A complementary article, "The Old Babylonian–Kassite Transition—Three Phases of Kassite Royal Policy," was accepted for publication in the journal *Jaarbericht "Ex Oriente Lux."* She continued her work on the Kassite texts from Babylon in the Vorderasiatisches Museum in Berlin, working primarily on the real estate sales from archive M1 and a selection of texts from M8 to shed new light on the economic and legal history of Babylonia. She presented some of the results in an invited presentation, "*pīhatu*: What Constitutes a Province during the Kassite Period?" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research (ASOR) in Chicago. Furthermore, she wrote an essay titled "Hauskauf in Babylon im 13. Jahrhundert v. Chr." for the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, the sponsor of the excavations in Babylon.

Beyond this, Paulus worked on three interdisciplinary research projects. She was the cuneiform specialist for the DeepScribe project, which uses artificial intelligence (AI) to decipher cuneiform tablets. This project is a collaboration between Sanjay Krishnan of the University of Chicago's Department of Computer Science and Eddie Williams, Sandra Schloen, and Miller Prosser of the

OCHRE Data Service, using the data of Matthew Stolper's Persepolis Fortification Archive Project. They presented the first results in a talk titled "The DeepScribe Research Project: Using Computer Vision to Read Elamite Cuneiform Tablets from the Persepolis Fortification Archive" and are finalizing their first article. In addition, she oversaw work on "Far from Home: Exploring the Application of Non-destructive pXRF Clay Analysis for the Provenance Study of Cuneiform Tablets," funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Lee Drake (AI, portable X-ray fluorescence), Colton Siegmund (experiments), and Paulus are currently working on publishing the results. A new international project initiated by Elizabeth Knott at Yale University analyzes the inscribed Assyrian metal tablets in museum collections worldwide. Together with her OI Museum colleagues Laura D'Alessandro, Kiersten Neumann, and Alison Whyte, Paulus presented preliminary results of their study of the gold tablet of Shalmaneser III in the OI Museum collection at the ASOR conference.

In addition, most of Paulus's research time was focused on the Nippur Tablet Project and the upcoming exhibition *Back to School in Babylonia* (see the Tablet Collection and Nippur Tablet Project report).

As in previous years, associate professor of Assyriology **HERVÉ RECULEAU** devoted most of academic year 2021–22 to teaching, mentoring, and academic service. He also oversaw the completion of his collaborative project, *Coping with Changing Climates in Early Antiquity: Comparative Approaches between Empiricism and Theory* (3CEA), sponsored by the Humanities Without Walls consortium (see Project Reports).

His ongoing collaborations included participating in the workshop "Akkadian Language Analysis and Tools for Research" (Collège de France, Paris, for the Franco-Russian project *Laying the Groundwork for a Corpus-Based Dictionary of Old Babylonian*) and coauthoring, for the Computational Research on the Ancient Near East project, a paper read by Lynn Welton (University of Toronto) at the annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research in Chicago, where he also gave a lecture at a workshop on the Amorites. His collaborations on campus included participation in the workshops "Ancient DNA (aDNA) and the Ancient Near East" (Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society) and "Beyond Cities: A Comparative Approach to Ancient Urban Hinterlands" (Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation). Reculeau gave lectures to the University of Chicago community for Humanities Day 2021 (with Catherine Kearns) and to the members and volunteers of the Society for Asian Art (Asian Art Museum of San Francisco) and of the OI. He also participated in the OI Book Club, discussing *The Sumerians* by Paul Collins (Reaktion, 2021) with the OI's docents and volunteers.

Articles published by Reculeau in 2021–22 include:

- "Esclaves domestiques, prisonniers de guerre et citoyens endettés: Mari et la haute Mésopotamie, XVIII^e siècle avant notre ère." In *Les mondes de l'esclavage: Une histoire comparée*, edited by P. Ismard, B. Rossi, and C. Vidal, 19–27. Paris: Seuil, 2021.
- "'Opener of Canals, Provider of Abundance and Plenty': Royal Investment in Large-Scale Irrigation in Second Millennium BCE Upper Mesopotamia." In *Irrigation in Early States: New Perspectives*, edited by S. Rost, 209–68. Oriental Institute Seminars 13. Chicago: Oriental Institute, 2022.
- "Assyria in the Late Bronze Age." In *The Oxford History of the Ancient Near East*, vol. 3, *From the Hyksos to the Late Second Millennium BC*, edited by N. Moeller, D. Potts, and K. Radner, 707–800. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022.

