



# News & Notes

*Issued confidentially to members and friends*

No. 122 January - February, 1990

*Not for publication*

## NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE DISCOVERIES IN SYRIA

Thomas L. McClellan



*Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (8000-7600 B.C.) rectilinear buildings; kite view of Jerf al-Ahmar.*

During the months of June, July, and August 1989 the Chicago Euphrates Project team conducted salvage excavations at three sites in Syria: Tell al-Banat, Tell Mresh, and Jerf al-Ahmar. It also continued surface survey in the Tishreen Dam flood zone. Construction of the dam is progressing at a rapid rate and is scheduled for completion in 1993.

At Jerf al-Ahmar, which is within view of the dam, site director Mandy Mottram (University of Melbourne) opened eight 2 by 2 meter squares. The site is situated on a gentle terrace about four meters above the Euphrates flood plain. Previously we had found microliths and larger worked stones on the surface of its plowed wheat fields.

Every day Mandy and Lorraine Brochu (University of Chicago) left camp and travelled twenty minutes, with Hamis our driver, down to Jerf al-Ahmar in our rented pickup on a dirt track that has precariously steep angles in spots. The effort was worth it. They found notched arrowheads known as Khiamian points and adzes with a rounded cutting edge and narrow butt, a type known as the erminette at Mureybet. These and other lithic types place the occupation at Jerf al-Ahmar in the period of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A ([PPNA] ca. 8000-7600 B.C.), best known in the Euphrates region by previous excavations at Mureybet, about 40 km down stream. The standard surveys of the neolithic period

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## AQABA/AYLA: EXCAVATING FOR THE FUTURE

James J. Richerson

"Aqaba - Port of Palestine on the China Sea" has found a permanent home in the newly refurbished Sharif Hussein Visitors' Center in Aqaba, Jordan. The exhibition and facility were presented to his majesty King Hussein on the occasion of his birthday in November, 1989.

Don Whitcomb, director of the Oriental Institute's Ayla/Aqaba excavations, and I originally organized this exhibition in November of 1987 and it was exhibited first at the Oriental Institute Museum. The exhibition then moved to Jordan where it was shown first at the Jordanian Department of Antiquities in Amman, and then at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

The Sharif Hussein house provides an excellent setting for the Ayla artifacts. The Center sits in the shadow of a 13th-19th century (Ayyubid-Mamluk) castle that was also T. E. Lawrence's (Lawrence of Arabia) headquarters in World War I. The excavation site is located northeast of the Center, a leisurely 700 meter walk along the palm lined Corniche Road. The building is described by Ammar Khammash, its principal architect, as of typical Hejaz-style construction. The outside of the structure has an unfinished, natural appearance. It harmonizes well with the surrounding mountains and seascape of Aqaba. All of the original



*View overlooking the courtyard of the new Sharif Hussein Visitors' Center with the Gulf of Aqaba in the background.*

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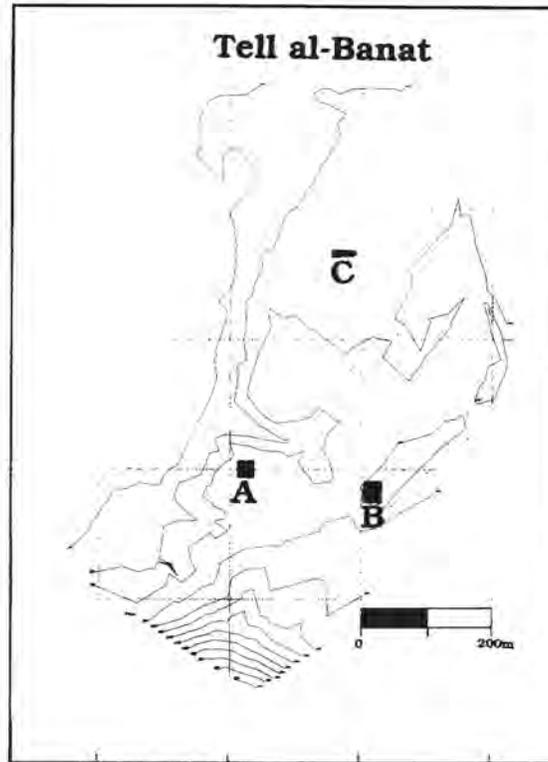
Continued from page one

tell us that the first villages to be occupied year round emerged about this time, and that these villagers built circular houses. But Mandy and Lorraine found rectangular houses. Furthermore the walls had an unusual construction, a mud matrix into which stones trimmed in the shape of loafs were placed.

