

# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 2000-2001 ANNUAL REPORT







*THE* **ORIENTAL INSTITUTE**  
**2000-2001**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

Cover illustrations: Front — Raise high the roof. Original watercolor painting of the re-roofing of the Oriental Institute. Original painting by Mark McMahon (McMahonArtGallery.com). Back — Archival photograph of the Oriental Institute taken in 1930s

Overleaf. Detail of archival photograph of the Oriental Institute taken in 1930s

The pages that divide the sections of this year's report feature photographs from the Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room and the Persian Gallery

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*The Oriental Institute, Chicago*

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**INTRODUCTION**

***Overleaf. Mike Hill of Methods & Materials working on Khorsabad reliefs during reinstallation. Photograph by Jean Grant***



# INTRODUCTION

GENE GRAGG

As the cover of this year's annual report reminds us, the Oriental Institute building is itself an artifact. We tend to take for granted this magnificent artifact, created and handed down to us by Breasted. But it is only by constant and careful maintenance and renovation that this building can remain a worthy housing for the unique institution Breasted created. Much of this goes on continuously and imperceptibly, but every once in a while a major piece of renewal is necessary, and for the whole year covered by this report all of us at the Oriental Institute — faculty, staff, and students — have been working surrounded by scaffolding that steadily crept around the building as a part of roof repairs, which periodically kept us out of offices and work spaces while heavy concrete roof slabs were removed and then distracted us as the new roof tiles were nailed into place. An extraordinary effort was made by the University to reproduce faithfully the copper flashing, embossed gutters, and special tiles of the originally designed roof — a successful effort, as anyone will testify who looks at it now from any angle with the sun shining on the tiles and sparkling off the copper.

Renovation is going on within the building also. The Museum opened the Persian Gallery, and after an unforgettable interlude of hosting the *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* exhibit, swung into a reinstallation end game. A particularly gratifying piece of internal renovation was the rewiring of the Research Archives reading room, bringing Internet and electrical connections to the desks, plus restorations of floor and lighting to their elegant original state.

Of course what the Institute is all about is the work that is done within it — the creation and dissemination of new knowledge about the ancient Near East. In the pages that follow, you find descriptions of the currently developing nodes in this growing network of knowledge, development of which is the mission of the Oriental Institute. Various paths could be traced through it — here is one quick tour:

In archaeology, consolidation and contextualization is the order of the day. The Amuq Valley Regional Project under Aslihan Yener continues to explore the prehistory beachhead at Kurdu, extending its reach into a site of crucial importance for the historical, especially Bronze Age, period, Atchana-Tayinat. Permission to construct a permanent dig headquarters at this site ensures that the Oriental Institute will remain actively involved in the reconfiguration of our knowledge about that period and the role played by this crucial site.

Far to the east, but around the same latitude, Hamoukar already has a permanent dig house and has already in its first seasons revolutionized our understanding of north/south relations in the development of early urban civilization. McGuire Gibson gives a revealing and amusing account of the travails of starting up a site from scratch. Similarly in Yemen, using a combination of methods ranging from traditional archaeological, to textual, and even to oral history, Tony Wilkinson is beginning to be able to fill in a rich picture of the relation between a city and its countryside. Don Whitcomb is fleshing out the picture of early Islamic port and town develop-

## INTRODUCTION

ment at Aqaba and Qinnasrin, as is Carol Meyer at Bir Umm Fawakhir (with a bonus tutorial on paleo-botany and -zoology!). Giza is here in force this year, with Mark Lehner's report on what is roughly the halfway point of a marathon two-and-a-half year "season." Finally even Iraq is taken up in the movement, through our ability to derive new knowledge from earlier vintage satellite photographs.

The venerable Epigraphic Survey was the original information salvage operation that helped define the Oriental Institute. Ray Johnson's report on the seventy-seventh season shows how, among other things, old-fashioned attention to detail in stone, plus clever use of winch, mallet, and dowel can recover what might be thought to be hopelessly lost information. The other great defining project of the Oriental Institute, the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, is in its final laps, as reported by Martha Roth, while its younger sister, the Chicago Hittite Dictionary, is barely half-way to the goal. The torch ably carried by Harry Hoffner since the beginning of the project has been picked up without a hitch by Theo van den Hout, newly arrived from Amsterdam. Work continues on schedule, while experimentation is launched with a prototype of the dictionary's electronic future. Meanwhile the Chicago Demotic Dictionary project is entering its final stages, as reported by Jan Johnson, with a new kind of electronic pre-publication, under the auspices of the Publications Office website — itself preparing for its electronic future. Of course the Oriental Institute has been in the forefront of electronic dissemination of information about the ancient Near East for several years now, and the latest steps are chronicled here by Charles Jones and John Sanders. And this might be the place to remind the reader that this issue of the *Annual Report* itself, together with issues back to 1996, is available on the Oriental Institute website as an electronic resource.

Finally, under the rubric of change and renovation, there is always a steady rhythm of departures and arrivals in faculty and staff. Many of these for the current year are noted in individual sections, but for the front office this would be the place to note the following: Michele Wong, who kept a steady hand on our finances since 1997, moved to the Benefits Office in October, and was replaced by Simrit Dhesi (who appears elsewhere in these pages, and in earlier reports, as a graduate student in Hittite and archaeology). At the front office desk, Joan Curry retired in May, and her place is now occupied by Nicole Torres. In the Development Office, Ruth Welte replaced Emily Napolitano as Membership Coordinator; Emily has become Assistant to the Director of the Epigraphic Survey.

Here at the Oriental Institute, we are moving into an exciting period of transition. There will be changes and discoveries that you can follow in our quarterly *News & Notes* — and, of course, you will look here for a summary in next year's report!

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Shortly before the *Annual Report* proofs were returned to the Institute, the attacks of 11 September 2001 occurred. By the time you are reading this report, much more will be known about the attacks and their consequences than is known as I write this. Our many colleagues in the Middle East have sent heartfelt messages of sympathy and friendship in the days since the attacks, and the Institute joins them in expressing condolences to the family and friends of those lost.

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**RESEARCH**

***Overleaf. Students studying under newly-installed light fixtures in Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room.  
Photograph by Bruce Powell Photography, 4050 Emerson, Skokie, IL 60076. (847) 329-8225***

# PROJECT REPORTS

## THE AMUQ VALLEY REGIONAL PROJECT

K. Aslihan Yener

### Tell Atchana (Ancient Alalakh) Survey 2000

As the Oriental Institute's Amuq Valley Regional Project (AVRP) near Antakya (ancient Antioch) came into its sixth year of investigation, the increasingly successful surveys and surprising finds from the excavation of Chalcolithic Tell Kurdu prompted us to explore questions that would aid us in conceptualizing the significance of these and other sites within the broader Amuq Valley. A study season was scheduled for Tell Kurdu, while plans were put into place for the preparation of a second planned excavation site at Tell Atchana (AS 136) in the near future. At its inception, the research design in the Amuq was methodologically envisaged as a regional project, with concurrent excavations at a variety of different sites and environmental zones. From many perspectives this season was the right time to re-examine the relationships of the over 248 sites during specific periods of dense settlement and transition. One such pivotal period is the second millennium BC, the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, a time of intense globalization and international relations. Thus in the summer of 2000 my team and I focused attention on the survey of the last remaining previously excavated site, Tell Atchana/Alalakh, the capital of the Amuq. The AVRP survey and study season ran between 27 June and 1 September 2000.

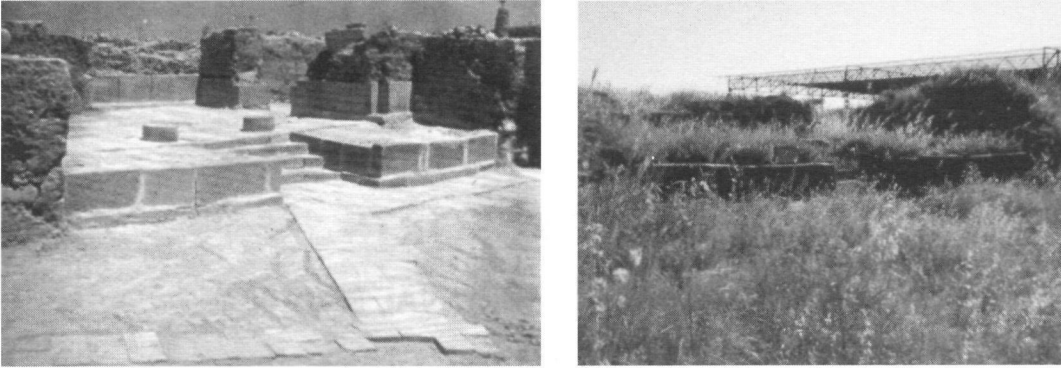
The site of Atchana is uniquely poised to answer a number of compelling questions, some of which proved archaeologically elusive during earlier excavations by Sir Leonard Woolley in the 1930s and 1940s. For example, how did this region, called the kingdom of Mukish in the Late Bronze Age, iterate with the Hittite Empire when the only archaeological cognates so far consist of a few written documents and Hittite artifacts? Another question consuming most of my professional career has been the origin of complex technological (especially metallurgy) systems and how these systems changed and articulated with the rise of regional states. The geoarchaeological and archaeological surveys led by Tony Wilkinson suggested that by phases H/I (the end of the third millennium BC) the main settlement of the plain exhibited a major shift towards the southern edge, dominated by Tell Tayinat and, in the early second millennium, Tell Atchana — suggesting a move catalyzed by interregional exchange. This formed the core hypothesis of our investigations into economies based on wealth finance — that is, traders, metallurgists, and craft specialists.

