

1934

BURIED HISTORY

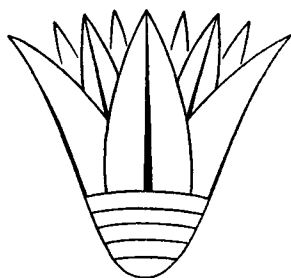
PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE



The books in this catalogue are all for sale in England by the Cambridge University Press except "The Temple of King Sethos I," which is sold in England by its joint publisher, the Egypt Exploration Society, London.

BURIED HISTORY

PUBLICATIONS OF
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



1934

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AND ITS WORK

THE Oriental Institute is a research laboratory for the investigation of the early human career. It seeks especially to trace the transition from savagery to enlightened life, the emergence of civilized societies, and the oriental background of European and American civilization. To understand human life we must have a full knowledge of the processes and stages of the long development by which we have become what we are. To this end the Oriental Institute has set itself the task of throwing further light upon a great group of lost civilizations of the Near East, the region which contributed the fundamentals of culture to the Western World. As shown by the accompanying map (Fig. 1), its expeditions occupy strategic points in both Egypt and Western Asia. In Egypt they extend from Cairo southward to Luxor, while the Prehistoric Survey has studied the Nile Valley from the Mediterranean as far southward as the Second Cataract. In Asia they reach from Megiddo in Palestine, at the west end of the Fertile Crescent, northward through Syria to Asia Minor, eastward to Nineveh, and southeastward through and beyond Mesopotamia to the ancient Persian palaces of Persepolis. The original monuments and documents brought from the field are housed and studied in the Oriental Institute's administrative headquarters building at the University of Chicago, where also home research projects are carried on.

The results of the Oriental Institute's far-flung researches are being made available, both to the scientific world and to the general public interested in the study of humankind, through its five series of publications. These are edited by the Director, Dr. James Henry Breasted, with Dr. T. George Allen as associate editor, and are published by the University of Chicago Press. They are

"Oriental Institute Communications" (abbreviated to *OIC*)

Thoroughly illustrated preliminary reports describing *for the general reader* the progress and results of Institute activities.

"Oriental Institute Publications" (abbreviated to *OIP*)

Scientific presentations of documents and other source materials on which may be based further studies by the historian, the archeologist, the philologist, the student of the Bible, and other specialists.

"Ancient Records"

English translations of historical documents of the ancient Near East, based on the original sources and edited with introductions and explanatory notes for the use of students of history and related fields.

"Assyriological Studies" (abbreviated to *AS*)

Philological researches dealing chiefly with cuneiform grammatical and lexicographical material and intended primarily for specialists in Assyriology, philology, and Western Asiatic cultures.

"Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization" (abbreviated to *SAOC*)

Monographs dealing with specific phases of the culture of the ancient Near East other than those covered by the "Assyriological Studies."

Besides its own five series, the Oriental Institute is participating in another:

"Joint Publications of the Egypt Exploration Society and the Oriental Institute."

In the following pages these publications are grouped by expeditions and researches. Here will be found a statement not only of the volumes which have already been printed but of those which are likely soon to appear. Many fields of science are represented among them. The philologist, the historian, the archeologist, the geologist, the anthropologist, the student of the Bible—each will find here much grist for his mill. The surgeon will discover in *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus* (p. 25) the earliest treatise in the history of his calling; and the reproductions of painting and sculpture, many of them in color, included in the final reports (*OIP*'s) of the expeditions will charm the lover of art. A list of those works which are already in print or in press is placed at the end of this booklet.

EXPEDITIONS

EGYPT

THE PREHISTORIC SURVEY

The traces of prehistoric man in Egypt as found in his earliest cemeteries carry us back only a few thousand years. But the career of man no doubt began hundreds of thousands of years earlier. To forge the link between man's earliest appearance in the Nile Valley and his relatively recent prehistoric remains was the task assigned to the Institute's Prehistoric Survey under the directorship of Dr. K. S. Sandford. This expedition has studied the geology of the valley and has succeeded in dating *geologically* the appearances of man along the Nile. It has found imbedded in the terraces laid down over long intervals of time by both the present and the ancient river flint implements made and used by men of those remote periods. Investigations have been carried on not only within the Nile Valley (Fig.

2) but across the desert eastward to the Red Sea and far to the west and south into the heart of the Sahara.

The Prehistoric Survey has given us a preliminary report (the first title listed below) in which the general reader will find a short outline of the geology of Egypt and of its contacts with the life of early Man as well as a



FIG. 2.—GEBEL ABUSIR AT THE NORTH END OF THE SECOND CATARACT OF THE NILE, STUDIED BY THE PREHISTORIC SURVEY.

The Nubian sandstone (at left) rests on the more ancient and resistant igneous rocks of the Cataract. Camels high up on the cliff at left give the scale.

vivid account of the expedition's first season in the field. The remaining titles here listed are intended especially for the geologist and the archeologist. They describe section by section the discoveries made by the expedition in the various parts of Egypt.

First Report of the Prehistoric Survey Expedition. By K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell. xi+52 pages, 29 figures, 1 map, royal 8vo, paper (OIC No. 3). \$1.00.

Paleolithic Man and the Nile-Faiyum Divide. A Study of the Region during Pliocene and Pleistocene Times. By K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell. xv+77 pages, 25 figures, 11 plates, 1 map, 4to, cloth (OIP Vol. X). \$5.00.

Paleolithic Man and the Nile Valley in Nubia and Upper Egypt. A Study of the Region during Pliocene and Pleistocene Times. By K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell. xvii+92 pages, 21 figures, 43 plates, 1 map, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XVII). \$6.00.

Paleolithic Man and the Nile Valley in Upper and Middle Egypt. A Study of the Region during Pliocene and Pleistocene Times. By K. S. Sandford (*OIP* Vol. XVIII). In press.

Paleolithic Man in the Cairo District: The Bovier-Lapierre Collections. By K. S. Sandford and Paul Bovier-Lapierre (*OIP*). In preparation.

Paleolithic Man in the Delta of the Nile and on the Coasts of Egypt. By K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell (*OIP*). In preparation.

THE SAKKARAH EXPEDITION

Paleolithic man supported himself by the hunt. In the Neolithic period agriculture and the domestication of animals began to make possible a settled life. The flowering of such a life is revealed in tombs of the Pyramid Age of Egypt, about 3000–2500 B.C. Family and administrative scenes and the various activities of the great landed estates—the processes of agriculture and animal husbandry (Fig. 3) and numerous crafts and industries from pottery-making, metal-working, weaving, and leather-working to cabinetmaking and shipbuilding—all these and many other human activities are vividly depicted in painted sculpture on the walls.

Since the tombs at Sakkarah in which these revelations of Egyptian art and life are chiefly to be found still await adequate publication, the Oriental Institute has undertaken to record in full detail (partly in color) several of the most notable. Under the directorship of Mr. Prentice Duell, whose work on the Etruscan tomb paintings of Italy is well known, at least five folio volumes of wall scenes may be anticipated. They will probably be entitled

Painted Relief Sculptures of Old Kingdom Egyptian Tombs at Sakkarah.

THE COFFIN TEXTS PROJECT

The brilliant material civilization of the Old Kingdom was followed by a dark age out of which grew a feudal system of government and a fuller realization of social responsibility and of the demands of conscience. The thought of moral responsibility beyond the grave becomes especially evident in the texts which were prepared during the Feudal Age (the Middle Kingdom, about 2000 B.C.) to serve the dead in the hereafter. For his con-



FIG. 3.—STALL-FEEDING OF SEMI-DOMESTICATED ANIMALS—ANTELOPES AND HYENAS—ALONG WITH CATTLE
Antelopes of five varieties are eating from mangers. Relief scene in the tomb of Mereruka at Sakkarah, Egypt, 27th century B.C. To be published in the Sakkarah series.

venience they were written within the coffins themselves and are therefore called by modern writers the "Coffin Texts." These are in large part the ancestors of the much better known Egyptian Book of the Dead. The varied spells comprised within the latter have, however, suffered so greatly in transmission that they are in many places unintelligible. The Coffin Texts, then, can contribute much to our understanding not only of the faith of their own time but of the attitudes which were carried forward into later religious beliefs. Under the editorship of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, assisted by Dr. Adriaan de Buck, all the available coffins and other documents containing these Middle Kingdom mortuary texts have been carefully copied and correlated. They will be published in a series of six or more volumes entitled

Egyptian Coffin Texts of the Middle Kingdom.