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SETH RICHARDSON had another busy publication year: four articles, two book reviews, and two notes. A first article, “Partial Persons, Unsafe Spaces: The Babylonian Production of Class through Laws about Animals,” proposed two points. First, Old Babylonian laws about animals, all set in liminal, nonurban spaces, were really models for judicial reasoning about how law worked in places not regulated by the state. Second, proportional damages for injuries to animals show us how law was used to construct systems of social value: the valuation of an ox’s hoof relative to the whole animal was the basis for modeling the relative worth of slaves, women, subordinates, and freemen. In a society where concepts of class and status were still being worked out, these laws were used to build out ideal types of social relations.

A second article, “Old Babylonian Letters and Class Formation” in the *Journal of Ancient History*, also examined issues about class identity. Here, Richardson looked at how expressions of sympathy were used not only to simulate social proximity but also to police behavior. The contingency of class identity—anxieties about falling *out* of status—was at least as important for constructing ideas about class as positive expressions of membership ever were.

A third article on divine emblems, “Place and Portability,” argued that their unique use as legal instruments in nineteenth- to seventeenth-century BCE Babylonia was the result of community needs for witnesses and decision-makers who were not always beholden to the same institutions. The agency delegated to emblems and their range of functions related to decisions about land and households suggests that they were used to smooth over irregularities in the social terrain in legal contexts.

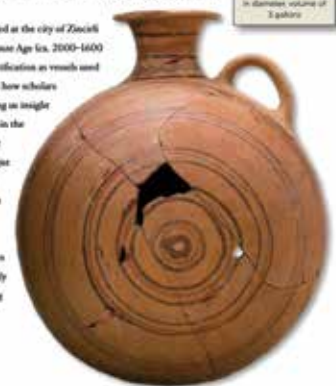
A fourth article, “Raiders, Neighbours, and Night-time,” looked at “high” and “low” standards in concepts of peace—a hybrid model. It argued that both official ideologies and local realities must meet benchmarks for security against violence to qualify as a workable peace; absent this, we have two “alters” to peace: not only war but also instability.

Richardson also published two book reviews, one on a new catalog of British Museum tablets (listing more than 171,000 of them!) and another on the proceedings of a conference, “Writing Neo-Assyrian History.” He also published two brief notes, one coauthored with Ella Karev on new trends in work on ancient slavery, and another solving a fragmentary Sumerian riddle by proposing that it was actually a joke about testicles (yes, you read that right). He also participated in several online workshops and a book panel, and he saw a nice bit of popular attention given to an article coauthored in 2020 with Kathryn R. Morgan about a kind of ancient wine jar: the November/December 2021 issue of *Archaeology* magazine featured the *aluārum*-jar in its once-an-issue “Artifact” feature.

ARTIFACT BY JAMRETT A. LOBELL

Thousands of tablets in multiple languages spanning millennia confirm that ancient Near Eastern scribes were tickled *and* loquacious. But scribes were bound to happen. Scholars have recently become aware of a type of vessel called an *aluārum* in texts from central Turkey dating to the nineteenth century B.C. More than 200 years later, inscribed tablets from cities far to the south near Babylon refer to a type of vessel called an “*alūfarum*” jar, which was thought by modern scholars to hold a white dye known by that name. But according to historian Seth Richardson of the University of Chicago, the Babylonian scribes were actually misspelling *aluārum*, the name of the flasks, which sounded similar to their word for dye. “It evokes a picture of Babylonian scribes sitting on the docks with boatmen coming down the Euphrates River transporting hundreds of these jars,” says Richardson. “The scribes don’t know how to spell the word they’re saying, so they just use the spelling for a word they know.” The Babylonian vessels mistakenly thought by scholars to hold dye were in fact full of wine.