During the season we were puzzled by this unusual architecture and thought we might have the first rectangular houses in the world, but on returning home we found that similar houses had been found at one other place: Mureybet. And by Maurits van Loon for the Oriental Institute!<sup>1</sup> Strangely enough, when the French mission conducted excavations at the same site a few years later, they only found round houses in the PPNA period. I'm not quite sure why the Oriental Institute finds rectangular houses in this period — perhaps it's the way we dig. In any event the new evidence from Jerf al-Ahmar indicates that this area of the Euphrates River plain was on the cutting edge of architectural development and experimentation, just as Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House (across the street from the Oriental Institute) was early in this century. Trimming individual stones into loaf shapes for wall construction never caught on, but rectangular houses have retained some popularity.

The PPNA period is important for understanding the emergence of agriculture and the trend toward permanent village settlements. Thus floral and faunal remains from Jerf al-Ahmar must be carefully analyzed. We found abundant, well-preserved animal bones in a midden deposit, but seeds were scarce. This is probably because the occupation level is so close to the surface, 10-15 cm below ground in places. That closeness may make it difficult for us to collect enough cereals to study; on the other hand it should make it easier to expose significantly larger portions of the settlement at Jerf al-Ahmar than was possible at Mureybet, allowing us to better understand the organization and pattern of very early villages.

Our camp was located in the modern village of Tell al-Banat. Its compounds and mud brick houses are widely spaced, and many compounds contain lovely gardens of hollyhocks, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables and fruits. The villagers are hard working and hospitable. But we could not persuade them to rent us their best compounds — understandably; they are attached to their gardens and houses. Thus our kitchen and dining room were barely adequate, and our work rooms and sleep-



ing quarters were spread throughout the village.

The ruins of an ancient city wall surround about two thirds of this 23 hectare village, making it one of the largest sites to be flooded by the Tishreen Dam. Initially I believed it to be occupied during part of the Early Bronze Age (ca. 3100-2000 B.C.) and during the Middle (ca. 2000-1600 B.C.) and Late Bronze Ages (ca. 1600-1100 B.C.). The small mountain on the south side of the village served as a fortress, mainly in the Late Bronze Age we think. Several other small sites lie within a short walk of Tell al-Banat, including the puzzling high conical Tell al-Banat North and Tell Mresh both of which were occupied in the Early Bronze Age and other periods. Our aim is to study the evolving urban structure of the main and satellite sites during the Bronze Age. We formed two working hypotheses: that Tell Mresh was a vil-

lage site dependent upon the city of Tell al-Banat, and that the city wall around Tell al-Banat was the earthen rampart type found in the Middle Bronze Age, and consequently it encircled a large Middle Bronze Age settlement. Excavations at the sites disproved both hypotheses, instead what we found raises new issues.

We dug in three spots at Tell al-Banat: Sounding A at the south end where we found a Late Bronze (i.e. the period of Mitannians and Hittites) residential area, Sounding B on the east side near the city wall, and Sounding C to the north where two limestone column bases had been ripped out of place by villagers in recent years. Just centimeters beneath the surface in sounding A we found two narrow streets, portions of two or more houses, and a lot of broken pottery still in place from the day the rooms were destroyed by fire. Several of the team supervised squares there at the beginning of the season: Bassam Jamouss (University of Damascus), Tom Mudloff (University of Chicago), Rmonda Qabahggi (University of Damascus). Larry Lyke (University of Chicago) assisted with photography and flotation. Jamal Haydar (University of Damascus) excavated most of the rooms of one house and later I dug in two 5 by 5 meter squares below the Late Bronze level into an Early Bronze stratum. Jenny Arzt (University of Chicago) and Alan Lupton (London Institute of Archaeology) dug there too, but Jenny went on to open up Sounding B, and Alan, Sounding C.

In Sounding B Jenny, assisted for a time by Jumanna Massoud (University of Damascus), found two levels of Late Bronze Age buildings, and possibly a small part of a mud brick city wall that we could not firmly date. In Sounding C Alan dug two squares inside a vacant compound where the column bases are located. In the last few days of excavation he found a circular mud plaster

<sup>1</sup> Maurits van Loon, The Oriental Institute Excavations at Mureybet, Syria: Preliminary Report on the 1965 Campaign. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 27(1968) 265-82.