It is hoped that the first volume of hieroglyphic texts will be ready in 1934. Besides the several volumes of original texts there will be an introduction, a translation with notes, and a glossary, each in one volume.

THE LUXOR EXPEDITION

After the downfall of the Middle Kingdom, Hyksos invaders from Western Asia controlled Egypt for a time. With their expulsion soon after 1600 B.C. began an era of foreign conquest which led to the most brilliant period of Egypt's history, the Empire. Of that Empire, Thebes in Upper Egypt was the resplendent capital. In and about it lay huge temples and elaborate tombs of the rulers and of their great nobles. Though many of these have almost completely perished, some temples still tower above the ancient plain. Of these the best preserved is the 20th dynasty mortuary temple of Ramses III in the district on the west bank of the Nile known as Medinet Habu. Here under the directorship of Dr. Harold H. Nelson the Oriental Institute has since 1924 been carrying on an epigraphic expedition the purpose of which is to rescue the numerous inscriptions and scenes (e.g., Fig. 4) carved on the walls of this huge structure, before nature and the hand of man have further damaged them. This temple is of special importance for the historian, since it bears on its walls the earliest known representations of European peoples and, together with the cuneiform tablets of Asia Minor, reveals in its inscriptions the earliest recorded chapter in European history. The student of religion will learn much from the pictured processions and cult scenes. The representations as a whole offer a fertile field for the archeologist. The temple walls are being copied by a process, developed by the Oriental Institute itself, which combines the technical advantages of photography with the epigraphic ability of

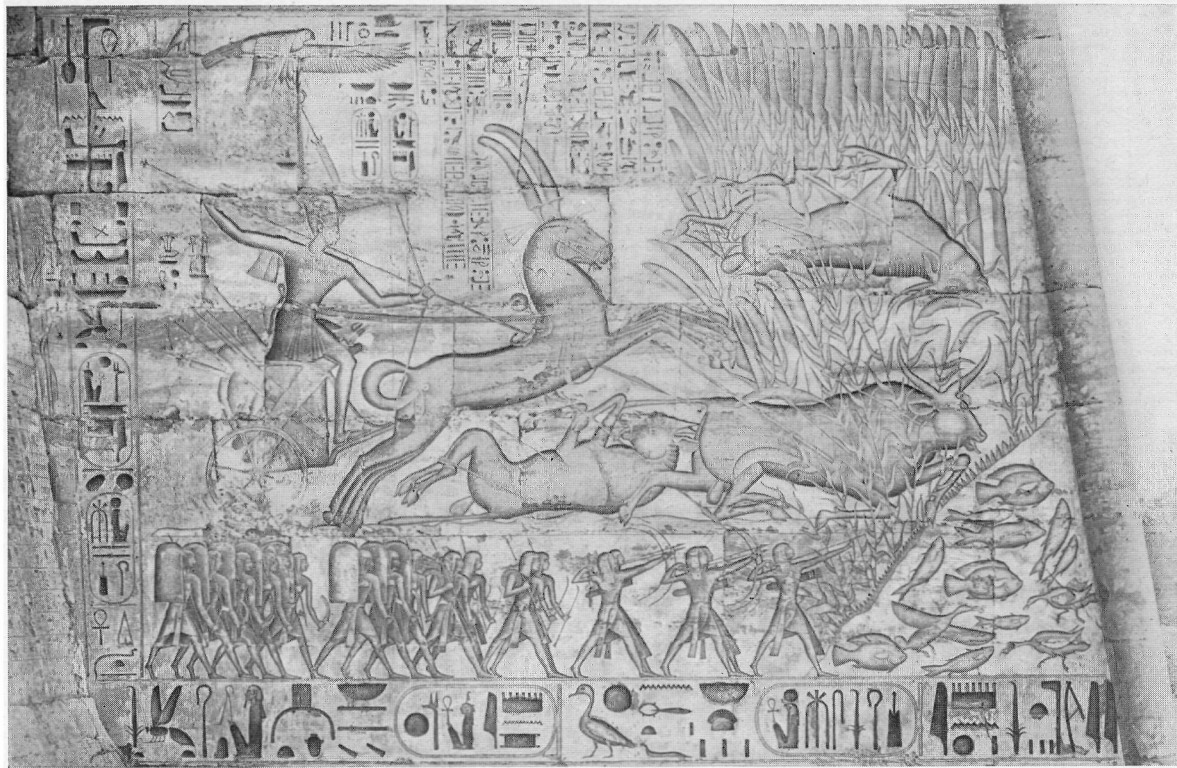


FIG. 4.—RAMSES III HUNTING WILD BULLS

This masterpiece of Egyptian artistic composition is full of life and vigor. The huge wild cattle charging into the reed swamps by the river are matched in quality by the fine swing of marching men in the lower register. Reduced from *OIP* Vol. IX, Pl. 117.

the skilled Egyptologist to give the fullest and most exact reproduction of the original.

Besides the wall scenes and inscriptions, the very structure of the Medinet Habu temple is of importance, for in it we have the best surviving example of a mortuary temple with its appendages as developed under the Empire. The architectural study of the site was intrusted to Dr. Uvo Hölscher, who has carried on around the temple such excavations as were necessary to reveal the plan of the complex as a whole (Fig. 5). A palace adjoining the first court of the temple provided important data on not only the ground plan but the roof of such a structure. House ruins and other remains of later periods overlying the temple area have thrown additional light on those times also. Close by the temple of Ramses III lies a small temple which was begun under Queen Hatshepsut in the 18th dynasty. Moreover, just outside the Medinet Habu inclosure was discovered the mortuary temple of the pharaohs Eye and Harmhab, successors of Tutankhamon. It contained statues of the latter which had been usurped by Eye and Harmhab.

The following preliminary reports dealing with both aspects of the work at Medinet Habu are for the benefit of the general reader:

Medinet Habu, 1924-28. By Harold H. Nelson and Uvo Hölscher. xv + 50 pages, 35 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 5). \$1.00.

A general account of the temple of Ramses III and of his palace which adjoined it, with a description of the expedition's methods of work and of the methods used by the ancient artists who decorated the temple. Discussion of some features illustrated in *Medinet Habu* Volume I (*OIP* Vol. VIII) will be helpful for those who purchase the latter.

Medinet Habu Studies, 1928/29. I. The Architectural Survey. By Uvo Hölscher. **II. The Language of the Historical Texts Commemorating Ramses III.** By John A. Wilson. ix + 33 pages, 18 figures, 3 plates, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 7). \$0.75.

A record of additional discoveries in the Pharaoh's palace and of its restoration by the expedition. Houses of the temple staff, also some later chapels, are described. Dr. Wilson discusses entertainingly the literary style of Ramses III's records on the temple walls.

Medinet Habu Reports. I. The Epigraphic Survey, 1928-31. By Harold H. Nelson. **II. The Architectural Survey, 1929/30.** By Uvo Hölscher. vii + 69 pages, 42 figures, 4 plates, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 10). \$1.00.