For scholars investigating these problems, the site of Atchana is a bonanza. The sumptuous luxury finds (fig. 1) and deposits of raw ma-



Figure 1. Lapis lazuli figurine. Level II temple. Atchana

## RESEARCH



*Figure 2. Photographs comparing (left) state of forecourt and facade of level IV palace entrance at Atchana/Alalakh after excavation and (right) its condition in 2000*

materials such as ivory, metal, and obsidian stored in several rooms of the palace and temple structures underscore the importance of public-sector craft workshops and the production of artifacts of power and prestige.

### **Intensive Surface Survey at Atchana/Alalakh**

Two main objectives were targeted for the 2000 survey. The first was to determine the periods of occupation throughout the extent of the saddle-shaped  $750 \times 350 \times 9$  m mound, especially its latest period of occupation. Since Sir Leonard Woolley excavated only the northern third of the mound (levels XVII–0), the southern two thirds of the tell presented features not yet explored. The second objective was to investigate the possibility of a lower town extending into the fields surrounding the site. Recent investigations in Turkey have found that outer towns are commonplace on large Bronze and Iron Age sites. This is especially true at Troy, Kultepe-Kanesh, Titris, and Boğazköy-Hattusha. Woolley, too, had earlier speculated about an outer town ramparts, but was unable to explore these ideas with excavations. A careful mapping of the density of artifact scatters in the fields surrounding the tell could potentially identify the presence of such a feature.

A number of tasks were successfully accomplished during the 2000 season at Tell Atchana. (1) All of Woolley's trenches and spill heaps were located and mapped, (2) the state of the architecture and the status of the site after fifty years of abandonment were documented with copious photographs (figs. 2–3), and (3) an intensive surface survey of the crop fields was conducted surrounding the site and the southern mound unexcavated by Woolley. With the understanding that any future investigation at Alalakh would involve a substantial conservation effort, a photographic record of the current state of the standing monuments was completed. Effort was made to illustrate the previously excavated rooms from the same directions as published photographs in the original reports. The Yarim-lim and Niqmepa palaces that housed the central administration and religious core of this kingdom are now in danger of collapse and any further research on this mound would need to address site preservation and careful mapping of the structures. The high rainfall has promoted the outgrowth of lush vegetation undermining the buildings constructed of mudbrick faced with basalt and limestone orthostats.

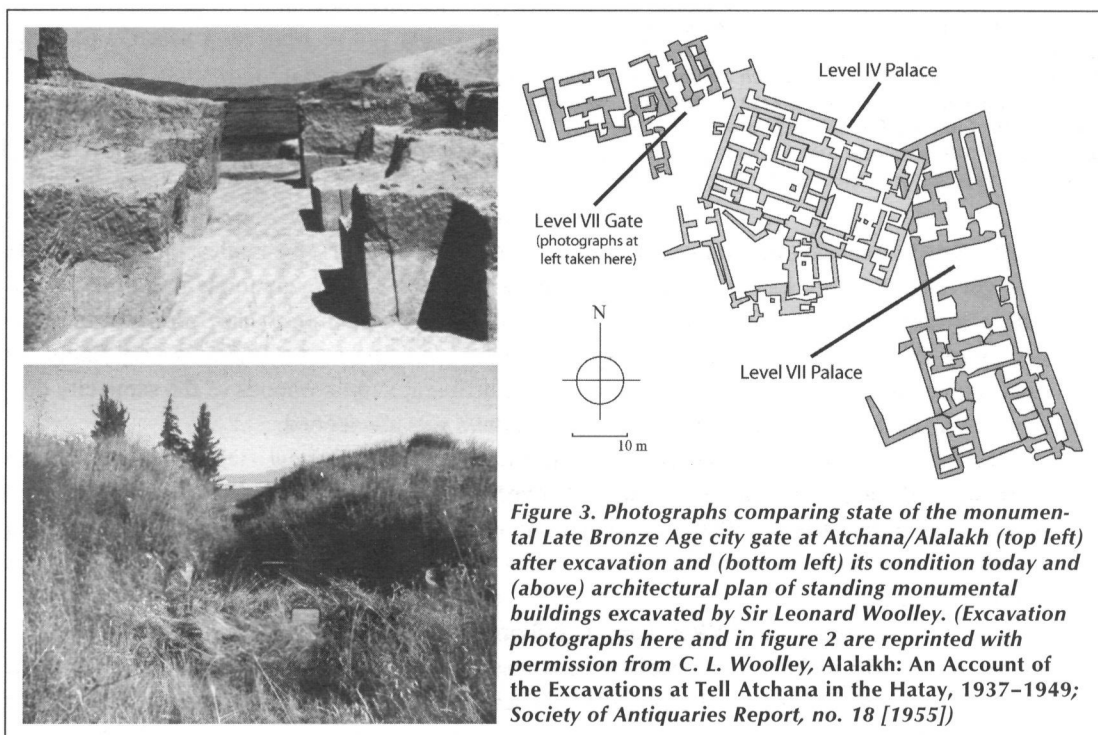
The parallel transect survey of the mound and systematic counts of sherd scatters in fields surrounding the mound revealed denser concentrations of sherds on the north and northeast sides of the mound, in an area approximately 100 m out from the site (fig. 4). The area coincides with Woolley's observation that there may be an outer town wall running parallel on that side of the

mound. While other erosional factors off the mound may produce such a field scatter, the evidence gathered by the Oriental Institute survey is suggestive of the presence of a “lower town” in the fields below the mound now hidden by considerable alluvial accumulation. Intriguingly, examination of Corona satellite imagery from the early 1970s also reveals the dense sherd scatter as a dark feature north of the mound itself. A preliminary examination of the sherds collected in this area revealed that they were primarily Middle and Late Bronze Age, with a few Roman pieces.

Remote sensing teams from the Kandilli Observatory at Bogazici University in Istanbul led by geophysicist Cemil Gurbuz confirmed the existence of subsurface structures in the fields off-site and pointed out new areas to be positioned for potential future excavation. Geomagnetic field gradient measurements using EDA Omni Scintrex Envimag Gradiometer, Georadar measurements using RAMAC/GPR as well as other geophysical methods were made available for this project. If indeed there is a lower town, then the site is potentially several times larger than was heretofore thought. Future processing of the sherd collections as well as an intensive assessment of the remote sensing data will amplify the periods of occupation and other site-size nuances.

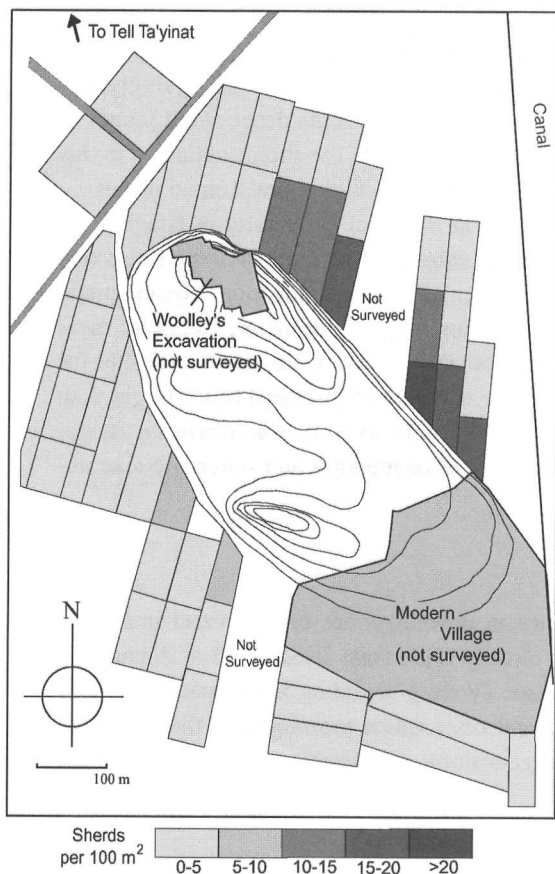
### Future Directions in the Amuq

The upcoming seasons will provide the opportunity to develop more fully several important branches of research in the Amuq Valley that are already underway. First of all at Atchana, a careful 2 m wide cross-section from Woolley’s Palace IV deep sounding is proposed to clarify some of the problems outlined in recent chronological discussions prominent in the literature. Some of these hinge on reconstructions of the local genealogy, synchronisms with external king lists as well as ceramic and glyptic parallels.