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foundation for one of them, providing us with the important information about its exact original location. Outside the compound he excavated the stone walls of a small tower or gate. The column bases and the tower/gate appear to be related to a thick artificial layer of orangish gravel, altogether they suggest the presence of some kind of major structure. The pottery was solidly Early Bronze Age in date, around the time of the archive period at Ebla. Villagers showed us a nearby limestone basin, with a herringbone design, that they had dug up to use as a drinking trough for sheep. It is almost identical with one from an Early Bronze level excavated by van Loon at Hammam et-Turkman on the Balikh River.

The soundings indicate that much of the site of Tell al-Banat was occupied in the Early Bronze Age; but it was uninhabited in the Middle Bronze Age, and only the southern part was occupied in the Late Bronze Age. We cannot yet firmly date the city wall, but we can rule out a Middle Bronze Age date. Probably we can rule out the Late Bronze Age too, first because of the absence of Late Bronze occupation in Sounding C, and second because Late Bronze Age buildings in Jenny's trenches may be built over the city wall. If the city wall does prove to be Early Bronze in date, then the fortifications at Tell al-Banat coincide with Early Bronze



*Early Bronze Age basin reused to water sheep; Tell al-Banat.*

fortifications at nearby Tell Sweyhat and Mumbaqa and raise some doubt about the Middle Bronze Age date ascribed to the fortifications at Carchemish.

The mounting evidence that Tell al-Banat was an important Early Bronze Age urban center is reinforced when the satellite sites of Tell al-Banat North and Tell Mresh are considered. I have a strong suspicion that the steep conical mound of the former site represents the ruins of a public or elite structure. As for Tell Mresh, instead of a village we found another public building.

Anne Porter (University of Chicago), director of excavations at Tell Mresh, was assisted by Anna Curnow (Yale University), Ann Shafer (University of Chicago), Nicola Laneri (University of Rome), and Ahmed Suriyeh (University of Damascus). On top of the mound Anne found four phases of burials whose dates are problematic, but later than the Bronze Age. But on the west slope an Early Bronze structure was partially excavated that is 12 by 20 meters in size with walls two meters wide and a thick white plaster floor.

Finally, Gil Stein (Smithsonian Institution) conducted about ten days surface survey of several sites in the Tishreen Dam flood zone. Accompanying him were Glenn Carnagey (University of Chicago) and Richard MacNeil (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology). Richard was our surveyor and architect while Glenn was in charge of computer operations. He has set up dBase IV for the excavation catalog; he and Richard also used the Lietz/Sokkisha Set 3 total station for surveying, and Lietz SDR software programs for mapping sites, preparing contour plans, and laying out random squares for surface collection. Thanks go to Kara Company in Chicago for assisting us with this equipment.

We learned a great deal this season about the history of settlement in this part of the Euphrates River, and we look forward to much more exploration before the waters start lapping the edges of these sites.

## AQABA/AYLA: EXCAVATING FOR THE FUTURE

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rough stone surfaces have been cleaned and exposed. The old wooden framing has been replaced or sanded where needed. The entrance of the house faces the Gulf of Aqaba, with a commanding view of the present day commercial harbor. Marking the entry is a reconstructed monumental wooden gate, opening into a U-shaped courtyard with two grand old palms and eight newly planted lemon trees. Above the courtyard rises an open barrel vault of wood, which provides an inviting sense of closure. The interior of the building was stripped down to the original plaster covered stone walls. In this cool interior space Khammash added a variety of display cases and surfaces. The uneven white-washed walls contrast dramatically with the pristinely crafted glass and wooden exhibit cases and surfaces. The house remains true to its past with few major alterations. It is a perfect setting to highlight the Ayla artifacts which now tell the story of this area's rich Islamic past.

The east wing of the complex houses a temporary exhibit space and the permanent display area devoted to the Ayla excavation site. The visitor, upon entering, is met by a large storage jar with incised decoration and vertically written characters. Running along the back wall of this first room is a series of cases containing vessels, most of them complete. Among the finest are some elaborately carved steatite lamps from Yemen. Also included is a lamp chronology with Nabataean, Byzantine, Coptic, Umayyad, Abbasid, and Fatimid examples. Ayla's far

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reaching trade is demonstrated by fragments of fine Chinese porcelains and celadons. A selection of plain ceramic wares, weights, imitation Chinese ceramics, glass, and worked metal provides evidence of the city's active commercial life. The next room features a fresco fragment that gives viewers a glimpse of the lavish interior decor of a late Abbasid or early Fatimid Ayla residence.