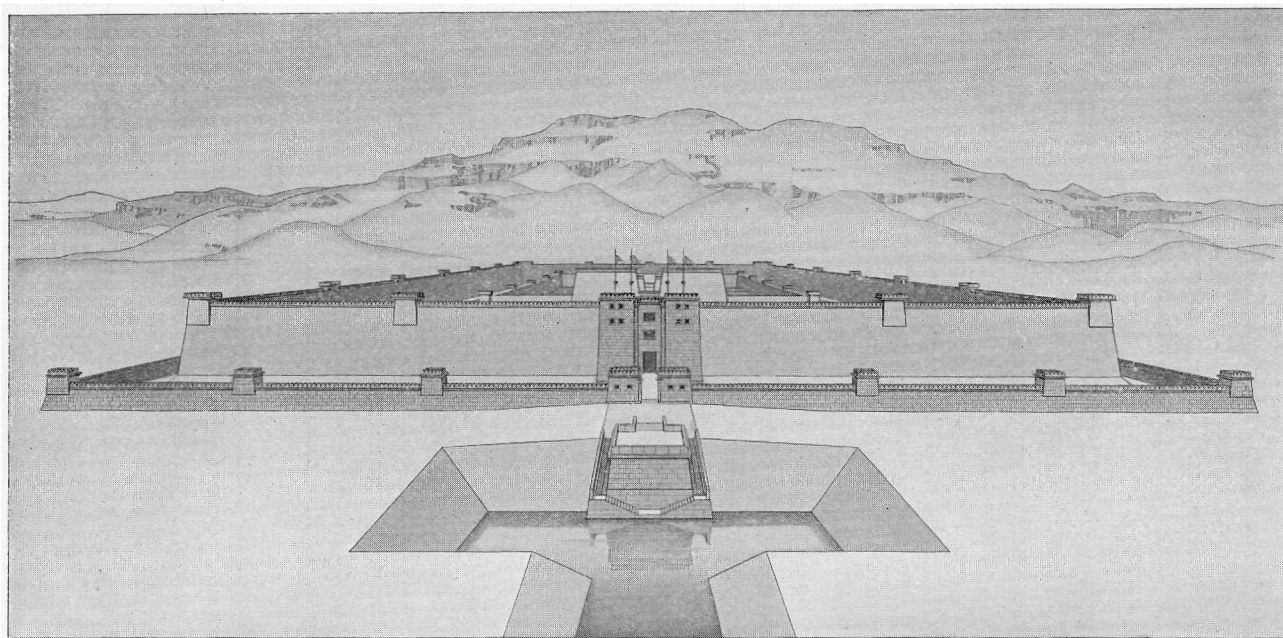


FIG. 5.—THE FORTIFIED TEMPLE AREA OF RAMSES III AT MEDINET HABU. RECONSTRUCTION BY DR. HÖLSCHER

The whole complex is seen against the background of the western cliffs. In the foreground a canal from the Nile terminates in a mooring basin connected by a broad quay with the fortified gate in the center. From *OIC* No. 15, Fig. 2.

Outstanding features of the later historical records of Ramses III as pictured in *Medinet Habu* Volume II (*OIP* Vol. IX) are here described. Clearance of Coptic houses which surrounded the temple revealed its offices and storehouses. To these topics is added an account of a smaller Medinet Habu temple which was founded earlier (during the 18th dynasty).

Excavations at Ancient Thebes, 1930/31. By Uvo Hölscher. vii+65 pages, 41 figures, 4 plates, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 15). \$1.00.

Further clearances permit discussion here of the plan of the Medinet Habu complex as a whole, including its fortifications and the quay by which it could be approached from the Nile. Interpretation of the Medinet Habu situation was aided by supplementary work at the near-by Ramesseum, the mortuary temple of Ramses II. The finding of a hitherto unknown temple, that of the pharaohs Eye and Harmhab, is also mentioned.

Work in Western Thebes, 1931-33. I. The Calendar of Feasts and Offerings at Medinet Habu. By Harold H. Nelson, with a chapter by Siegfried Schott. **II. The Excavations.** By Uvo Hölscher (*OIC* No. 18). In press.

This report deals chiefly with the calendar of Theban festivals the Egyptian text of which is contained in *Medinet Habu* Volume III (*OIP* Vol. XXIII) and with the conclusion of Dr. Hölscher's excavations. These have revealed a second fortified gate at Medinet Habu, some royal chapels west of the walled area, and the plans of the temple complex of Eye and Harmhab to the north.

The final records of the Medinet Habu temple walls are being published in large folio volumes of plates. These include not only the draftsmen's meticulously exact facsimiles but also excellent photographic views and plates in color reproducing the best preserved and most attractive painted sculptures. Hence these volumes will appeal to the art-lover as well as to the Egyptologist, the historian, and the archeologist. Those already published are:

Medinet Habu. I. Earlier Historical Records of Ramses III. By the Epigraphic Survey (Harold H. Nelson, Field Director). xviii+12 pages, 2 figures, 54 plates (2 in colors), large folio, cloth (*OIP* Vol. VIII). \$24.00.

Medinet Habu. II. Later Historical Records of Ramses III. By the Epigraphic Survey (Harold H. Nelson, Field Director). x+2 pages, 6 figures, 76 plates (7 in colors), large folio, cloth (*OIP* Vol. IX). \$30.00.

Medinet Habu. III. The Calendar, the "Slaughterhouse," and Minor Records of Ramses III. By the Epigraphic Survey (Harold H. Nelson, Field Director). xvi+2 pages, 5 figures, 62 plates (1 in colors), large folio, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XXIII). \$18.00.

Several additional folio volumes of plates are to follow. The first of these will be:

Medinet Habu. IV. Graffiti. Facsimiles. Edited by William F. Edgerton (*OIP*).

The record will be completed by volumes of descriptive text. Among these will be:

Historical Records of Ramses III. The Texts in *Medinet Habu* Volumes I and II Translated with Introduction and Explanatory Notes. By William F. Edgerton and John A. Wilson (*SAOC* No. 12). In press.

Medinet Habu Graffiti. Translations, Transliterations, and Commentaries. By William F. Edgerton (*SAOC*).

The Architectural Survey is issuing a large folio volume of basic plans and views:

Medinet Habu Architectural Survey. I. General Plans and Views. By Uvo Hölscher (*OIP* Vol. XXI). \$14.00.

This will be followed by smaller folios of descriptive text and details:

The Small Temple of Medinet Habu and the Temple of Eye and Harmhab. By Uvo Hölscher (*OIP*).

The Temple Area of Ramses III. By Uvo Hölscher (*OIP*).

The Later Structures at Medinet Habu. By Uvo Hölscher (*OIP*).

Another temple of Ramses III lies within the domain of the great temple of Karnak, the largest temple in Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile at Thebes. This temple of Ramses III also falls within the scope of the Oriental Institute's activities and will be published in the same style as the Medinet Habu temple complex.

EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS

In the private tombs, especially those at Thebes, or in wall fragments which have been removed from them, still survive many gaily painted scenes illustrating the life of the Egyptian aristocracy under the Empire.



FIG. 6.—HUNTING SCENE FROM A TOMB WALL OF EMPIRE THEBES

The hunter, using a boomerang, stands in a tiny reed boat accompanied by his wife (behind him) and his little daughter (between his feet). On the bow of the boat is a decoy duck, and above it in the papyrus thicket is a wild cat (ancestor of our domestic cat) holding three captured birds. This scene, now in the British Museum, is one of those that have been copied in color by Mrs. Davies.

Some of the best of these scenes (e.g., Fig. 6), together with a few illustrating other periods and other types of Egyptian painting, have been admirably copied in color by an excellent artist, Mrs. N. de G. Davies, and will appear in two folio volumes entitled

Ancient Egyptian Paintings. Selected and copied by Nina de Garis Davies and edited by Alan H. Gardiner.

THE ABYDOS EXPEDITION

Not only in Thebes but in Abydos, the holiest of Egyptian cities because there Osiris the great god of the dead was reputed to lie buried, have great Egyptian temples been preserved. Among them that of King Seti I



FIG. 7.—A BAS-RELIEF TYPICAL OF THE DELICATE SCULPTURES IN THE ABYDOS TEMPLE OF KING SETI I. THE PHAROAH PRESENTS AN IMAGE OF MAAT ("TRUTH") TO THE GODS.

(about 1300 B.C.) has long been famous for its delicate sculptures (e.g., Fig. 7). These painted bas-reliefs, perhaps the best preserved in Egypt, likewise await adequate publication. The Oriental Institute has joined

forces with the Egypt Exploration Society of London to produce a worthy and definitive record of this temple, which will require at least eight large folio volumes. No better draftsmanship has ever been available in the service of archeology than that provided by the expedition's artists, Miss Calverley and Miss Broome. The series is being called "Joint Publications of the Egypt Exploration Society and the Oriental Institute." The first volume is entitled

The Temple of King Sethos I at Abydos. I. The Chapels of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. Copied by Amice M. Calverley, with the assistance of Myrtle F. Broome, and edited by Alan H. Gardiner. xi+42 pages, 42 plates (8 in colors), large folio, cloth. \$35.00.

WESTERN ASIA

THE MEGIDDO EXPEDITION

Ancient Palestine served as a bridge over which passed traders and armies from Egypt on the one hand and from Babylonia and Assyria on the other. The main highway is interrupted near modern Haifa by the Carmel Ridge. The pass across this transverse barrier was commanded by the ancient fortified city of Megiddo. So prominent a part did this city play in the armed conflicts between Egypt and Western Asia that the writer of the Apocalypse has made it famous for all time as Armageddon ("the Mountain of Megiddo"), which he envisions as the site of the final battle of the world. Excavations undertaken by the Oriental Institute at this strategic point, under the direction first of Dr. Fisher and then of Mr. Guy, have shown that a settlement existed there as early as the Chalcolithic period preceding the Early Bronze Age. The period of the Hebrew monarchy has been made especially vivid to us. Numerous stables (Fig. 8) found within the city walls were almost certainly used for the horses of King Solomon. To safeguard the city's water supply in time of siege a large shaft was sunk in the native rock, and from its foot a 165-foot horizontal tunnel was driven through the rock to a spring in a cave on the hill slope. The shaft and tunnel constitute the most extensive engineering project of its age yet found in Palestine.