*Figure 3. Photographs comparing state of the monumental Late Bronze Age city gate at Atchana/Alalakh (top left) after excavation and (bottom left) its condition today and (above) architectural plan of standing monumental buildings excavated by Sir Leonard Woolley. (Excavation photographs here and in figure 2 are reprinted with permission from C. L. Woolley, *Alalakh: An Account of the Excavations at Tell Atchana in the Hatay, 1937-1949; Society of Antiquaries Report, no. 18 [1955]*)*

## RESEARCH



**Figure 4.** Map showing number of potsherds per 100 m sq. in agricultural fields surrounding mound of Tell Atchana. Geomorphological research demonstrates that the plain has risen 3 m since the Late Bronze Age, which accounts for low sherd densities in most fields. Higher sherd density on northeast may indicate presence of partially buried lower town. Map by Jesse Casana

Generally the core of a clear understanding of chronology at any site is pottery. Utilizing the Late Bronze Age ceramic sequence at Atchana has been hampered by the uneven presentation of the local ceramic corpus in the final published report. As is typical of older excavations, mostly whole pots have been reported. Subsequent chronological discussions have often relied upon the absence and presence of various Mediterranean imports, while Atchana sequences are used to date Aegean and eastern Mediterranean sites — circular reasoning at its best. To clarify the situation and supplement the ceramics acquired during section cleaning, any charcoal found will be collected for potential dendrochronological examination and shipped to Peter Kuniholm at Cornell University for calibration curves and precision radiocarbon dating. With the proposed column cleaning, a refined sequence can be derived providing some resolution of the nature of the Mediterranean and Aegean imports.

A topographical map of Tell Atchana and its surrounding fields is scheduled for 2001 using the topographic map produced in Woolley's publication as a benchmark. The precision of the Total Station will be employed to modify the published site plan and Woolley's trenches will have to be accurately positioned within this map. A large, modern, and still growing village (Atchana village-

Varisli Koy), obscuring the southeastern edge of the mound covers the southern third of the site and will need to be accurately plotted. This work will be done in conjunction with a similar mapping program at Tell Tayinat, located 700 m north, directed by Timothy Harrison from the University of Toronto. Tayinat, excavated by the Oriental Institute in the 1930s, is very likely the twin settlement of Atchana; these could be seen as different neighborhoods of the same city during the Early Bronze Age and Iron Ages when Alalakh was abandoned.

The excavations at Tell Kurdu will continue in 2001 with new field directors. Fokke Gerritsen and Rana Özbal of Northwestern University will take the lead at this important Ubaid period Chalcolithic site (c. 5000 BC). Several new trenches are planned especially of the Halaf period in the northern sector of the mound, which yielded several exciting large-scale buildings in the 1999 season.

In other branches of the AVRPP, Tony J. Wilkinson will continue his supervision of the 2001 survey which will include a reconnaissance across the foothills of the Amanus Mountains, the Delta of the Orontes River, and especially relevant for the contextual assessment of Alalakh, a special Oriental Institute project of spatial analyses which employs Geographical Information



Systems (GIS) to analyze settlement patterns and their interactions with the local environment spearheaded in the Amuq by Jesse Casana.

The last and final scheduled activity for the Amuq is the establishment of a dig house, laboratory facilities, and depot. Private donors have already contributed \$44,000 to this project, and the Oriental Institute is allocating its resources to the effort.

In conclusion, the AVR program is now addressing problems that are missing in the earlier excavations, while continuing the projects begun since 1995. Some of these issues have compelling implications for other regions, including the important transition from the Early Bronze Age to the regional states and empires of the second millennium BC. Attention is now turning to full analysis of surface collections and to a second phase of survey work on specific sites such as Tayinat and Atchana.

### **Acknowledgments**

The AVR program staff included the following people: K. Aslıhan Yener (University of Chicago), project director; Tony J. Wilkinson, Jesse Casana, Lisa Ann Miller (University of Chicago); Steven Batiuk, Heather Snow (University of Toronto); Rana Özbal (Northwestern University); Benjamin Diebold (Yale University); Cemil Gurbuz (Kandilli Observatory, Bogaziçi University, Istanbul). Hatice Pamir, Ozlem Dogan, Dilem Karakose (Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya); Ghinghi Trentin (Rome); Shin'ichi Nishiyama (Institute of Archaeology, UK); Celia Berghoffen (New York); Fokke Gerritsen (Amsterdam Free University); Robert Koehl (Hunter College, New York); Ilhan Kayan, Ertug Oner, Levent Uncu (Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir). The Ministry of Culture was represented by Ahmet Beyazlar. The research was supported by grants from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory, the Libertyville Sunrise Rotary Club, members of the Oriental Institute, and numerous private donors. The research was conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums. Special acknowledgment and thanks go to the Mustafa Kemal University and its Rector Haluk Ipek, and Provost, Miklat Doganlar for their continued help and guidance.

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## AQABA

Donald Whitcomb

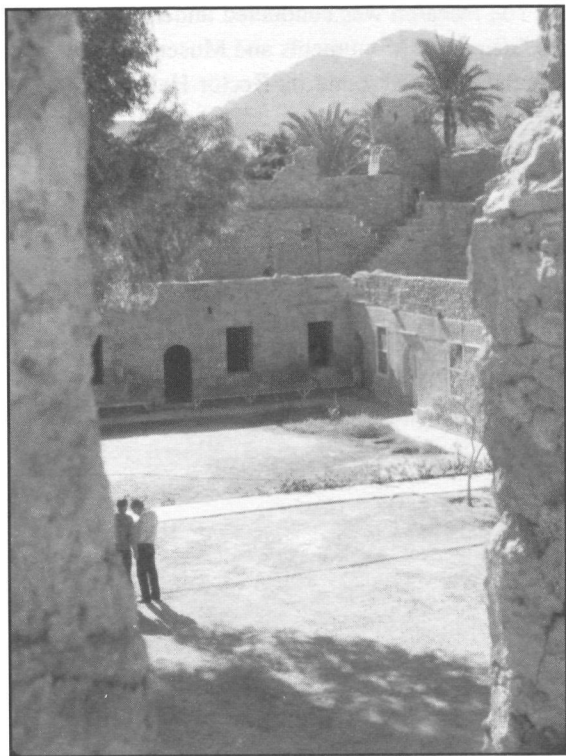
While there was not an active field program from the Oriental Institute in Aqaba, Jordan, during this year, the progress in archaeology in this town has proven relevant and fascinating. The Oriental Institute excavations revealed the early Islamic city of Ayla in the heart of the modern city of Aqaba; the town was occupied from c. AD 650 to the arrival of the Crusaders in AD 1116, a period of c. 450 years. An archaeological outline for the broader history of settlement is published by the author in the sixth volume of the *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan* (Amman, 1997).

The early explorer, Alois Musil states that “northwest of the ruins of Ajla [sic] we visited a grove of luxuriant date palms in which we found other remains of old buildings, called ad-Dejr or ad-Dar” (1926). These pre-Islamic settlements have been systematically explored by Prof. Thomas Parker, North Carolina University. His discoveries include a long section of the Byzantine town wall of Aila and a building complex claimed possibly to be the oldest “purpose-built” church. A fascinating aspect of this structure is its construction, a heavy mudbrick with features recalling the Fayyum and other locations in Egypt. If a church, perhaps it should be Coptic.

Until about 1960, the village or old town of Aqaba was situated around and behind Aqaba castle, stretching inland along Wadi Shallala, about a kilometer south of the early Islamic site. While the castle has been cleared and restored over the past years, archaeological investigation began last year with a new Belgian-British project under Drs. Johnny De Meulemeester (Ministère de la Région wallonne) and Denys Pringle (Cardiff University). Their focus has been the problem of transition from early Islamic Ayla to the construction of the castle and its history

from the twelfth century and later. This project builds upon the trial excavations carried out by Sawsan al-Fakhiri and Adnan al-Rfaia of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan in Aqaba. Ms. al-Fakhiri had discovered walls of an earlier phase of the castle, associated with ninth to eleventh century ceramics; clearly the archaeological history of Aqaba has more surprises ahead.

The future of Aqaba seems destined to shift dramatically from the quiet little port into an international free-trade zone. More directly, some of the funds intended for this transition seem to be for cultural development, and specifically for enhancing the archaeology of this port. Aqaba has been designated part of the Museums without Frontiers program of the European Economic Community. The original dream of a series of archaeological parks — each revealing a successive historical period, with a new museum to display each phase — may become a reality.