The exhibition continues with a series of horizontal cases displaying a pottery chronology, with some outstanding examples of Islamic glazed ceramics. Organizing and mounting this large chronological assemblage, divided among four cases, proved to be particularly challenging, especially on a limited budget. The design had to harmonize with strong horizontal lines already present in the layout of the room. The solution to the problem was simple but somewhat radical. Corrugated metal roofing, common throughout Aqaba and very inexpensive, was cut, painted, and placed on inclined racks in each case. The pottery sherds were then meticulously "sewn" with monofilament to each of the metal sheets. The corrugated roofing, placed horizontally, draws the eye across the display of sherds. With the help of supporting copy and graphics, the viewer of this chronology is led through the major periods of Ayla's Islamic past. Near the exit, there is a display of maps and site-specific photographs that focuses on Ayla's 7th-12th century architecture and the town's key role in the expanding and influential world of Islam.



*Richerson installing the Ayla sherd typology on the corrugated metal roofing sheets. Photograph by Bert de Vries.*

Visitors can also tour the excavated area itself. To aid them further in the interpretation of Ayla, on-site outdoor signs have also been designed. Working with Don this spring, I developed and fabricated a set of eight signs to aid visitors in understanding the significance of the Ayla Islamic site. The signs, in Arabic and English, guide visitors down axial streets to several major excavated architectural features. They were installed this November, and at the same time discussions were also held with Ruba Kana'an, Cultural Resource Manager at the American Center of



*Entrance to the Ayla excavation site with several of the new site interpretation signs in view.*

Oriental Research (ACOR), laying the groundwork for building an on-site orientation center.

The permanent installation of the Ayla exhibit answers a growing concern among archaeologists and host countries for educational outreach and advancing the public's awareness about archaeological sites. These concerns are becoming the next logical step and responsibility in the work of today's archaeologist. Continuation of the archaeological work at Ayla, the completion of the permanent exhibit at the Shariff Hussein Visitors' Center, the installation of the signs, and further plans for a site orientation center are tributes to individual dedication and cooperation. It is this complex orchestration of people and organizations that continues the advancement of this model project.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The development and success shared at Ayla is made possible by the generosity of the people of Aqaba; Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Director of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities; Mr. Nasri Atalla, Director of the Jordanian Department of Tourism; Ms. Hanan Kurdi, Program and Public Education Specialist for the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (Hanan was also responsible for the Arabic translations of the site signs.); Donald Whitcomb, Excavation Director for the Oriental Institute; Dr. Bert de Vries, Director of ACOR; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Ammar Khammash, principal architect of the Sharif Hussein Visitors' Center; and the Oriental Institute and its on-going commitment to such work.

## DOCENT COURSE PLANNED FOR SPRING

The Volunteer Office will offer a course during the spring quarter to train volunteers as museum guides. The course, which will run nine Mondays starting the end of March, will include films, lectures, readings, and gallery workshops. After taking the course, volunteers will be asked to serve one-half day a week.

Interviews are now being scheduled for those interested in taking the course. To arrange for an interview, or for further information, call Janet Helman in the Volunteer Office at 702-9507.

## NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself informally to the readers of *News & Notes*. For me the opportunity to work here at the Oriental Institute, among this superb group of scholars dedicated to the study of the ancient Near East, is like the culmination of a spirit quest for understanding of our shared cultural heritage. My quest began when I was a Naval officer stationed in Tehran in 1961 and took my first course in archaeology from Professor Ezat Neghaban, a Chicago graduate. Ezat took the class to visit the astonishing Iron Age cemetery at Marlik, then under excavation. I was instantly hooked on field archaeology for life; how could anyone resist the elegant golden vessels and the delightful clay figures buried with those ancient nomadic warriors? Only later did I understand that the real thrill comes from the study of the fragmentary archaeological clues, for example: pot sherds, stone tools, domestic trash, and by-products of craft production that are the basis for understanding ordinary life in ancient times.