Aluārum flasks such as this pot unearthed at the city of Zincifli in modern Turkey are found at Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000–1600 B.C.) sites across the Near East. Their identification as vessels used to transport and store potent wine changes how scholars understand the region’s economy. “It’s giving us insight into the complexity of long-distance trade in the seventeenth century B.C., a time that is not well known in this region,” says archaeologist Kathryn Morgan of Duke University and assistant director of the Chicago/Tübingen Expedition to Zincifli. This network extended from modern Iraq to central Anatolia, a distance of more than 600 miles along which merchants transported not only wine, but also other commodities including scented and flavored oils.



With the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, **YORKE M. ROWAN** was able to accept the National Endowment for the Humanities award originally slated for 2020–21 to work on the Tel Yaquash publication project at the W.F. Albright Institute for Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. In addition, he began planning the inaugural stage of his new project with Austin “Chad” Hill and Kathleen Morrison (both University of Pennsylvania): the three-year, National Science Foundation–funded *Kites in Context: Infrastructure and Subsistence Strategies in the Context of Long-Term Land Use, Jordan*, an investigation into the animal traps known as “desert kites.” This project examines the chronological development and function of these traps through multiple scales of investigation, including satellite imagery to examine the distribution of kites and associated structures, drone imagery to map and record the landscape in high resolution, and excavation and terrestrial survey to study individual kites at a much smaller scale (see Project Reports). The project builds on the use of drones for high-resolution mapping in unexplored areas of the Black Desert in eastern Jordan, which was the basis for Rowan’s 2022 article (with A. C. Hill), “The Black Desert Drone Survey: New Perspectives on an Ancient Landscape” (*Remote Sensing* 14, no. 3: 702). Also based on research in the Black Desert, Rowan and colleagues submitted “The Multifaceted Site of Wisad Pools, Black Desert” to the Festschrift *In Honor of David Kennedy*, edited by M. Bishop and R. Repper. In addition, he and Hill submitted “Desert Kites: Neolithic Infrastructure in the Margins” for the Routledge volume *Framing Society in the Past: Infrastructure in Archaeological Discourse*, edited by G. Ellis and C. DeSanto; he and colleagues submitted “Eastern Badia Archaeological Project: Preliminary Report on the 2018 Excavation Season at Late Neolithic Structure W-80 Wisad Pools” for publication in the *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*; and with D. Ilan, he contributed “Interpreting the Chalcolithic Steles of the Southern Levant” to the Festschrift “*And in Length of Days Understanding*” (*Job 12:12*): *Essays on Archaeology in the 21st Century in Honor of Thomas E. Levy*,” edited by E. Ben-Yosef and I. Jones. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research in Chicago, he presented “Chalcolithic Expansion in the Galilee: The GPP Project in Context” with A. C. Hill, M. M. Kersel, and B. Heidkamp. Finally, he contributed the entry “Tools/Ground Stone” to the *Encyclopedia of the Material Culture in the Biblical World*, edited by A. Berlejung, P. M. M. Daviau, J. Kamlah, and G. Lehmann (Mohr Siebeck, 2022).

Submitting this annual report in July 2022 marked the one-year anniversary of the passing of Rowe Professor of Egyptology Robert K. Ritner. During the academic year, **FOY SCALF** helped arrange the donation of Ritner’s academic library to his alma mater Rice University with the help of collection development coordinator Scott Vieira and assistant professor Sophie Crawford-Brown. Scalf is currently working with archivist Anne Flannery to organize and catalog Ritner’s professional papers, correspondence, and born-digital files so they can be consulted by future scholars in the OI Museum Archives. Scalf is collaborating with Brian Muhs to usher Ritner’s Festschrift—*A Master of Secrets in the Chamber of Darkness: Egyptological Studies in Honor of Robert K. Ritner*—through to publication. Ritner was presented with a draft copy of the Festschrift on his sixty-eighth birthday, May 5, 2021. The final manuscript of the volume will be submitted to the OI publications office in fall 2022. Scalf also contributed an obituary memorial about Ritner for publication in the next volume of *Enchoria*, the journal in which some of Ritner’s earliest publications on Demotic appeared.