The work of the Megiddo Expedition is recorded in the following books:

The Excavation of Armageddon. By Clarence S. Fisher. xv+78 pages, 53 figures, royal 8vo (*OIC* No. 4). \$1.00.

A popular statement of the historical and topographical background which gives importance to the site of Megiddo, with an account of



FIG. 8.—REMAINS OF SOME OF THE STABLES WHICH PROBABLY HOUSED KING SOLOMON'S HORSES AT MEGIDDO
Reduced from *OIC* No. 9, Fig. 27

the expedition's methods, of its excavation of early tombs on the east slope, and of the beginnings of its work on the summit of the fortress mound.

New Light from Armageddon. Second Provisional Report (1927-29) on the Excavations at Megiddo in Palestine. By P. L. O. Guy, with a chapter on "An Inscribed Scaraboid" by W. E. Staples. ix+68 pages, frontispiece, 61 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 9). \$1.00.

In this second report the general reader will find described some of the stables which were presumably used by King Solomon in his horse-trading with Egypt. A large house of his time is presented in reconstruction. A scaraboid discussed at length shows a mingling of Egyptian designs and Asiatic ideas.

Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Megiddo.

By Robert M. Engberg and Geoffrey M. Shipton. xiv+91 pages, 25 figures, 1 chart, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 10). \$1.50.

This includes a chart of early pottery forms from the east slope of the mound and a discussion of the dating of the periods to which they belong.

Final publications of the foregoing and of later material are in preparation.

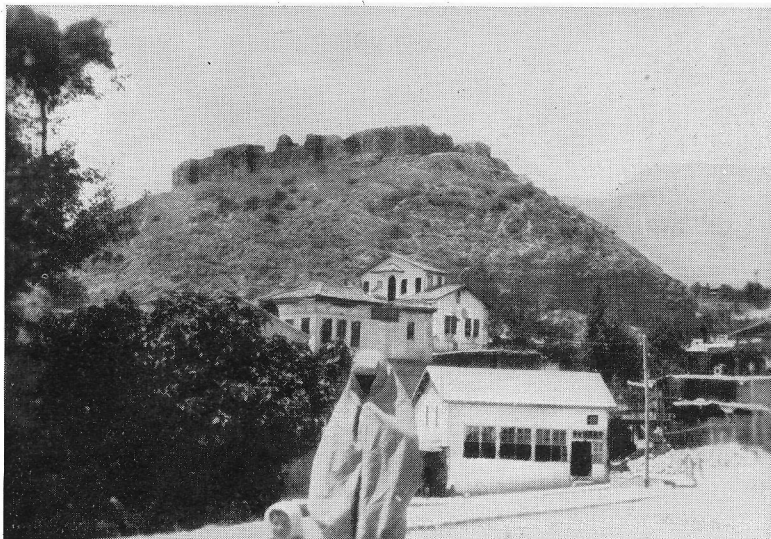


FIG. 9.—THE CITADEL OF MARASH, ONE OF THE POINTS VISITED IN THE COURSE OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S EXPLORATIONS OF EASTERN ASIA MINOR.

From *OIC* No. 8, Fig. 81

THE ANATOLIAN EXPEDITION

One of the most puzzling problems of ancient oriental civilization concerns Asia Minor or Anatolia. Here grew up the civilization which we call "Hittite"—a civilization which at one period ranked in importance with that of Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates Valley. But Asia Minor is another, larger bridge, this time between Asia and Europe. The culture of the Hittites, then, itself non-indigenous, was overlaid by many others—so much so that uncertainty long persisted as to which remains actually represent the Hittites. The Oriental Institute has tried three approaches in its investigation of the cultural background of the land. The field director of its Anatolian Expedition, Dr. H. H. von der Osten, has in the first place explored in numerous field trips the eastern half of Asia Minor (cf. Fig. 9). Of the early sites discovered, that now called Alishar was chosen for intensive study through excavation (Fig. 10). Campaigns carried on there for six years represent the most thorough and fundamental piece of work yet done in the Hittite country. In the third place a detailed survey of all archeological remains in the Alishar region was undertaken.

The Institute's activities and the advances thereby brought about in our knowledge of the Hittites, their successors, and their predecessors even back to the Stone Age are reported in the following publications. The first four titles are very readable accounts of exploratory tours which resulted in the discovery of many hitherto unknown ancient towns and strongholds. The subject matter of the first (*OIC* No. 2, now out of print) is given more fully in the second (*OIP* Vol. V). To the fourth (*OIC* No. 8) are added a discussion of oriental attitudes of mind and a series of notes on Garstang's recent book, *The Hittite Empire*. Most of the other titles deal with the Oriental Institute's extensive excavations at Alishar. The *OIC*'s are preliminary accounts for the general reader; the *OIP*'s contain fuller and more detailed data useful for the specialist.

Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor. A Preliminary Report. By H. H. von der Osten. viii+104 pages, 101 figures, 3 maps, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 2). Out of print.

Researches in Anatolia. I. Explorations in Central Anatolia, Season of 1926. By H. H. von der Osten. xix+167 pages, 242 figures, 24 plates, 1 map, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. V). \$5.00.

Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor, 1927-28. By H. H. von der Osten. vii+153 pages, 160 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 6). \$1.50.

Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor, 1929. By H. H. von der Osten. vii+196 pages, 163 figures, 9 maps, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 8). \$2.00.

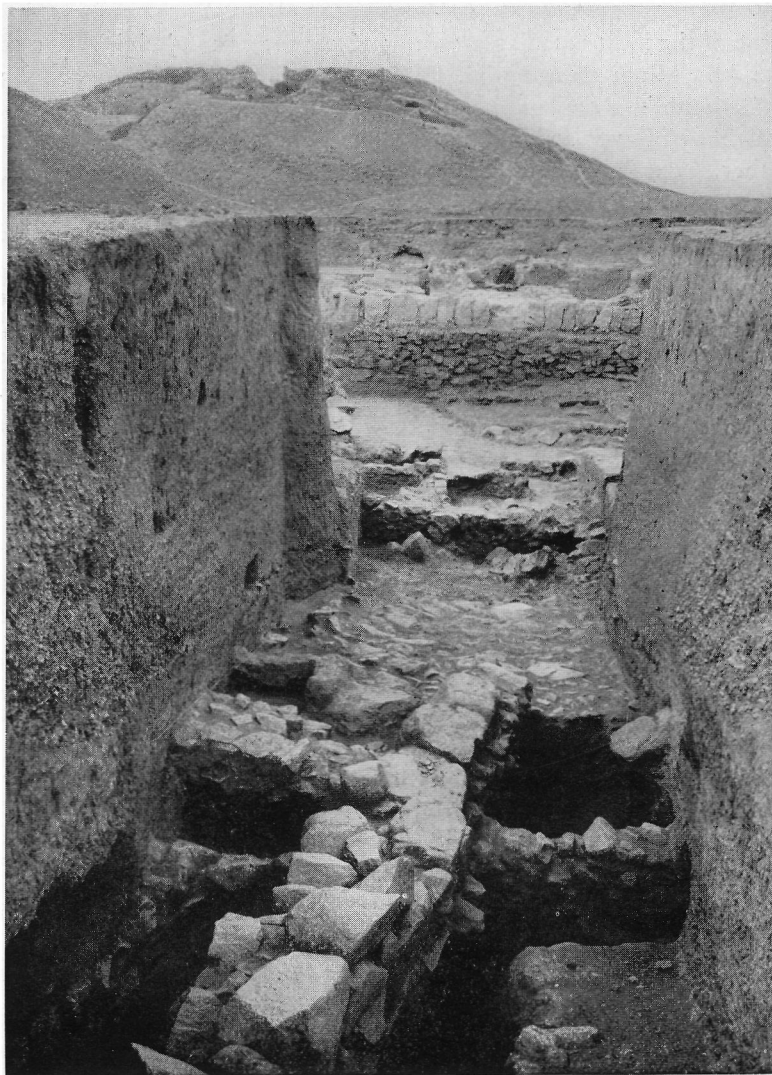


FIG. 10.—PART OF THE OUTER DEFENSE WALL OF THE EARLY HITTITE BUILDING LEVEL AT ALISHAR, BUILT ABOVE A COPPER AGE WALL.