*Interior view of Aqaba castle before restoration*

## BIR UMM FAWAKHIR

Carol Meyer

The Bir Umm Fawakhir Project's sixth field season was a short study season to complete the documentation of the finds from the 1999 excavations and to study the animal bones and plant remains. The team consisted of myself as field director and draftsman, Henry Cowherd, our photographer for four out of six seasons, Salima Ikram of American University in Cairo as faunal analyst, and Wendy Smith of the English Heritage as archaeobotanist. The two specialists' reports are included below. Our inspector, Abd el-Regal Abu Bakr, could not have been more helpful, and we truly appreciated the support from Chief Inspector Hussein Afyouni and all the inspectors of the Qena office of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). Thanks are due as ever to Dr. Gaballa Ali Gaballa, Secretary General of the SCA, and to Mme Amira Khattab at American Research Center in Egypt for handling paperwork in Cairo so smoothly. The work was carried out from 17 to 27 March in the antiquities magazine in Quft, and far from being the security problem it might have been, Quft and the Quftis were most accommodating, especially our ra'is Seif Shard Mohammed and his family. Sitt Suad's excellent and generous lunches were a mainstay. Finally, we owe thanks to the Epigraphic Survey, especially to Tina di Cerbo and Ray Johnson, for permitting us to store equipment between seasons and for help with supplies and some much-appreciated lunches at the end of the season.

During the first four seasons at Bir Umm Fawakhir (central Eastern Desert of Egypt, at 26° N and 36° 36'–37' E, or halfway between the Nile at Quft and the Red Sea at Quseir) we mapped all 237 buildings in the main settlement, identified fourteen outlying clusters of ruins of the same date, and mapped most of Outlier 2 (fig. 1). Pottery studies carried out primarily by Lisa Heidorn gave us a fifth–sixth century Coptic/Byzantine date for the main settlement, though there are traces of earlier Roman, Ptolemaic, Late Period, and late New Kingdom activity at or near Bir Umm Fawakhir. Geological studies by Mohamed Badr el-Din Mohamed and Bryan Earl support the identification of the site as a gold-mining town. Our first and only chance to excavate was in 1999, and we sampled two houses, Buildings 93 and 177, two dumps adjacent to B93 that turned out to cover kitchen areas, and one outbuilding, Building 181. (See the 1991/92, 1992/93, 1995/96, 1997/98, and 1998/99 *Annual Reports* for summaries of previous seasons.)

One of the goals of the 2001 season was to complete the documentation of the 1999 finds, to draw that which had been photographed and photograph that which had been drawn. In particular we documented all six coins (fig. 2a–b: RN99/237), which although badly corroded may still help refine the dating of the site, all sixteen of the Coptic stamped sherds, fifty-six out of sixty-four Greek wine jar labels (fig. 3a: Dipinto 28, RN99/223, small, upside down, under amphora handle; fig. 3b: Dipinto 52, RN99/225, large, scrawly, on front of amphora), which might help trace the source of the jars and presumably the wine, and all the “incense burners.” We now have at least four examples of the latter ranging in crudeness from small oblongs hacked out of extremely friable stone to an elegant one with ornamental arches on the sides and legs carved like little columns (fig. 4, RN99/227). All have a shallow depression on the top, but none show any sign of burning. More of the glass corpus was documented; it is surprisingly small, but it is consistent with a fifth–sixth century date, plus some earlier Roman material. Judging from the fabric of the glass, much of it appears to be Egyptian and the rest is probably Syro-Palestinian. Other items recorded this season include little soapstone (steatite) beads and pendants, a fragment of a faience bowl, worked sherd “game pieces,” a stone pestle, clay jar plugs, a fine orange plate with



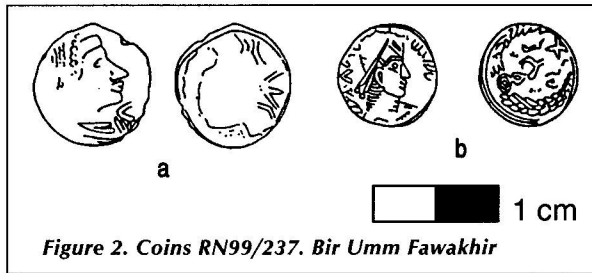


Figure 2. Coins RN99/237. Bir Umm Fawakhir

stamped Coptic design, an unusual painted jar, the only lead artifact recovered (a lead ring), an iron wedge (fig. 5, RN99/241), and the last of the metal artifacts.

In addition to the work in the *Quft* magazine, we visited the site itself one Friday. The main settlement appears unchanged — in particular there seems to have been no further looting — but Outlier 2 on the ancient Roman road had some surprises. The project mapped most of this area in 1997 because it was exceptionally well preserved; for Clemens Reichel's newly-completed map, see figure 1. Some of the houses appeared to stand to their original height, and there were a couple of installations believed to be grain silos made of mud and cobbles, features noted nowhere else on the main site or the outliers. Bedouin had camped at the northwestern end of Outlier 2 quite recently, something not noted in twenty years of intermittent visits to the site. They used some of the ancient houses as animal pens and built a connecting wall through one of the silos to fully enclose another (fig. 6). Sheep and goat droppings lay thick on the ground inside and outside the houses. On the one hand it is fortunate that this is exactly the area we mapped in detail in 1997, and on the other, it raises some interesting questions about Bedouin camps and occasional re-use of the ancient ruins.

Analysis of archaeological data can continue as long as time, funds, and scientific imagination will permit, and surely more surprises await us as we prepare the final reports. The 2001 season did, however, give us the last of the basic documentation of the finds and our first analyses of the animal bones and plant remains. Questions about the site remain; in particular a sample of three out of 237 buildings, not counting the hundreds in the outliers, is too small to permit much generalization. No further work is now planned, however. Partly, we have completed the detailed map of the main settlement and a survey of the immediate area and have answered many of the initial questions we had about the site in 1992. It is time to write the final reports and make those data available to other researchers. Also, excavations are difficult to under-

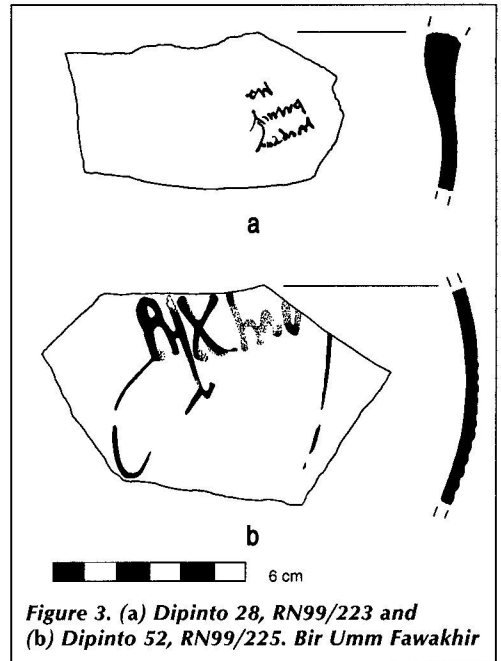


Figure 3. (a) Dipinto 28, RN99/223 and (b) Dipinto 52, RN99/225. Bir Umm Fawakhir



Figure 4. Incense burner RN99/227. Bir Umm Fawakhir

## RESEARCH



Figure 5. Iron wedge RN99/241.  
Bir Umm Fawakhir

take in the central Eastern Desert under the present conditions. Surface surveys have on the other hand their own limitations, but they are rewarding and cost efficient in this part of the world. The 2001 field season did succeed in completing the basic documentation of the data on hand — and there will always be outstanding questions — but we can now proceed to the final publication of the last four seasons with more confidence.

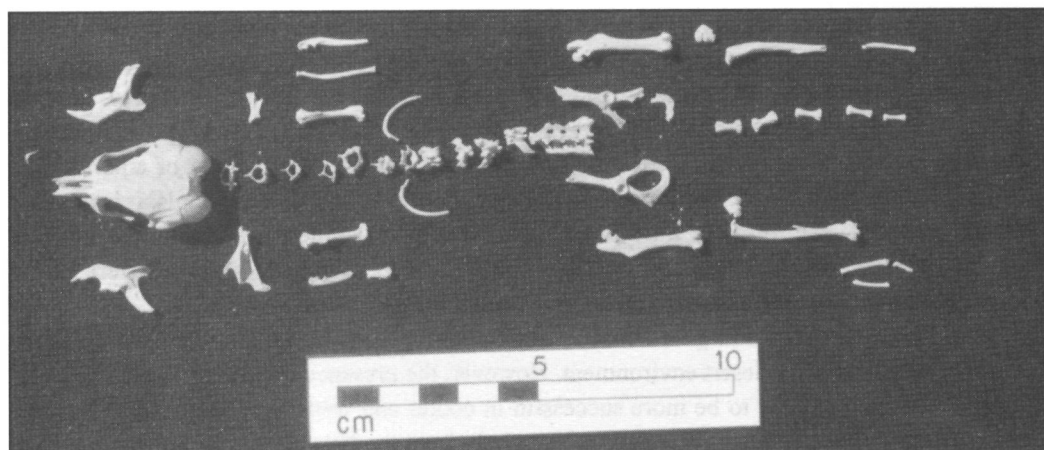
### Preliminary Zooarchaeological Report (Salima Ikram)

During the 2001 Bir Umm Fawakhir study season all the animal bones excavated during the 1999 season were studied, totaling 4,200. The bones came from three main contexts: Building 93 and its two associated middens and tabuns (clay ovens), Building 177, and Building 181.