I resigned my Navy commission in 1964 to enter the graduate program in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, studying Near Eastern archaeology under Bob Dyson, the present Director of the University Museum at Penn. Upon completion of course work, my family and I drove across Europe and Turkey to Iran where I spent two happy years in dissertation research, conducting a survey of some 600 archaeological sites near Persepolis, the scene of Oriental Institute excavations in the thirties. During this period I was also fortunate to receive excavation training under Bob Dyson at Hajji Firuz and Dinka Tepe, and T. Cuyler Young at Godin Tepe. I spent an additional two years as Director of the newly established American Institute of

Iranian Studies in Tehran, before I accepted an appointment in the anthropology Department at the Ohio State University.

From 1971 until the present I have been director of research at Tal-e Malyan in Iran, the site of Elamite Anshan. There were five excavation seasons (1971-78), followed by on-going analysis, interpretation, and publication in collaboration with a talented, jovial, band of archaeologists and multi-disciplinary scholars from Michigan, Penn, Columbia, and other universities, who have given me a fine appreciation for interdisciplinary research in urban and regional contexts. We all remain good friends, despite the expected tribulations of archaeological field work and contending views of how best to study the archaeological past. My research is devoted to Malyan and the land of Anshan, with topical interests focused on the evolution of complex urban society as it may be reconstructed from surface survey through analysis of settlement systems, agricultural and pastoral production, and by analysis of excavated evidence for craft specialization, trade, and administration. I look forward eagerly to the opportunity of pursuing these interests with the faculty and students here.

Any Director of the Oriental Institute must face invigorating challenges in the effort to nurture and advance the research capacity of the Institute. In future editions of *News & Notes* I will present plans for the renovation and expansion of our building and other efforts to facilitate the research for which the Institute is justly noted. Your support is vital to our success and I am confident that, as in the past, we can count on the volunteered time and other contributions of our many loyal friends.

William M. Sumner

## FREE SUNDAY MOVIES AT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

All films will be shown at 2 p.m. in Breasted Hall

JANUARY	7	The Egyptologists
	14	The Royal Archives of Ebla
	21	Egypt: Gift of the Nile
	28	Iran: Landmarks in the Desert
FEBRUARY	4	Egypt's Pyramids: Houses of Eternity
	11	The Big Dig: Excavations at Gezer
	18	Preserving Egypt's Past
	25	Of Time, Tombs, and Treasure
MARCH	4	Chamollion: Egyptian Hieroglyphs Deciphered
	11	Iraq: Stairway to the Gods
	18	Myth of the Pharaohs/Ancient Mesopotamia
	25	Megiddo: City of Destruction

## WINTER MEMBERS' COURSES

**Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics: Part I** is the first half of a two-quarter course. The second quarter of the course will be given in the spring. The instructor will be Frank Yurco, a Ph. D. candidate in Egyptology.

**Introduction to Islamic Civilization** will be taught by Brannon Wheeler, a Ph.D. candidate in Islamic history and culture.

The descriptions of these courses were published in the last issue of *News & Notes*. If you have not already registered, please call the Education Office (312) 702-9507 to make sure there is space left in the course you wish to take.

Classes will meet from January 13th through March 3rd, from 10 a.m. until noon at the Oriental Institute. Tuition for either course is \$65 for Institute members.

## ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 1990 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR TO EGYPT

March 2-21, 1990

This 20 day trip will provide a fascinating look at the art, history, and culture which originated in the Nile Valley over 5,000 years ago. Oriental Institute Egyptologist Robert Ritner, the leader of our two previous sold-out March tours, will lead the tour again this year. Special features are time spent in Alexandria in the little-visited Delta area, and the ever popular five-day Nile cruise on a Sheraton ship. A complete trip itinerary is available from the Membership Office. The cost of the trip from Chicago is:

Land arrangements	\$2890
Round trip air fare from Chicago (APEX)	\$1148
Single supplement, hotels only	\$325
Single supplement, hotels and ship	\$720

plus a \$350 tax-deductible contribution to the Oriental Institute. A \$400 deposit is required at the time of booking.

Arrangements may be made beforehand with the travel agent (Archaeological Tours, Inc) to travel in Europe or the Near East before or after the tour. Archaeological Tours will be glad to help you with these arrangements, but you will be responsible for any additional travel costs or surcharges.

Information on all tours is available from the Membership Office, The Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, (312) 702-9513.