In the middle distance part of a Hittite mansion is seen; in the background, the citadel mound. From *OIC* No. 14, Fig. 38.

Anatolia through the Ages. Discoveries at the Alishar Mound, 1927-29.

By Erich F. Schmidt. x+165 pages, 213 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 11). \$2.00.

Discoveries in Anatolia, 1930-31. By H. H. von der Osten, with the collaboration of R. A. Martin and J. A. Morrison. xi+149 pages, 134 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 14). \$2.00.

This number includes reports on survey and exploration as well as on excavations both at Alishar and at Gâvur-Kalesi.

Researches in Anatolia. II-III. The Alishar Hüyük, Season of 1927.

By H. H. von der Osten and Erich F. Schmidt.

Part I. xxii+284 pages, 251 figures, 6 colored plates, 22 maps, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. VI). \$10.00.

Part II. xi+134 pages, colored frontispiece, 106 figures, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. VII). \$5.00.

Researches in Anatolia. IV-V. The Alishar Hüyük, Seasons of 1928 and 1929. By Erich F. Schmidt.

Part I. xxi+293 pages, 377 figures, 47 plates (7 in colors), 1 map, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XIX). \$12.00.

Part II. With a chapter by Wilton Marion Krogman [on the cranial types found in 1927-31]. xvii+148 pages, colored frontispiece, 198 figures, 11 plates, 4 tables, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XX). \$7.00.

Researches in Anatolia. VI. Inscriptions from Alishar. By I. J. Gelb (*OIP*). In preparation.

Chiefly cuneiform, but including also Hittite hieroglyphic, Phrygian, Greek, and Turkish.

Researches in Anatolia. VII-IX. The Alishar Hüyük, Seasons of 1930-32. [Final report.] By H. H. von der Osten. 3 vols. (*OIP*). In preparation.**Researches in Anatolia. X. Survey of the Alishar Square.** By H. H. von der Osten and others (*OIP*). In preparation.

The region around Alishar has been carefully surveyed and mapped, place-names and sites marked on earlier maps have been identified and correlated, and all remains of antiquity have been noted. Inscriptions, ethnography, and other special features are treated in detail.

THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION

At the northeast corner of the Mediterranean the Hittite culture of Asia Minor and the Semitic cultures of Syria, Palestine, and the Tigris-



FIG. 11.—SCULPTURES ON A SMALL STAIRWAY AT PERSEPOLIS

Euphrates region met. Numerous small states formed in North Syria show the resulting mixture. Hence this area can furnish the historian with light upon all the various elements concerned. The Oriental Institute has therefore begun excavations at Chatal Hüyük, which may prove to be the capital of ancient Hattina, one of the small states above mentioned, the very

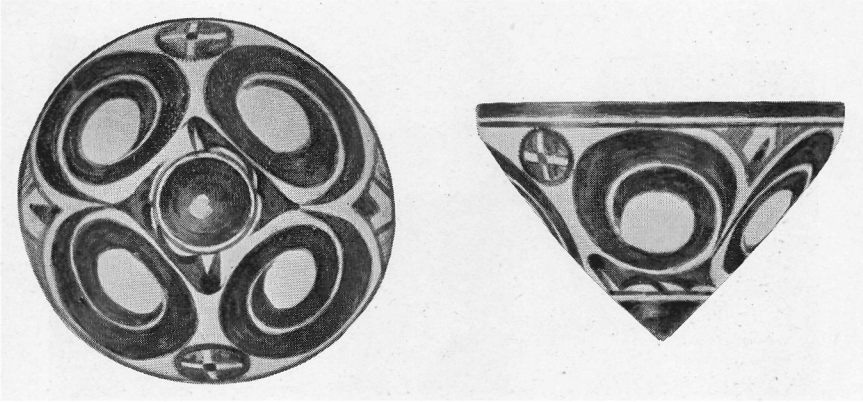


FIG. 12.—A PAINTED POTTERY VASE FROM A NEOLITHIC VILLAGE NEAR PERSEPOLIS. SIDE AND BOTTOM VIEWS.

name of which shows its connection with the Hittites. Publication of results will follow in due course.

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION

Influences from the region which is now Persia intimately affected the lowland civilization of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley and also left their mark upon other highland cultures far to the northwest. Though the Persian Empire of Darius and Xerxes is the most outstanding for the magnificence of its remains, our knowledge of that country has recently been pushed back into the Stone Age. The Oriental Institute is being permitted by the Persian government to excavate the brilliant Empire residence city of Persepolis. Finds already made there under the directorship of Dr. Herzfeld have nearly doubled the quantity of Old Persian sculptures known to us. The newly discovered sculptures (e.g., Fig. 11) are wrought with unparalleled beauty and refinement of detail and are in large part as fresh and uninjured as on the day when the artist left them. New inscriptions too are enlarging our historical background, and the architectural plan of the residence city is being more clearly revealed.

Within a mile or so of Persepolis an unusually well preserved Neolithic village has been found. Its painted pottery (Fig. 12) surpasses in both age and beauty all previous discoveries of the sort. Other cultures belonging to the periods between the Stone Age and the Empire will no doubt be revealed at other points within the Institute's concession, especially at



FIG. 13.—A KHORSABAD CITY GATE WHICH WAS NEVER USED

Instead of being provided with doors, this gate was left unfinished and was blocked with rubble. The cobble-paved street leads toward us to the city. From *OIC* No. 16, Fig. 54.

the royal city site now called Istakhr, of which Persepolis was the palace suburb.

The Persian Expedition has published an important new inscription revealing an irregularity in the royal succession from Darius to Xerxes:

A New Inscription of Xerxes from Persepolis. By Ernst Herzfeld. viii+14 pages, 5 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 5). \$0.50.

A preliminary report (*OIC*) on the discoveries is in preparation. The remarkable sculptures should ultimately fill several large folios (*OIP*'s).

THE IRAQ EXPEDITION

The Tigris-Euphrates Valley, forming the eastern segment of the Fertile Crescent, was a prize for which successive waves of highlanders from the north and nomads from the south contended. The two nations of this region whose vicissitudes are best known to history are Babylonia and Assyria. In Assyria the Oriental Institute is working at Khorsabad (Fig. 13), the transitory capital founded by King Sargon II and abandoned by his successors. In Babylonian territory the Institute is investigating a group

of sites northeast of Baghdad which testify to the early contacts between mountaineers and plainsmen. At Tell Asmar indeed, where the Institute's general headquarters building for Iraq is located and the field director for Iraq, Dr. Frankfort, is personally in charge, have been found imports (Fig. 14) traceable to the recently discovered civilization of the Indus Valley.

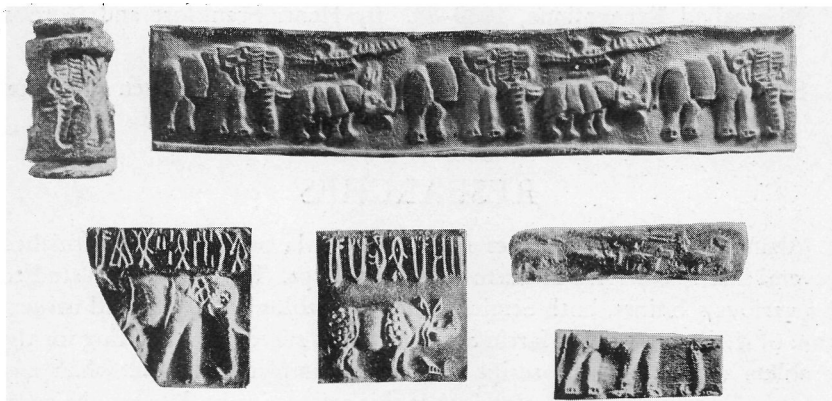


FIG. 14.—A CYLINDER SEAL IMPORTED INTO THE TIGRIS-EUPHRATES REGION FROM INDIA (ABOVE), DISCOVERED BY DR. FRANKFORT IN A DATED STRATUM AT TELL ASMAR, COMPARED WITH STAMP SEALS (BELOW) FOUND AT MOHENJO DARO IN THE INDUS VALLEY. FROM *OIC* No. 16, FIGS. 32-33.