The range of fauna was similar throughout all three contexts. The most common type of animal, as might be expected, was goat (*Capra hircus*), closely followed by sheep (*Ovis aries*). The next most common bone recovered from the site was, surprisingly, cattle (*Bos taurus*). A few possible camel bones (*Camelus dromedarius*) were found. During a site visit a few more camel bones were found lying on and near midden areas, at surface level. Four ulna portions have been tentatively identified as belonging to pigs (*Sus scrofa*). No donkey (*Equus asinus*) or horse (*Equus caballus*) bones were found amongst the samples. Wild animals were represented by a few gazelle (*Gazella* sp.) bones and several ibex (*Capra ibex nubiana*) bones. A possible distal radius of a juvenile Barbary Sheep (*Ammotragus lervia ornatus*) was also identified. Both gazelles and ibex remain common to the region today, though Barbary Sheep are not now known in the area. Only one fish bone was found during sieving of soil samples from Building 181. As it was a fragmentary vertebra measuring 1.5 mm, it is impossible to identify the species. Two



Figure 6. Ancient house and silo used as animal pen. Bir Umm Fawakhir



**Figure 7. Intact silky jird skeleton**

fragmentary bird bones were also found. The fragments are from wild birds and are unfortunately not diagnostic.

As only three limited areas of this vast site were excavated, it is difficult to reconstruct the ancient diet or range of fauna with total confidence. As mentioned above, a site visit on our day off showed scatters of camel bone, as well as donkey bone. This clearly indicates that although the excavated remains provided a good sample, further work should be carried out, especially in the very rich midden areas, if one is to get a more representative assemblage. However, the bones that were examined provided some surprising results.

The bones were relatively well preserved, albeit eroded from their exposure to heat and sun (or even due to cooking?) and their subsequent interment in dry sand. The preservation was so good that in several instances fragments of cartilage, bits of meat, hide, and hair were still adhering to the bones. Some bones had been burned, and might have been used as fuel. There was surprisingly little gnawing on the other bones. Only a few bones bore gnaw marks, and only three of these were from rodents; the others seemed to be the result of carnivore activity.

The residents of Bir Umm Fawakhir were raising goats, sheep, and cattle. All portions of these animals are found well represented in the excavated sample, which argues convincingly against the importation of special cuts from the Nile Valley. It can be safely assumed that all these animals were used as meat, a conclusion that is supported by the butchery marks found on several of the bones. There was a notable abundance of metapodials, carpals, tarsals, and phalanges, elements that are often discarded during the course of butchery. This also suggests that the inhabitants of the site were well provided with meat, as in meat-poor areas the flesh from the metapodials is used, and the bones can also be used for soup. The good preservation of the bones and relative absence of gnaw marks on the bones suggests that there might have been a minimal canine population at the site. Quite possibly the dogs present on the site (a few canid bones have been found) were well cared for and acted as herd dogs for the flocks of sheep and goats.

The cattle, sheep, and goats could also be used for their dairy products. Pottery finds also support a dairy industry (note the “cheese factory” excavated in 1999). In fact, cheese would be a good way to extend the life of milk in the heat of the desert. Due to the stresses of a desert environment animals such as sheep and cattle would probably not provide as much milk as they would in the Nile Valley. Goats are more adaptable and would be more useful as a stable milk/dairy source, as can be seen today in Bedouin camps in the Eastern Desert.

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The intact rodent skeleton (fig. 7) found in the baulk near the “cheese factory” has been identified as a silky jird (*Merioines crassus*), thanks to M. Carleton.

Wool and hair from the sheep and goats was used for weaving, just as it is today. Perhaps weaving was either a domestic activity, or even a secondary economic activity at the site? Certainly the residents’ own textile needs could be more than met by the number of animals they seem to have at their disposal. Further excavation might reveal some weaving tools. It is possible that the ancient Fawakhiris also traded their cloth, although as yet there is no textual or archaeological evidence to support this theory. Cowhide, of which fragments were recovered from middens together with goatskin, could have also been used for leather products.

The presence of sheep and goat bones is not surprising as these animals, especially goats, flourish in the rather stark desert environment. However, the presence of cattle at the site is unexpected. These animals tend to be more successful in cooler and wetter environments. The question of fodder is also a problem. Was fodder brought in from the Nile Valley for these animals, or was the area much greener in antiquity, or were the animals marched in and slaughtered fairly quickly? Cattle are ill adapted to desert life, so it is surprising that they appear in such numbers in the zooarchaeological record at Bir Umm Fawakhir. In general, and especially in the desert, they are not effective as pack animals, although they can be used to drag wagons, etc. However, there is little evidence of solid pathways at the site, and the ancient Quseir to Nile road has none of the animal lines prominent on the more northerly Qena road that serviced the quarries.

The abundance of cattle bones contrasts oddly with the paucity of camel bones; camels are much better suited to the desert and like cattle can provide meat and milk, as well as being used as draft animals. The dearth of camel bones suggests that these animals were used primarily for transport, rather than for meat or milk. No doubt they were used to transport the gold ore from the site to the Nile Valley and bring in whatever was needed for the residents of the town. However, as the site visit showed, there might be more camel bones at Bir Umm Fawakhir than hitherto suspected, which might alter the current reading of the material and activities at the site. The total absence of donkey bones in the assemblage studied is surprising. These animals are quite hardy, and very useful as pack animals, especially in the hilly environment surrounding the town. The houses that lie a kilometer or so from the wells would have needed water in some volume, which donkeys could have hauled more easily than people. Furthermore, the miners might have used pack animals to carry ore from the mines. Further research may reveal donkey bones (one was seen during the site visit) at Bir Umm Fawakhir. It is also possible that a few camels were kept on-site to carry water. Camels would be less effective than donkeys for carrying ore, however, as they do not move over rocky slopes as handily as donkeys.

Hunting was also an activity that the inhabitants of the site carried out, albeit infrequently. This was done no doubt for sport and recreation as well as for food. Gazelles and ibex frequent the hills and wadis of the Eastern Desert and were probably attracted to the water source at the site in antiquity, just as they are today. Although their remains are not overwhelming, they do make up a significant part of the assemblage.

Unlike other Eastern Desert sites such as Mons Claudianus or Mons Porphyrites, almost no fish from either the Nile or the Red Sea were found. If desiccated (salted) fish were brought in, then the bones might have been eaten or destroyed during cooking; certainly they do not appear in the faunal assemblage from the limited excavations carried out at the site thus far. Only one tiny, fragmentary vertebra was found during sieving a soil sample from Building 181. Sadly, it is unidentifiable to species. The only bird remains are fragmentary, of small wild birds.

Thus, from the evidence currently available, it seems that the diet of the residents of Bir Umm Fawakhir was rich in meat from cattle, sheep, and goats, as well as being well supplied



with dairy products. It is more than possible that the inhabitants of the site were consuming more meat-based protein than the peasants in the Nile Valley. The fact that they were successfully raising the animals at the site would argue for a plentiful water supply and a possible secondary economic activity in the form of weaving. It would be rewarding to excavate further at the site in order to determine the types of draft animals that might have been used, as well as identify the areas where the cattle might have been penned.

### **Plant Remains from Bir Umm Fawakhir (Wendy Smith)**

Archaeobotanical sampling was carried out during the 1999 excavations at Bir Umm Fawakhir in order to establish:

1. What was the nature of diet at Bir Umm Fawakhir?
2. Where were foodstuffs acquired? From the Nile Valley? From the Red Sea? From both areas?
3. What wild foodstuffs, fodder, or fuel were collected from the immediate area?
4. What fuels were in use?
5. Could certain crops have been grown immediately at the site?

### **Method**

Archaeobotanical sampling was undertaken without consulting a specialist and without following a particular sampling strategy. As a result, there is a clear bias in the areas sampled for archaeobotanical material, with the majority of such samples collected from Building 93, Dump 1 and 2. In addition, the volume of soil sampled was usually 1 liter or less (in several cases < 100 ml) in volume, which meant that in most cases the sampling size was too small to produce results of interpretable value.

Samples were dry sieved over a 500 micrometer mesh sieve, and the > 500 micrometer fraction was sorted for plant remains. Both the unsorted < 500 micrometer fraction and the sorted > 500 micrometer fraction were retained. Identifications were made using a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between  $\times 10$  and  $\times 50$ . All of the taxa were identified without consultation to a reference collection, however, modern reference material was acquired to confirm identifications of certain material (especially material which the author had not encountered archaeologically before — i.e., dom palm fruit kernels). In the vast majority of cases, the plant remains identified were well-known, commonly encountered crops and weeds from Late Antique Egypt, which did not require reference material to identify.

### **Results**

During the 1999 field season fifty-eight samples of handpicked items identified as seeds, four contexts where seeds were included with other collected material (i.e., animal bone, wood, or charcoal), and twenty-three soil samples were collected for analysis. Nomenclature for plant remains follows Zohary and Hopf (1994) for economic plants and Tackholm (1974) for indigenous plants

In total, 1,297 identifications of plant remains have been made, noting the proportion of crops, wood/scrub, and other weed/wild plants identified for the entire assemblage.