### Please enroll me/us in the Institute's 1990 tour to Egypt: March 2-21, 1990

- Share room (with) \_\_\_\_\_
- Single room, hotel
- Single room, hotels and cruise
- Send detailed itinerary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (\$400 per person) as a deposit to hold my/our place(s), payable to:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURS, INC.

**Mail to:** Membership Office, The Oriental Institute  
1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637,  
(312) 702-9513.

## CHILDREN'S WORKSHOPS WINTER 1990

Recommended for children ages 7-12, the four workshops may be taken separately or as a series. Each workshop will include a tour of the galleries to look at objects related to the theme of the workshop and a craft activity in which the student will make a replica of a museum object to take home. The fee is \$6 per workshop. Pre-registration is necessary and enrollment is limited. For additional information or to make reservations, please call 702-9507.

### Treasures of the Collection

January 20 - 10 a.m.-noon

As an introduction to the museum collection, students will view a selection of archaeological treasures from the major civilizations of the ancient Near East. We will see a colossal statue of King Tut, the enormous Assyrian winged bull, the life-sized lions that decorated walls in Babylon, and gold treasures from the Persian kings.

**Craft: Students will make a replica of a lion from the wall at Babylon.**

### Pyramids and Ziggurats: Monuments for the Gods

January 27 - 10 a.m.-noon

Students will look at the museum models of a pyramid from Egypt and a ziggurat from Babylon and talk about how these massive monuments differ from each other. We will discuss how they were built and the purposes they served.

**Craft: Students will construct a ziggurat with a temple to the god at its summit.**

### Gods and Goddesses

February 3 - 10 a.m.-noon

In the galleries we will see figurines and relief carvings showing many gods and goddesses of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Students will learn myths about the great Egyptian deities Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and they will hear about some of the interactions between Sumerians and their gods and goddesses.

**Craft: Students will make a mask of the Egyptian jackal god Anubis or of the Sumerian goddess Ninhursag, a deity of vegetation.**

### A Child's Life of Long Ago and Far Away

February 10 - 10 a.m.-noon

We will talk about how people lived in these ancient times and far-off places. We will see some of the furniture and daily life objects that they used, and some of the games they played. We will also see representations of some of the children of ancient Egypt, including a portrayal of Ramesses the Great as a child.

**Craft: Students will construct a replica of an ivory game-board found at the site of Megiddo and played more than 3000 years ago.**

## NEW BOOKLET FROM THE MUSEUM

### "The Oriental Institute Museum. Highlights from the Collection"



Sixty-five of the most popular and intriguing objects in the collection of the Oriental Institute are featured in this twenty-page booklet. Full color, double fold covers include a map of the ancient Near East pinpointing Oriental Institute expedition sites. A gallery map insert guides visitors to the featured objects. The text was written by Karen L. Wilson and Joan D. Barghusen.

"Highlights from the Collection" is available for sale in the Suq for

\$3.50 plus tax, or by completing and returning the coupon below to the Museum Office. (312) 702-9520.

#### I would like to order "The Oriental Institute Museum. Highlights from the Collection."

	Number of Copies	Dollar Total
Price per copy	\$3.50	\$ _____
Member's discount (10% per copy)	-\$0.35	\$ _____
Sales tax (8% per copy, Illinois Residents)	+\$0.25	\$ _____
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Please enclose check or money order in U.S. dollars made payable to The Oriental Institute.

**Mail to:** The Oriental Institute Museum Office,  
1155 East 58th Street,  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

## LECTURE AND EVENT SCHEDULE

Lectures are presented at 8 p.m. in Breasted Hall at the Oriental Institute. Institute members may make dinner reservations at the Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street, 702-2550, before members' lectures. They will bill the Oriental Institute and we, in turn, will bill you. Please **PRINT** your **name and address** at the bottom of your dinner check, as well as signing it, so that we may know where to send your bill.