Past and prospective publications dealing with the work in Iraq are listed below. The first three are of special interest to the general reader; the others are more detailed discussions of specific parts of the expedition's work.

Tell Asmar and Khafaje. The First Season's Work in Eshnunna, 1930/31. By Henri Frankfort, Thorkild Jacobsen, and Conrad Preusser. ix+112 pages, frontispiece, 54 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 13). \$1.50.

Tell Asmar, Khafaje, and Khorsabad. Second Preliminary Report of the Iraq Expedition. By Henri Frankfort. ix+102 pages, frontispiece, 66 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 16). \$1.25.

Iraq Excavations of the Oriental Institute, 1932/33. Third Preliminary Report of the Iraq Expedition. By Henri Frankfort (*OIC* No. 17). In press. \$1.50.

I. Plano-convex Bricks and the Methods of Their Employment. II. The Treatment of Clay Tablets in the Field. By P. Delougaz. xi+57 pages, 40 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 7). \$1.00.

See description on page 35.

Philological Notes on Eshnunna and Its Inscriptions. By Thorkild Jacobsen (*AS* No. 6). In press. \$1.00.

The Gimilsin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers of Eshnunna. By Henri Frankfort, Seton Lloyd, and Thorkild Jacobsen (*OIP*). In preparation.

Khorsabad Excavations, 1930-33. By Henri Frankfort and Gordon Loud (*OIP*). In preparation.

Sennacherib's Aqueduct at Jerwan. By Thorkild Jacobsen and Seton Lloyd (*OIP* Vol. XXIV). In press.

RESEARCHES

Abandoned Egyptian mines in the peninsula of Sinai have furnished several inscriptions in a hitherto unknown script. These have been studied by various scholars, both Semitists and Egyptologists. With full utilization of their results Dr. Martin Sprengling has succeeded in finding for the problem offered by this script a solution simpler and fuller than any reached before. His conclusion is that this script is to be dated in the reign of Amenemhet III of Egypt (1849-1801 B.C.) and that its characters form the earliest alphabet, out of which grew other Semitic alphabets, the Greek and Roman alphabets, and our own. Dr. Sprengling's work is entitled

The Alphabet: Its Rise and Development from the Sinai Inscriptions. xi+71 pages, 5 figures, 3 maps, facsimiles of 16 inscriptions, 1 table, royal 8vo, paper (*OIC* No. 12). \$1.00.

EGYPTIAN

Long before the Oriental Institute was organized, Dr. Breasted had had in mind problems in the solving of which it was later to participate. Historians had been hampered by the lack of dependable translations of original ancient oriental documents. To meet this need, all available historical records of Egypt down to the time of the Persian conquest in 525 B.C. were carefully studied and translated by Dr. Breasted, who utilized the originals whenever possible as well as all copies made by other scholars. His comprehensive undertaking, which required many years of effort, resulted in a series of five volumes called

Ancient Records of Egypt. I-V. Historical Documents. By James Henry Breasted. cxlv+1,774 pages, 15 figures, royal 8vo, cloth. Sold only in sets. \$22.00.

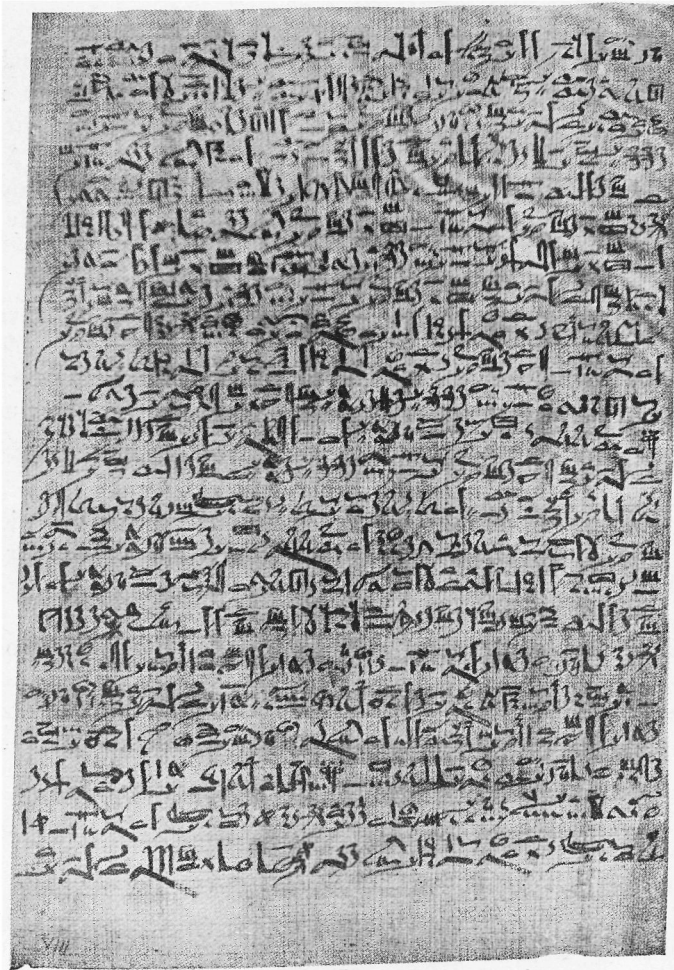


FIG. 15.—A PAGE OF THE OLDEST KNOWN SURGICAL TREATISE

The hieratic Papyrus Edwin Smith comes from the 17th century B.C., but is itself a copy of a much older original. Reduced from *OIP* Vol. IV, Pl. VIII.

A large and stately papyrus roll in the collections of the New York Historical Society was found upon examination a few years ago to be not only the earliest known surgical treatise but the earliest document in the history of science (Fig. 15). After detailed study by Dr. Breasted a full

publication of this document, including facsimiles, translation, and ample notes, appeared as

The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus. Published in facsimile and hieroglyphic transliteration with translation and commentary in two volumes. By James Henry Breasted. I. Hieroglyphic Transliteration, Translation, and Commentary. xxiv+596 pages, 8 plates, 2 tables, 4to, cloth. II. Facsimile Plates and Line for Line Hieroglyphic Transliteration. xiii pages, 46 plates, folio, cloth. Sold only in sets (*OIP* Vols. III-IV). \$20.00.

The few legal documents yet known from pharaonic Egypt leave many problems for modern students of ancient native Egyptian law. More numerous demotic and Greek documents of the last centuries before Christ give a better idea of the situation at that later period, as well as some clues to earlier practice. On the basis of such documents Dr. Edgerton has studied the legal background of Egyptian marriage in

Notes on Egyptian Marriage, Chiefly in the Ptolemaic Period. By William F. Edgerton. x+25 pages, 1 figure, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 1, originally called Vol. I, Part I). \$0.75.

Another study by Dr. Edgerton concerns the long disputed order of succession of the mid-18th-dynasty rulers of Egypt. The author's new contributions to this question are based on his personal observations made while attached to the Luxor Expedition of the Oriental Institute. The work is entitled

The Thutmosid Succession. By William F. Edgerton. ix+43 pages, 5 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 8). \$1.00.

The Oriental Institute Museum possesses a 6th century copy of the biblical Book of Proverbs in Coptic. This manuscript is far more extensive than any similar manuscript yet known. Both its relative completeness and its early date render it important for textual criticism of the Bible. It has been edited by Professor Worrell of the University of Michigan with thorough collation of all related manuscripts. This volume, indispensable as a source for reconstructing the original text of the Sahidic version, is entitled

The Proverbs of Solomon in Sahidic Coptic According to the Chicago Manuscript. Edited by William H. Worrell. xxx+107 pages, frontispiece, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XII). \$5.00.

Other Egyptian documents which are being prepared for publication include historical inscriptions copied in Nubia by Dr. Breasted. These will be edited by Dr. John A. Wilson, probably in two volumes. Two beautiful late manuscripts of the Egyptian Book of the Dead, forming part of the Oriental Institute Museum collections, are in preparation for publication by Dr. T. George Allen.

CUNEIFORM

The Oriental Institute has been engaged since 1921 in the preparation of a comprehensive Assyrian (Akkadian) Dictionary to be based on all the Semitic cuneiform documents available. This project, in spite of the services of an enlarged staff and the co-operation of many scholars both at home and abroad, will require many more years for its completion. Meantime one of the collaborators, Professor Meissner of Berlin, has put together two groups of word studies, supplemented by reconstructions of particularly important lexicographical texts:

Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch. I. By Bruno Meissner. vi+92 pages, royal 8vo, paper (*AS* No. 1, originally called Vol. I, Part I). \$1.00.