Food plants identified in the assemblage include barley (*Hordeum* sp.), bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*), date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), dom palm (*Hyphaene thebaica*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), olive (*Olea europea*), and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). In addition, unidentified large pulses

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(*Acacia* sp./*Vicia* sp./*Pisum* sp.) and pod fragments and seeds of Nile acacia (*Acacia nilotica*), both of which were most likely used for animal fodder, were also recovered. All of these plants are typical crops of the Nile Valley. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of seeds of weed/wild plants, many of which are typical of the vegetation (especially scrub) in the Bir Umm Fawakhir wadi today.

The Bir Umm Fawakhir assemblage is not as rich or diverse as other Eastern Desert/Red Sea sites, such as Mons Claudianus or Berenike/Shenshef. However, the plant remains recovered at Bir Umm Fawakhir have also been identified at these sites.

### Discussion

Because of the limited nature of sampling, as well as the small sampling size, it is not possible to draw further comparisons. The assemblage from the soil samples is clearly biased toward charred plant remains. Not only are the majority of samples associated with oven installations, but also the majority of identifications from Building 93 and Building 177 are of charred seeds of scrub/trees. The most likely interpretation is that this assemblage is dominated by material that was used as fuel on-site.

In general, the assemblage recovered from the 1999 excavations at Bir Umm Fawakhir is not particularly rich or varied. In addition, the majority of samples analyzed are not suitably rich to be of interpretable value. Despite this, there are some results from the sampling program, that are worth discussion. In particular, the pattern of preservation (especially in terms of material recovered from the soil samples) and evidence for fuel use at Bir Umm Fawakhir are particularly worth further consideration.

The majority of the plant remains recovered from soil samples are charred. Desiccated plant remains are not only scarce in the Bir Umm Fawakhir samples, but when desiccated material is recovered it usually is quite poorly preserved. The handpicked plant remains, however, do not appear to follow this pattern. The majority of handpicked material collected was desiccated (preservation varied from good to poor).

One possible explanation for the recovery of so much desiccated material in handpicked samples may be the robust nature of date stones, which dominate the handpicked plant remains recovered (i.e., 200 date stones were identified out of a total of 210 identified handpicked plant remains). Another explanation for the marked absence of desiccated material may be the direct result of the haphazard nature of sampling during the 1999 excavations. For example, soil samples were not collected from several areas of the excavation (i.e., no samples were collected from B93 Corridor A and Room D and Building 177 Rooms, B, C East, C West and D West). Since the majority of samples collected are from B93, Dump 1 and 2 and in close proximity to oven installations, it is, perhaps, understandable that charred plant remains dominate the assemblages. However, at other Late Antique period sites in Egypt, such as Kom el-Nana, both charred and desiccated plant remains have been found in association with oven contexts. As a result, it may be possible that the desiccated plant remains do not survive in the area for some currently unknown taphonomic reason. Certainly at Quseir, Wetterstrom observed that Roman period desiccated plant remains were badly damaged by salt deposits and it may be possible that similar problems of salinization may be affecting the desiccated plant remains at Bir Umm Fawakhir.

On the basis of current information, it is not clear whether a potential bias in the areas sampled or underlying taphonomic conditions are responsible for the paucity of desiccated plant remains from the Bir Umm Fawakhir archaeobotanical samples. This question will only be answered through further archaeobotanical sampling from a wider range of contexts at the site.

The richest samples recovered from the Bir Umm Fawakhir 1999 sampling program are all in association with fuel use. Only two samples (both from Building 93 Dump 1 — Locus 2 and Locus 12) were sufficiently rich to be of interpretable value. In both cases, seeds belonging to low-growing bushes, which typically form the scrub in the wadi today, dominated the assemblages. In most of the ash/oven contexts, mixtures of plant remains (often indicative of scrub), charred/desiccated twigs, charcoal and charred/desiccated dung were recovered.

It seems likely that the fuel supply for the Byzantine occupants of Bir Umm Fawakhir was a combination of such materials — all of which are fairly easily available in an environment with limited, or possibly no, trees. Although a soil sample was not collected from B93 Dump 1 Locus 2 (inside Tabun 2) for archaeobotanical analysis, a large sample of charred camel dung from the base of this oven was retrieved. In general the charred dung contained highly broken down plant matter, which was not identifiable, but a few small grass seeds and tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.) leaves were identified from a small sub-sample of ten camel droppings.

During a visit to the site in the 2001 study season, we observed that such mixtures of dung, wood, and non-wood fuels are still in use, immediately on-site, by the local Bedouins. This does present a very real problem in terms of ascertaining whether the material sampled is securely Byzantine or is perhaps much more recent. The use and re-working of standing archaeological sites is well known in modern Egypt (i.e., *sebakh* digging at Nile Valley sites). The collection of ancient charcoal from archaeological sites by Bedouin for use as fuel has also been recently documented in the Eastern Desert.

The majority of samples collected for archaeobotanical analysis were not from particularly well-sealed deposits (most were immediately below the surface or beneath windblown sand/gravel). The zoo-archaeological assemblage, however, does contain obvious indications for Byzantine date and suggests that some deposits are most likely securely Byzantine (personal communication Salima Ikram). However, securely Byzantine contexts, such as sub-floors, were not sampled for archaeobotanical material and, therefore, the antiquity of the archaeobotanical assemblage presented here remains in some doubt.

## Conclusions

It was not possible to fully address any of the aims for archaeobotanical analysis on the basis of the samples collected from the 1999 field season. In particular, the small sampling size has severely curtailed the interpretable value of the majority of samples studied. Nevertheless, it is clear that plant remains recovered are not atypical of sites dating to this period. The Bir Umm Fawakhir assemblage does provide good evidence for the regular use of mixtures of animal dung, wood, and non-wood fuels. The antiquity of this assemblage, however, must remain in some doubt.

It is clear that many questions remain unanswered at Bir Umm Fawakhir, and it is therefore recommended that, should further excavations be carried out at Bir Umm Fawakhir, much larger samples (a minimum of 20 liters in volume) and a much more intensive sampling strategy should be implemented. Ideally, a trained environmental officer or archaeobotanist should be on-site during the course of excavations to carry out sampling. A priority for future excavations is to determine if desiccated material does survive at Bir Umm Fawakhir. In addition, the antiquity of plant remains is in need of clarification. It is recommended that the full range of contexts encountered is sampled and that archaeobotanical sampling should be integrated with zoo-archaeological sampling by retaining the soil from on-site dry sieving for archaeobotanical analysis.

## CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

**Martha T. Roth**

The highlight of the year for the Assyrian Dictionary team was the Oriental Institute Annual Dinner, held on Sunday evening, 3 June 2001, which this year honored our long-running project and raised matching funds for our current grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The entire staff worked with the Oriental Institute development and membership team to showcase our project. We mounted an exhibit illustrating how a single ancient text finds its way into the volumes of the Dictionary, and another with photographs of Dictionary workers over the last eighty years. After a reception in the galleries, Roth presented a talk to the assembled guests about dictionary-making and the making of the Assyrian Dictionary in particular, which was followed by a sumptuous outdoor feast. We are deeply gratified by the support shown to our project by friends and colleagues in and out of Chicago.

Meanwhile, during 2000/2001 we made significant progress on the P, T, and U/W volumes of the Dictionary. The entire 3,735-page printed manuscript for the P Volume has been set as 1,108 first galleys. These pages have been distributed here in Chicago to the members of the CAD Editorial Board (Professors Robert D. Biggs, John A. Brinkman, Miguel Civil, Walter Farber, Erica Reiner, Martha T. Roth, and Matthew W. Stolper) and mailed to our consultants, Professors Simo Parpola of the University of Helsinki and Klaas R. Veenhof of the University of Leiden, for their final comments and corrections. The members of the Editorial Board and the consultants return the pages to editor-in-charge Martha T. Roth, who, with research associate Tim Collins, incorporates their suggestions into a corrected copy which is then returned to Eisenbrauns. Since the first galleys were set directly from our zip disk copy and did not need to be reset, we are skipping the second galley stage and going immediately into page proofs. The first section of the volume has already been returned to Eisenbrauns and has been set as page proofs.



*Martha Roth lectures in Breasted Hall on the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary*

Martha Roth and Tim Collins have devoted much time to editing the T Volume. During this process, they examine the manuscript of each word, add new references, and make necessary revisions. After a word is edited by them, it goes to Linda McLarnan for manuscript editing and then to Edythe Seltzer for inputting. The edited words are also sent to Professor W. G. Lambert of Birmingham, England, for his comments and additions. The next stage, final reference checking, will begin only when all the lemmata for the volume have been similarly treated.