At long last and after a hiccup with the printer, Scalf’s book coauthored with Brian Muhs and Jackie Jay, *The Archive of Thotsutmis, Son of Panouphis*, appeared as Oriental Institute Publications

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146 in November 2021. Much more work remains in progress with the OI's Demotic ostraca collection, both through the Oriental Institute Demotic Ostraca Online database and in print. Scalf and Muhs wrote a profile of the Thotsutmis archive for the winter/spring 2022 issue of the OI member magazine *News & Notes*. Scalf's foreword for the Skyhorse Publishing reprint of *The Egyptian Book of the Dead* by E. A. Wallis Budge appeared in March 2022. In April, his article identifying the Abydos provenience for a relief of Sety I on display in the OI Museum appeared in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, and his article titled "The Funerary Literature Related to the Book of the Dead" is scheduled to appear in 2023 in *The Oxford Handbook to the Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead*. Scalf devoted much of this year to his forthcoming catalog of Book of the Dead manuscripts for the J. Paul Getty Museum with an anticipated publication date in 2023.

Scalf taught two classes for the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in the wake of Ritner's passing. For the first time in more than thirty years, "Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Religion and Magic" was taught by someone other than Ritner. He was justly "famous" for his exceptionally dynamic and entertaining lectures. While his shoes are impossible to fill, a packed class of more than thirty students was treated to Egyptian magic taught in Ritner's memory with visits to the OI Museum, detailed object studies, and analysis of how Egyptian religion has been portrayed in Western media. Scalf also taught "Introduction to Ptolemaic Hieroglyphs" for an intimate class of three advanced PhD students, who studied diligently to learn the script's complexities and the importance of the often-ignored texts written in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. In the fall, more than seventy students joined Scalf's OI adult education class "Reading the Ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead" for an eight-week deep dive into a largely misunderstood corpus.

Finally, Scalf gave three Community Scholars lectures for Chicago senior living communities during the year: two for The Admiral at the Lake on timekeeping in ancient Egypt and on the Egyptian revival in the United States, and one for The Clare on the ancient Egyptian invention of the clock. He gave a guest lecture for Brendan Hainline's Center for Middle Eastern Studies class "Approaches to the Study of the Ancient Near East" on working with primary source material in Egyptology and papyrology.

In 2021–22, **GIL STEIN** presented four conference papers and invited lectures—two deriving from his excavations on behalf of the OI at the prehistoric site of Surezha in the Kurdistan region of Northeast Iraq, and two reporting on his cultural heritage preservation work in Afghanistan and Central Asia. As principal investigator of the OI's three US State Department–sponsored cultural heritage grants in Afghanistan, Stein worked remotely with the OI's international staff in Europe on the Hadda Sculptural Restoration Project and ongoing efforts to identify what objects have been looted from the National Museum of Afghanistan (see the Cultural Heritage Preservation Projects report). He also continued working remotely on the National Museum of Afghanistan Outreach–Mobile Museum Project and the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership, for which he was awarded a 2022 Faculty Grant from the University of Chicago's Franke Institute for the Humanities.

In addition to the Afghan cultural heritage projects, in 2021–22 Stein continued his work on the multiyear C5 Cultural Training Partnership for Artifact Conservation program—annual capacity workshops for conservators from the national museums of the five Central Asian republics. The workshops take place in the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan in Tashkent.