Beiträge zum assyrischen Wörterbuch. II. By Bruno Meissner. vii+112 pages, 2 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*AS* No. 4). \$1.00.

The Assyrian Dictionary files may ultimately furnish the basis for reliable translations of all types of cuneiform documents. They have already been utilized by Dr. Luckenbill to throw light upon the history of Assyria. His volumes, paralleling those of Dr. Breasted for Egypt, are called

Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia. I-II. Historical Records of Assyria. By Daniel David Luckenbill. xxviii+801 pages, royal 8vo, cloth. Sold only in sets. \$8.00; special library edition on all-rag paper, \$10.00.

One of the outstanding treasures of the Oriental Institute Museum is a "latest edition" of the annals of King Sennacherib of Assyria (Fig. 16). This document, recorded on a six-sided clay prism, is perfectly preserved. Dr. Luckenbill has edited this historical record in full and has accompanied it by transliterations and translations of all the other records of Sennacherib:

The Annals of Sennacherib. By Daniel David Luckenbill. xi+196 pages, 3 plates, 4to, boards (*OIP* Vol. II). \$4.00.

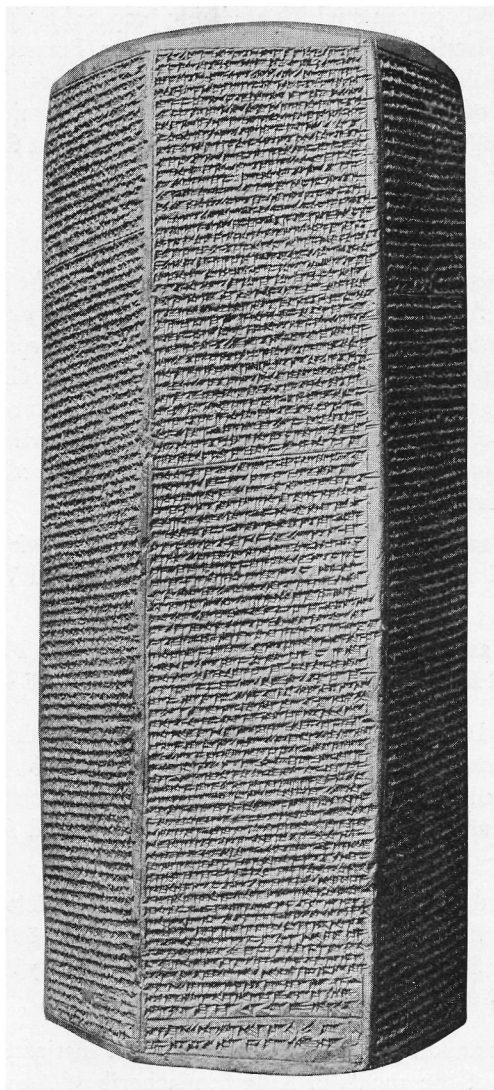


FIG. 16.—THE ROYAL ANNALS OF SENNACHERIB (7TH CENTURY B.C.)

A prism containing a cuneiform record of the western campaigns of Sennacherib, including the expedition against Palestine on which he lost his army, as narrated in the Old Testament. Reduced from *OIP* Vol. II, frontispiece.

Under Ashurbanipal, the grandson of Sennacherib, the art of writing history reached its high point in Assyria. But elegance of style bore as before little relation to accuracy of facts. These became modified to redound more and more to the glory of the king as edition followed edition. Dr. Piepkorn has made a study of the successive editions represented by the prisms of Ashurbanipal. These are being published in two parts, of which the first has already appeared under the title

Historical Prism Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal. I. Editions E, B₁₋₅, D, and K. By Arthur Carl Piepkorn, with an appendix by Joachim Mayr. xiii+109 pages, royal 8vo, paper (*AS* No. 5). \$1.25.

Much more common than royal prisms are inscribed clay tablets. These could be made in any size. They served as "pages" for dictionaries, year lists, interpretations of omens, incantations, etc., and in smaller sizes for letters, contracts, receipts, and even school exercises. Tablets of the last sort, found by the University of Pennsylvania, have been published in facsimile in

Cuneiform Series. I. Sumerian Lexical Texts from the Temple School of Nippur. By Edward Chiera. xi+19 pages, 126 plates with 256 texts in facsimile, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XI). \$5.00.

These pupils' copies suffice to reconstruct about two-thirds of the lost original dictionary from which they were copied.

The earliest excavation conducted by the University of Chicago in Mesopotamia resulted in the acquisition by the Oriental Institute Museum of many early tablets and inscribed bowl fragments. Facsimile copies of these inscriptions, made by Dr. Luckenbill, have been published in

Cuneiform Series. II. Inscriptions from Adab. By Daniel David Luckenbill. ix+8 pages, 87 plates with 198 texts in facsimile, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XIV). \$5.00.

They contribute to our knowledge of ancient business methods and of the varied forms of early cuneiform characters.

The literature and religion of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Sumerian days will be illumined by two further volumes of cuneiform texts copied by Dr. Chiera:

Cuneiform Series. III. Sumerian Epics and Myths. By Edward Chiera (*OIP* Vol. XV). In press.

Cuneiform Series. IV. Sumerian Texts of Varied Contents. By Edward Chiera (*OIP* Vol. XVI). In press.

A paper by Dr. Poebel clarifies the principle of vowel harmony as illustrated in early Sumerian inscriptions:

The Sumerian Prefix Forms E- and I- in the Time of the Earlier Princes of Lagaš. By Arno Poebel. xi+47 pages, royal 8vo, paper (AS No. 2). \$1.00.

By a new interpretation of the beginning of the Decalogue and of similar phrases in other West Semitic languages besides Hebrew, Dr. Poebel removes in a very simple way numerous difficulties encountered by previous interpreters. This second paper of his is entitled

Das appositionell bestimmte Pronomen der 1. Pers. Sing. in den westsemitischen Inschriften und im Alten Testament. By Arno Poebel. viii+86 pages, royal 8vo, paper (AS No. 3). \$1.00.

ANATOLIAN (INCLUDING HITTITE)

The so-called "Hittite" hieroglyphs have been subjected to numerous attempts at decipherment. Until recently the material available for study has not sufficed to permit conclusive results. Now, however, new discoveries have greatly increased the possibilities of success. The Oriental Institute has issued two treatises on this subject. One, by Dr. Gelb, attacks the problem on the phonetic side through comparison of the variant writings for such names as can reasonably be equated with those known from cuneiform or other sources. The syllabary which has thus been discovered is a distinct contribution toward further progress. The second study, by Dr. Forrer, seeks to understand first the meanings, then the sounds, of the hieroglyphs. Moreover, besides interpreting the writing he discusses the race of the people who introduced and used it. The titles of the two treatises are:

Hittite Hieroglyphs. I. By Ignace J. Gelb. xxii+88 pages, 2 tables, royal 8vo, paper (SAOC No. 2). \$1.50.

Die hethitische Bilderschrift. By Emil O. Forrer. ix+62 pages, 45 figures, royal 8vo, paper (SAOC No. 3). \$1.00.

In northwestern Asia Minor a few old people in certain villages still keep alive the remnants of a language which Dr. von Mészáros considers a descendant of the ancient pre-Hittite tongue. In two monographs he gives respectively a complete treatise on this survival, which he calls "Päkhly," and a discussion of the pre-Hittite language with special reference to its elucidation by Päkhly parallels:

Die Päkhly-Sprache. By Julius von Mészáros (SAOC No. 9). In press.

Die Chatti-Sprache. By Julius von Mészáros (SAOC). In preparation.