Eisenbrauns has now begun setting the T Volume. This volume had been in press with our former printer since 1991, but had not progressed beyond first and second galleys. Fortunately, the entire set of galleys had been read and commented on by the members of the Editorial Board and by our outside consultants. In order to speed the publication of the volume and to avoid diverting our time and attention away from the remaining volumes, we decided to “close” the T Volume, that is, not to add new texts published after the volume originally went to press

and to resist the temptation to rewrite or re-edit portions of the volume in light of later scholarship. With this volume we also anticipate going directly from first galleys to page proofs and hope to see the T Volume published in 2002.

During this year we have been assisted by visiting scholar Joan Westenholz, Ph.D., and by research associates Tim Collins, Ph.D., Gertrud Farber, Ph.D., and David Testen, Ph.D. Joan, on leave from her job as chief curator at the Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem, was with us for the springs and summers of 2000 and 2001 writing articles for the final volume of the Dictionary, U/W. Tim has worked on writing articles for the U/W Volume and helping Prof. Roth with the editing of T. Gertrud has assisted with queries involving lexical sections. David worked for the Dictionary until October 2000 when he left to undertake a research project on Semitic historical linguistics supported by an American Council of Learned Societies fellowship.

Mr. Tucker Bennett and Mr. Edward Schoolman, our immensely talented and helpful undergraduate assistants who work for the Dictionary through the College Research Opportunities Program, devoted their time to entering the Sachs offprint collection into a bibliographic database and to other computer-related tasks.

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## CHICAGO DEMOTIC DICTIONARY

**Janet H. Johnson**

The staff of the Chicago Demotic Dictionary Project — Thomas Dousa, François Gaudard, and myself — have continued the laborious job of checking and double-checking every entry and every reference included in the Dictionary. We are pleased that nine files, each containing the full entry for one letter of the Demotic “alphabet,” have been completed. The files for six more letters are in the final stage of checking, where all the problems which have been identified over the years must now be addressed and resolved, if possible. In discussions with Gene Gragg, Director of the Oriental Institute, and with Thomas Urban, of the Oriental Institute Publications Office, it was decided to post finished files on the Internet in order to make them available around the world without waiting for the completion of the rest of the dictionary. Thus, as of 30 June 2001, the Publications Office had, ready to prepare for posting, the files for the nine completed letters of the Dictionary plus supplementary files providing lists of abbreviations, including bibliographic abbreviations and abbreviations used in referring to individual texts. We have also put together what we call our “Problems” file, in which we include all those entries for which we are uncertain of the reading or meaning of the word in question or for which we are uncertain about our scan or, more likely, the black-and-white line art “hand copy” which we are providing. It is our hope that, as scholars and students around the world use the dictionary files, they will send us corrections (both typos and suggestions for changes of actual content of the entries) which we can evaluate and include in the final (print and electronic) version of the Dictionary, as appropriate. By posting one file called “Problems,” we especially invite comments, suggestions, and corrections to the entries included therein.

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As an example of words included in the “Problems” file, I cite a word from the Roman period ostrakon O. Pisa 2, line 7. There a man with the good Egyptian named Ḥor is described as *pꜣ(?) rts(?)*. *Pꜣ*, assuming the reading is correct, is the masculine singular definite article “the.” The following word should then be a profession or perhaps a geographic name indicating the man’s place of origin. The editor of the text suggested taking *rts* as a Demotic spelling of Greek Ῥόδιος, a term meaning “(man) from Rhodes.” But Greek words which begin with the letter *r* are aspirated and usually transcribed into Demotic using the two letters *hr*. In addition, the compound “man of Rhodes” appears in a different Demotic ostrakon (O. Cologne 159, line 4) written *rmꜥ n Hrwꜥs* literally “man of Rhodes.” Therefore, the dictionary staff remains unconvinced that *rts(?)* should be translated “man from Rhodes.” In addition, we are not certain that the black-and-white line drawing which we have prepared from the scan of the published photograph is entirely accurate. We have, therefore, indicated in the left margin, following an arrow, that there is some uncertainty about the hand copy. Here is how the entry appears in R and in the Problems file:

**rts(?)** n. “man from (GN) Rhodes” (?)  
 →hc? so Bresciani, *SCO* 15 (1966), but “(GN) Rhodes” is written *Hrwꜥs* in the compound *rmꜥ n Hrwꜥs* “man of (GN) Rhodes”; see *Hrwꜥs* below  
 see also correspondence between Demotic *hrꜥꜣntꜣr* & gloss **ῬΟΔΙΟΡ** in <sup>R</sup> P. Magical vo, 26/7

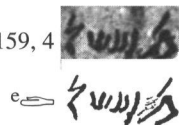
<sup>R</sup> O Pisa 2, 7



The cross-reference to *Hrwꜥs* will take the user to the following:

**Hrwꜥs**<sup>∞</sup> GN “Rhodes”  
 = Ῥόδος LSJ 1573b  
 in compound  
*rmꜥ (n) Hrwꜥs* “man of Rhodes”

? O Cologne 159, 4



It is hoped that extensive use will be made of the letter files which are posted on the Internet and that any and all typographical errors and other mistakes included in the drafts as they now exist will be brought to our notice so that the final printing of the dictionary will be as free of errors as possible. We shall continue to double-check, prepare scans and hand copies, and make all the cross-references that will enable users to track down as much information as possible. The final publication date still has not been set, but with the first preliminary web-publication, we feel we are finally coming close.

## CHICAGO HITTITE DICTIONARY

### Theo van den Hout

With the death of Hans Güterbock in the spring of 2000, the retirement of Harry Hoffner, and the arrival of his successor Theo van den Hout in summer 2000, the past year was one of transition and change. Despite all this, the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD) project has not slowed down; on the contrary, every effort was made to stay on track and the present calendar year will see the publication of the first fascicle of our Š volume, as planned. This attests to the strength and quality of the project and its entire staff.

Co-editors Hoffner and van den Hout sat together many times to establish the definitive text of the final drafts constituting Š/1. This fascicle will contain all Hittite words starting in *ša-* up to *šar-*. The technical editing of the manuscript was done by Senior Research Associate Richard Beal with his usual meticulousness. He also oversaw the tiresome but important task of reference checking and formatting. Meanwhile Research Associate Oğuz Soysal laid the foundation for future fascicles by writing first drafts of words starting with *šu-*, which in a few years will fill the projected third fascicle of the CHD, as well as many articles on words in *ta-*. Apart from his editorial work Beal also wrote first drafts of dictionary articles. Of great value are comments and general advice we received this year from our outside consultants Craig Melchert of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Gernot Wilhelm of the Julius-Maximilians-Universität in Würzburg, Germany.

Much effort was put into updating the files with the newly published texts and fragments. Since one new volume of the Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi (KBo) series appears each year and can contain over 300 fragments and other more incidental volumes are published (e.g., Vorderasiatische Sprachdenkmäler [VS] 28, or the recently excavated Kuşaklı-texts), this is a time-consuming task but one of vital importance to our project. This work was carried out by Research Associate Hripsime Haroutunian and van den Hout with the invaluable assistance from students Dennis Campbell, Simrit Dhesi, Kathleen Mineck, and Carl Thunem. Haroutunian finished her transliterations of KBo 38 and 39 while starting on KBo 31 (published later than volume 39!). Van den Hout contributed his transliterations of VS 28, the Hittite parts of KBo 37, and began work on KBo 40.

This ongoing stream of “new” texts has overtaxed our existing cabinet space. Fortunately, we were able to order five new file cabinets: two to replace those that were old and partially beyond repair and three additional cabinets. We took this opportunity to reorganize the files and with this the project is ready to face a new millennium or at least its first few years. Similarly, all three Research Associates were equipped with new computers, iMacs, making work a lot easier for all of us. On an organizational level monthly work meetings were implemented to discuss ongoing CHD business and anything new in Hittitology.

Hoffner and van den Hout, with the assistance of volunteer Irv Diamond, also worked together with Oriental Institute Director Gene Gragg on what one day will be the eCHD: the Hittite Dictionary in a fully searchable electronic format. Under Gragg’s guidance a few representative lemmata were experimented with and reviewed. It is estimated that the P volume should be ready to go online sometime in 2002.

A final high point in the past year was the awarding of a new grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The application was submitted in the early summer of 2000 and final word of approval reached us in May of this year. This award and the high praise of our reviewers

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is the best incentive to continue into the twenty-first century work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary begun by Güterbock and Hoffner.

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## DIYALA OBJECTS PUBLICATION PROJECT

**McGuire Gibson and Clemens Reichel**

The past year was another productive one for the Diyala Project, which allowed us to move substantially closer to our goal, the publication of all “miscellaneous” objects found during the Diyala excavations.