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|------------------|---|
| January 24, 1990 | Douglas Esse, The Oriental Institute, <i>Village Life in the Third Millennium B.C.: New Excavations at Tell Yaqush, Israel.</i>   |
| March 7, 1990    | T. G. Harry James, The British Museum, <i>Howard Carter: the Early Years.</i>   |
| April 4, 1990    | Rémy Boucharlat, Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen, Lyon, <i>Sasanian Fire Temples.</i>  |
| April 18, 1990   | Ann Murray, The University of London, <i>Views from a Turkish Mountain Top: the Græco-Persian Burial Complex on Nemrut Dağı, Turkey.</i> A joint lecture with the Chicago Society of the A.I.A. |
| May 2, 1990      | Rita Freed, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, <i>Excavating Ancient Memphis, Egypt.</i>  |
| May 21, 1990     | Annual Oriental Institute Dinner in the Museum  |

## JUST PUBLISHED

*The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan*, Two Volumes (Text and Plates), by Erich F. Schmidt†, Maurits N. van Loon, and Hans Curvers, with a contribution by J. A. Brinkman. Oriental Institute Publications 108. The final report of the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan in Iran conducted in the 1930s. Pp. xv + 594, including 32 tables, 20 catalogs, and an index, + 265 plates. Price \$80 + P&H (the price for Members of the Oriental Institute at a 20% discount is \$64 + P&H) and 8% Illinois sales tax if shipped to an Illinois address.

Prepayment is required. Please write or telephone us and we will send you a prepayment invoice. Publications Sales Office, The Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. (312) 702-9508.

# THE *SUQ* سوق

## New Book Titles from the *Suq*

### BOOKS ON EGYPT

Brooklyn Museum, *Ancient Egyptian Art in the Brooklyn Museum*. Depicts forty centuries of Egyptian culture through the sculptures, reliefs, and funerary articles that are part of the Museum's collections. Large format hardback, 120 illustrations, 100 color. **\$45.00**

W.V. Davies, *Reading the Past: Egyptian Hieroglyphs*. This book explains the underlying principles of the script and describes its origin, development, and uses. Paperback, over 40 illustrations. **\$8.95**

Christine El Mahdy, *Mummies, Myth and Magic*. Details the mummy and the Egyptian way of death. Hardback, 155 illustrations. **\$19.95**

J. R. Harris, Ed., *The Legacy of Egypt*. The contribution of Egypt to modern knowledge and civilization. Hardback. **\$39.95**

Lisa Manniche, *An Ancient Egyptian Herbal*. List of 94 species of plants and trees taken from ancient Egyptian texts. Paperback, 19 illustrations, 96 line drawings. **\$19.95**

Edna R. Russman, *Egyptian Sculpture*. A close look, in chronological order, at over eighty sculptures. Large format hardback, over 200 color illustrations. **\$55.00**

Mary Stolz, *Zekmet the Stone Carver*. Children's tale of ancient Egypt. Hardback, **\$13.95**

Philip J. Watson, *Costume of Ancient Egypt*. An outline of ancient Egyptian costume to the end of the New Kingdom. Small hardback, 137 line drawings, 8 color illustrations. **\$12.95**.

### NON-EGYPTIAN BOOKS

Holum, Hohlfelder, Bull, and Raban, *King Herod's Dream, Caesarea on the Sea*. Findings from recent archaeological and underwater excavations. Paperback, 200 color illustrations. **\$19.95**

Khader and Soren, *Carthage: A Mosaic of Ancient Tunisia*. Exhibition catalogue by the American Museum of Natural History. Large Format paperback, b&w, color illustrations. **\$19.95**

Maureen Gallery Kovacs, *The Epic of Gilgamesh*. A new translation using all of the most recent information available. Paperback, **\$4.95**

Gwendolyn Leick, *A Dictionary of Ancient Near Eastern Architecture*. Comprehensive survey of ancient Near Eastern architecture from Neolithic Palestine to Ptolemaic Egypt. Hardback with numerous line drawings and illustrations. **\$52.50**

Theodore J. Lewis, *Cults of the Dead in Ancient Israel and Ugarit*. Harvard Semitic Monograph using Biblical and Ugaritic texts. Hardback. **\$20.95**

Seton Lloyd, *Ancient Turkey, a Traveller's History of Anatolia*. A history of early Turkey by a well known archaeologist. Hardback, 80 b&w and 12 color illustrations. **\$25.00**

H. W. Saggs, *Civilization before Greece and Rome*. Survey of the achievements of the ancient Near Eastern societies. Hardback, 24 b&w illustrations. **\$29.95**

Shelagh Weir, *Palestinian Costume*. Survey of male and female costumes from nineteenth century to present. Large format hardback, over 250 color and b&w illustrations. **\$39.95**

**Members subtract 10% discount. Illinois residents add 8% sales tax. Postage is \$2 on the first book and 50¢ each additional.**



### The Oriental Institute

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### Dated Material