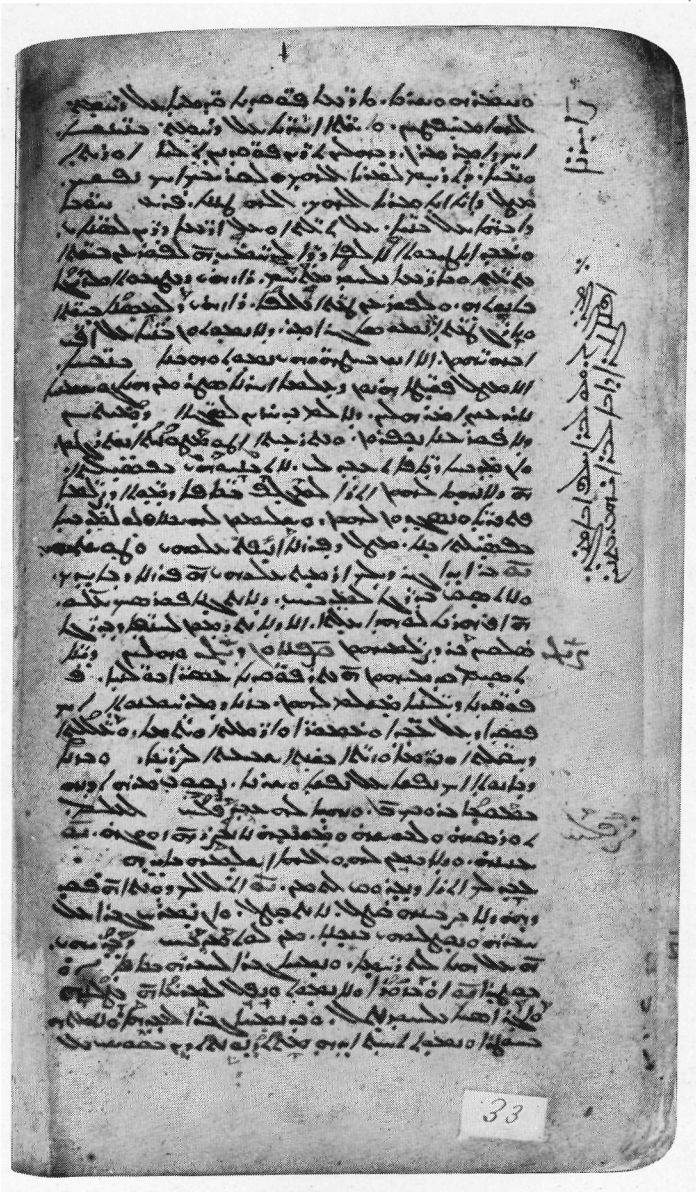


FIG. 17.—A PAGE OF BARHEBRAEUS' SYRIAC COMMENTARY ON THE OLD TESTAMENT

This particular page deals with Exod. 20:5—21:20 and thus includes Barhebraeus' remarks on the Ten Commandments. Reduced from OIP Vol. XIII, p. 130.

SYRIAC AND ARABIC

Textual criticism of the Bible is largely dependent on the readings of other "versions"—ancient translations into Greek, Coptic, Syriac, etc. The Syriac translation, called the "Peshitta," itself requires textual criticism before it can safely be used for biblical study. One valuable means of establishing its text is a Syriac commentary written by Barhebraeus in the 13th century of our era (Fig. 17). A definitive study of his scholia, based on the use of some twenty manuscripts, is being issued by Drs. Sprengling and Graham. Volumes so far published or in preparation are:

Barhebraeus' Scholia on the Old Testament. I. Genesis—II Samuel.

Edited by Martin Sprengling and William Creighton Graham. xvi+393 pages, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XIII). \$12.00.

Barhebraeus' Scholia on the Old Testament. II. The Psalms (*OIP*).

In preparation.

Barhebraeus in his scholia has made frequent references to the Syriac version of Epiphanius' treatise on weights and measures. To aid our understanding of Barhebraeus, Dr. Dean has edited the *Weights and Measures* from two Syriac manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. Translation and notes are added to the facsimile and collation of the text. The work is entitled

Epiphanius' Treatise on Weights and Measures. The Syriac Version.

Edited by James Elmer Dean (*SAOC* No. 11). In press. \$2.00.

The Arabic text of an anthology of love by Abū Bakr Muḥammad ibn Abī Sulaimān Dāwūd al-Iṣfahānī, a famous Arabic writer of the 9th century, has been edited by Dr. Nykl from a unique Arabic manuscript housed in the Royal Library at Cairo:

Kitāb al-Zahrah Composed by Abū Bakr Muḥammad ibn

Dāwūd. Edited by A. R. Nykl in collaboration with Ibrāhīm Ṭūqān. vi+8+v+406 pages, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 6). \$2.00.

ARCHEOLOGICAL

Discoveries made in recent years in the ancient Sumerian cities of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley have pushed back our knowledge of the beginnings of civilization through several clearly defined periods preceding the coming of the Semites. In which of these preceding periods did the Sumeri-



FIG. 18.—DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEN AS REPRESENTED AT KHAFAJE (NEAR BAGHDAD) IN SUMERIAN SCULPTURES OF THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD.

The type at the left is Armenoid; that at the right, Mediterranean. From *SAOC* No. 4, Fig. 1.

ans themselves enter the valley, and what were their racial affinities (cf. Fig. 18)? Dr. Frankfort attempts to answer this question in

Archeology and the Sumerian Problem. By Henri Frankfort. xi+72 pages, 10 figures, 1 map, 3 tables, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 4). \$1.25.

The engraved seals used by the various races of the ancient Near East are in many instances admirable works of art. Their scenes contribute, moreover, to our knowledge of the beliefs, the ceremonies, and the daily



FIG. 19.—PLANO-CONVEX BRICKS AS USED AT KHAFAJE NEAR BAGHDAD

Such bricks were often laid in herringbone patterns, with some rows slanting in one direction and some in the other. Such patterns were not intended for ornamentation, for the walls are usually covered with plaster, which is seen still in place at the right. Horizontal courses also occur, especially in bonding (as at left) and in exterior quoins. From *SAOC* No. 7, Fig. 20.

life of remote centuries. In a study of the outstanding collection of Mr. E. T. Newell, president of the American Numismatic Society, Dr. von der Osten has correlated and illustrated with admirable detail the subject matter of these seals. His work appears as

Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mr. Edward T. Newell.

By H. H. von der Osten. xiii+200 pages, 28 figures, 41 plates, 4to, cloth (*OIP* Vol. XXII). \$6.00.

Less attractive than seals, but most valuable for historical differentiation, are the various types of bricks used in architecture. Mr. Delougaz has made a special study of the plano-convex bricks found in the course of the Oriental Institute's excavations in Mesopotamia (Fig. 19). With this is combined a paper by him describing the method used in the field by the Iraq Expedition to preserve cuneiform inscriptions written on unbaked clay. These two discussions form

- I. Plano-convex Bricks and the Methods of Their Employment. II. The Treatment of Clay Tablets in the Field.** By P. Delougaz. xi+57 pages, 40 figures, royal 8vo, paper (*SAOC* No. 7). \$1.00.

The Oriental Institute's first expedition, a reconnaissance of both Egypt and Western Asia made under difficult post-war conditions in 1919/20, was given an opportunity by the British authorities to record some paintings which British troops had found in an ancient Roman fortress. These oriental paintings (Fig. 20), afterward destroyed by the natives, proved to be part of the background out of which Byzantine painting developed. They have been fully published and discussed by Dr. Breasted in

- Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting.** By James Henry Breasted. vii+105 pages, 58 figures, 23 plates (4 in colors), 4to, boards (*OIP* Vol. I). \$4.00.

BOOKS ABOUT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Two accounts of the Oriental Institute as a whole are available. One, a brief handbook, is particularly useful for the casual visitor. The other is a more comprehensive discussion of the background, the purposes, and the history of the Oriental Institute and all its projects. Both works are fully illustrated and are written in popular style. Their titles are:

- The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.** Third edition of the Handbook. iv+68 pages, 61 figures, royal 8vo, paper. \$0.25.
- The Oriental Institute.**¹ By James Henry Breasted. xxiii+455 pages, 207 figures, 2 colored plates, 1 map, 12mo, cloth. \$3.00.

¹ The University of Chicago Survey, Vol. XII.



FIG. 20.—PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL, ONE OF THE FIGURES IN A GREAT WALL PAINTING IN THE ANCIENT FORTRESS AT SALIHIAH ON THE EUPHRATES.

From *OIP* Vol. I, Pl. XVIII

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JAMES HENRY BREASTED, *Editor* THOMAS GEORGE ALLEN, *Associate Editor*

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- (17) IRAQ EXCAVATIONS OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, 1932/33. THIRD PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE IRAQ EXPEDITION. By Henri Frankfort. (In press.) 1.50
- (18) WORK IN WESTERN THEBES, 1931-33. I. THE CALENDAR OF FEASTS AND OFFERINGS AT MEDINET HABU. By Harold H. Nelson, with a chapter by Siegfried Schott. II. THE EXCAVATIONS. By Uvo Hölscher. (In press.)

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