In tandem with his cultural heritage work, Stein completed five publications this year:

- “Cultural Heritage Preservation work in Afghanistan.” In *Oriental Institute Annual Report 2020–21*, 19–25. Chicago: Oriental Institute, 2021.
- *The National Museum of Afghanistan and Our Cultural Heritage* (with Alejandro Gallego-Lopez) (in Dari). Kabul: Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University, 2021.
- “Animal Production and Secondary Products in the Fifth Millennium BC in Northern Mesopotamia: New Data from Tell Surezha (Iraqi Kurdistan)” (with Max Price and Michael Fisher). *Paléorient* 47 (2021): 45–65.
- “Dalma Ceramics at Surezha in the Erbil Plain: Stylistic, Compositional, and Petrographic Evidence for Trans-Zagros Interaction during the Terminal Ubaid/Late Chalcolithic” (with John Alden, Leah Minc, and Savanna Buehlman-Barbeau). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 39 (2021): 103168.
- “Archaeobotanical and Dung Spherulite Evidence for Ubaid and Late Chalcolithic Fuel, Farming, and Feasting at Surezha, Iraqi Kurdistan” (with Lucas Proctor and Alexia Smith). *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 43 (2022): 103449.

EMILY TEETER's major project continues to be researching and writing the history of the OI's Epigraphic Survey, and during the past year she spent many hours reading archival records of Chicago House (thanks to Emmanuelle and Alain Arnaudis) and the OI (thanks to Anne Flannery). In acknowledgment of her efforts, she was given the honorary title “Chicago House Centennial Historian.”

In a related project, Teeter is working with Anne Schumacher and Barbara Jillson to translate the four-volume *Tagebuch* (field diary) of Uvo Hölscher, who excavated Medinet Habu from 1926 to 1932. The project, which is nearing completion, will present a scan of the original handwritten and heavily illustrated German document alongside a transcription, and in another edition, an English translation. It is anticipated that the project will appear in the OI Digital Archive series in fall 2022. Teeter cannot thank Barbara and Anne enough for the many hours they have devoted to the project.

Teeter continues to serve as editor of the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*. She also continues to consult on the Field Museum exhibit *Death: Life's Greatest Mystery*, opening October 21, 2022, and she contributed an essay to the show's catalog. Other publications include a catalog entry on OIM E14681, a relief of Desehebsed, for the Louvre's Nubian show and “A ‘New’ Stele of the Vizier To (Chicago OIM E14655),” which appeared in the *Festschrift* for Regine Schulz. She also submitted two additional *Festschrift* articles dealing with objects in the OI collection. She reviewed submissions for the *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale*, the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, and the *Journal of the General Union of Arab Archaeologists*, and she evaluated book proposals for the American University in Cairo Press and Yale University Press. She recorded several audio segments for the Art Institute of Chicago's new Egyptian gallery, and she gave a lecture on James Henry Breasted for an Egyptology group in Bristol, England. Teeter also served as an outside evaluator for a PhD dissertation on heart scarabs for the University of Toronto, and she taught a six-week online class on Tutankhamun for the OI that had a (then) record-breaking enrollment of eighty-two.

Teeter continues to serve on the board of the Society of Biblical Literature's Writings from the Ancient World series, and she is active in the Chicago chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt. In early 2022, she led a Smithsonian Journeys tour to Egypt.

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The past year was the first full year that **THEO VAN DEN HOUT** spent as the Oriental Institute's interim director. Although this position took most of his time, he also taught two classes. One chapter appeared in print: "Elites and the Social Stratification of the Ruling Class in the Hittite Kingdom," in *Handbook Hittite Empire: Power Structures* (Empires through the Ages in Global Perspective 1), edited by Stefano de Martino, 313–54 (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2022). Van den Hout presented at the University of Chicago's Parents Weekend in October 2021 and gave virtual lectures at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan, and in Göttingen, Germany. The latter was on his forthcoming biography of Hans Gustav Güterbock, *Hans Gustav Güterbock: Ein Leben für die Hethitologie, Berlin–Ankara–Uppsala–Chicago*, coauthored with Peter Raulwing. Finally, at the very end of the academic year, van den Hout led an OI tour through Turkey and Greece together with Seth Estrin, professor in the University of Chicago's Department of Art History. The Turkish part started with Gordion (famous for its king Midas), the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara, Hattusa (the former Hittite capital), Ortaköy (excavations at ancient Sapinuwa), and Çorum in central Anatolia and proceeded to the west coast, where tour participants visited Izmir, Ephesus, Pergamon, Gelibolu/Gallipoli, and Troy (which needs no explanation). It was an intense but highly rewarding tour for which the directors of several excavations opened many doors that normally stay closed to tourists.

