

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARSHIP

Richard H. Beal

In 1992–93 **Richard H. Beal** spent much of his time performing the pressing task of checking the multitude of references that make up a dictionary article for the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* against the original cuneiform copies and against published editions and commentaries.

Aside from work for the Hittite Dictionary, December saw the appearance of his book, *The Organization of the Hittite Military*, which is an updated version of his Ph.D. dissertation of the same title, submitted to the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in 1986. The book was published by Carl Winter-Universitätsverlag (Heidelberg) as part of the series *Texte der Hethiter* (edited by Prof. Annelies Kammenhuber). Topics include: the standing army, the levies, the allies, provisioning and training, the branches of service (chariotry, infantry, archery, and arguments for the existence of a small cavalry and navy), guards and the watch, the size of the army, and the various levels of officers. His article suggesting that the Hittite (and later Hilakkuan) city of Ura is to be found under the classical port-city of Celenderis (modern Gilindere) has been published in the journal *Anatolian Studies*, volume 42. He has also written an article seeking to explain a paragraph in the newly found and published treaty between the Hittite Great King Tudhaliya IV and his cousin King Kurunta of Tarhuntassa, written on a tablet of bronze. Kurunta was a younger brother of Mursili III, a king from whom Tudhaliya's father Hattusili III had usurped the throne with Kurunta's help. Kurunta was rewarded with an appanage state based on his father's new capital Tarhuntassa, which had been abandoned by royalty when the imperial capital was moved back to its traditional site at Hattusa. Since Kurunta had the superior claim to the great kingship, this was a dangerous move. The paragraph of the treaty in question concerns Hattusili III's and Tudhaliya IV's fears that should Kurunta have access to his father King Muwattalli II's mausoleum, which probably lay within his kingdom, any attempt in the future by Kurunta to seize the imperial throne would be thereby strengthened.

He delivered a paper on the magic-rituals used by the Hittite army to ensure the loyalty of the men and the help of the gods, the latter rituals doing what we would call morale building. This paper was delivered at a conference on Ancient Magic held in August in Lawrence. (His wife and Oriental Institute alumna, JoAnn Scurlock, spoke on private rituals piggy-backed onto seasonal festivals in Mesopotamia.) The conference brought together experts in the magical systems of Ancient Mesopotamia, Hatti, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Israel, and the early Rabbinic tradition. It was a great success. The proceedings will be published by Fortress Press, and a second conference was planned to be held in two years.

With his wife JoAnn Scurlock, he gave a slide lecture to the DePaul Geographical Society on Algeria. At the University of Chicago several slide lectures

were given: one on traditional methods of grain storage in the Mediterranean area was given to a seminar, "Daily Life in the Ancient Near East"; a slide lecture, "Eastern Turkey," was given to the Turkish Circle; and a slide lecture, "Tradition and Modernization," was given to a seminar on teaching Islamic history and civilization as an illustration of the usefulness of slides in explaining some of the concepts these future professors will need to get across to their students.