TASHA VORDERSTRASSE, university and continuing education program coordinator at the OI, facilitated multiple adult education courses and talks, taught several adult education classes and teacher workshops, gave a Community Scholar lecture and a talk about the education program, and also provided UChicago and Lab School tours (see the Adult Education and Youth and Family Programs report). In addition, she advised development associate Ali Mallett on the OI's social media in collaboration with membership and marketing program manager Matt Welton and curator Kiersten Neumann until Mallett left in November 2021, whereupon Vorderstrasse began writing most of the social media posts herself, working first with Welton and then also with youth and family program coordinator Kate Hodge when she arrived in February. Vorderstrasse selected the social media themes and all objects from the OI Museum and archives that were highlighted in the posts. The social media reach across platforms has shown a steady increase since she started writing the posts.

Vorderstrasse presented the following: "Studying and Teaching Nubian Queens" at the virtual symposium "Queen: Reimagining Antiquity to the Present," hosted by NYU Gallatin in September 2021; "Aqaba: A Port and Its Hinterland," an in-person and virtual talk at the annual meeting of the American Society of Overseas Research in November and December 2021; a response to Yassaman Ameri's "The Inheritance & the Artist," a virtual talk at the OI in December 2021; "Antoin Sevruguin: A 19th Century Armenian-Iranian Photographer," a virtual talk for the Glencoe Public Library in December 2021; "Changing Technologies and New Challenges," with Rebecca Wang, an OI Adult Education Program virtual talk for the University of Chicago Symposium for Teaching with Technology in April 2022; and "Drusilla Dunjee Houston's *Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushite Empire* in Its Context," a virtual talk presented at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in May 2022.

She published the following articles: "Syrien—Raubgrabungen. Modellierung von Gewinnen," with Fiona Greenland and Oya Topçuoğlu, in *Kulturraub—Fallbeispiele geraubter Kulturgüter in Syrien, Irak, Jemen, Ägypten und Libyen*, edited by Birthe Hemeier and Isber Sabrine, 107–13 (Berlin: Reimer, 2021); "Syrien—Dura Europos. Archäologische Detektivarbeit," in *Kulturraub—Fallbeispiele*

geraubter Kulturgüter in Syrien, Irak, Jemen, Ägypten und Libyen, edited by Birthe Hemeier and Isber Sabrine, 66–76 (Berlin: Reimer, 2021); and “Rediscovering Kushite Dynasty 25 in the OI Museum” and “Shabtis and Dynasty 25: The Art of Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller,” both with Brian Muhs, in the autumn 2021 issue of the OI member magazine *News & Notes*.

KAREN WILSON is currently working on the manuscript for *Nippur VI: The Inanna Temple*, which was accepted for publication by the OI publications committee and will appear in the Oriental Institute Publications (OIP) series. The book—authored by Richard L. Zettler, Karen L. Wilson, Jean M. Evans, and Robert D. Biggs, with contributions by R. C. Haines and Donald P. Hansen—will be the final publication of the OI’s excavation of the Inanna Temple at the site of Nippur during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The Nippur series editor is McGuire Gibson. The OI publications office is currently editing and formatting the volume(s).

This past year, Wilson also continued to serve as the Kish project coordinator and research associate at the Field Museum, preparing aspects of the publication of the work of the joint Field Museum–Oxford University expedition to Kish in 1923–32. The manuscript will be published as a volume in the OIP series and present the results of a November 2008 symposium that focused on current research and updated excavations at the site. Chapters cover studies of the human remains, textual evidence, lithics, animal figurines, seals, and stucco, as well as a catalog of the Field Museum’s holdings from Kish and Jamdat Nasr. Wilson is currently working with the publications office on the proofs.