The Diyala excavations, undertaken between 1930 and 1937, were groundbreaking in every respect. Four large sites — Tell Agrab, Tell Asmar (ancient Eshnunna), Ishchali, and Khafaje — were excavated, uncovering palaces, temples, and large city quarters dating between 3000 and 1800 BC. In addition to these major architectural discoveries, over 15,000 objects were found. These objects not only reflect comprehensive cultural assemblages from various periods, thanks to their well-recorded stratigraphic provenience, but their association with different architectural contexts also allows us to reconstruct behavioral patterns that are reflected in the functions of rooms or even reconstruct the social units that operated in these buildings. While virtually all of the architecture was published by the excavators themselves, only those categories of artifacts that were deemed to be the most significant, such as sculpture, reliefs, cylinder seals, and pottery, were published by them. Some 12,000 “miscellaneous” objects, which were meant to be treated in a large volume, however, lay unpublished and neglected until 1992, when we initiated this special project. The term “miscellaneous” is somewhat misleading, since these objects are by no means insignificant and are sometimes more critical for determining the function of a room or area than the major objects that have already been published. The objects include statue fragments, stone and metal vessels, stamp seals and even cylinder seals, plus the clay sealings upon which seals were rolled. Numerous bone and stone inlays, terra-cotta figurines and reliefs, tools, weapons, and weights can be added to this list. Perhaps most surprisingly, most of the 2,000 cuneiform texts found during these excavations have so far remained unpublished. For decades, this incomplete state of publication has therefore prevented scholars from utilizing this unique and unparalleled corpus of excavated material.

The original conception of the project not only envisaged the production of book volumes but also foresaw the distribution of this material in some electronic, computerized form. As time has passed, the power of computers, the capacity for storage, and more importantly, the evolution of the Internet, have caused us to rethink the nature of the eventual “publication.” We are now planning an entirely electronic publication for the Miscellaneous Objects volume via a web browser, although we reserve a role for a future print component as well.

Our project was first funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities between 1995 and 1999. At that stage, we entered most of the primary data into database files, under the direction of Project Coordinator Claudia Suter. Seeing the increased probability of electronic publication, we applied for and were granted funding from the Provost’s Academic Technology Innovation Program in 1999/2000. The results of that year’s work, done mainly by

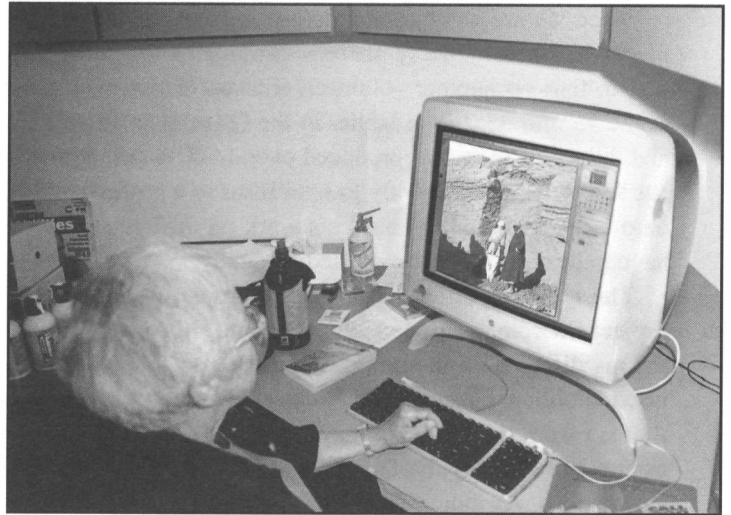


Clemens Reichel, the new Coordinator, were so promising that we were able to gain a renewal of the Provost's Grant for 2000/2001. The next stage will be devoted to making our data available via the World Wide Web. This crucial step will be made with the help of a new volunteer, George Sundell, a data architect on whose work we report below.

Sundell's work will recast our entire presentation of material, but it rests on the previous volunteer efforts undertaken by Joyce Weil, Betsy Kremers, and Richard Harter. We regret to report

that in March 2001, Joyce Weil died in a tragic accident (see also *Volunteer Program, In Memoriam*, below). With Joyce, we not only lost an eminently qualified and tireless volunteer, but also a supportive friend. Her persistence in "getting things done," stoically and without complaints, and her dry sense of humor are badly missed by all of us. Joyce had worked for us since 1996, first undertaking the enormous task of scanning on our flatbed scanner all available object photographs taken by the excavators. When she finished this job in 1998 and no more prints could be found, Joyce continued to scan large-scale negatives for which no prints were available at the University's Digital Media Lab. After Joyce completed this task in summer 1999, she scanned the original field negatives of the excavations (fig. 1). Few of these pictures had ever been printed before, and therefore were unknown to us. Joyce therefore provided us with an enormous amount of new and interesting data, which will allow us to show the contexts in which many of the objects were found. She finished this enormous job in February 2001, shortly before her untimely death. Perhaps there is some comfort in knowing that, while Joyce herself will not see the fruits of her work, the rest of the world will be able to do so when we have put this material on the web.

Betsy Kremers continues to do valuable work as our object photographer, taking pictures of the Diyala artifacts that had so far remained undocumented even though they have been in the Oriental Institute Museum since the 1930s. After having taken pictures of weights, metal objects, mace-heads, jewelry, reliefs, and inlays between 1998 and 1999, she turned her attention to the 1,500 unpublished clay tablets found during the Diyala excavations. The difficulties that a "proper" photograph of a tablet involves have been pointed out in previous *Annual Reports*. The light has to come from the top left corner to ensure that the cuneiform text can be read. But very few tablets are flat. Most of them have rounded or curved surfaces, which requires a fairly complex lighting setup. To ensure correct illumination, the photographer also has to be able to orient the tablet properly and therefore essentially be able to at least read some cuneiform signs. Betsy not only developed great skills in lighting tablets but also trained herself in the basics of cuneiform writing. The results speak for themselves — so far Betsy has taken some 3,000 pictures of 650 unpublished tablets, and the quality of her pictures is excellent.



**Figure 1. Joyce Weil puts finishing touches on Diyala excavation picture scanned at University's Digital Media Lab**

## RESEARCH

Since we are aiming towards a web-based publication, we decided to scan the new 35 mm negatives taken by Betsy, thereby eliminating the need for photographic prints. We were fortunate to find yet another volunteer, Richard Harter, who since 1998 has been scanning negatives at the 35 mm negative scanner in the Oriental Institute's Computer Laboratory. Richard's care and diligence has so far produced over 1,500 scans. Although the increasing number of pictures has forced us more recently to send films to a professional lab to have them scanned and burned onto CDs, Richard continues his work on difficult and technically challenging pictures, which have to be digitized and modified manually.

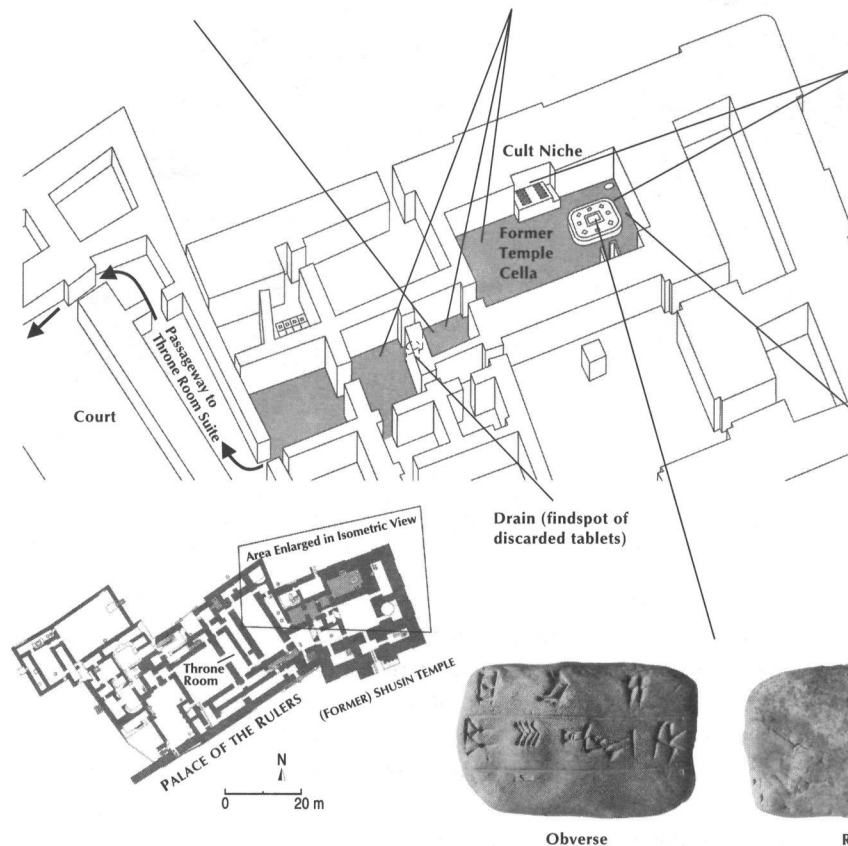
The most important news for the project in the past year has been that Clemens Reichel, Project Coordinator since 1999, completed his own "monumental" task by finishing and defending his dissertation in spring 2001 (see also *Individual Research*). Clemens's dissertation, entitled "Political Changes and Cultural Continuity at the Palace of the Rulers in Eshnunna (Tell Asmar) from the Ur III period to the Isin-Larsa period (c. 2070–1850 BC)," provides a good example of the way the Diyala material can be used for archaeological and socio-historical investigations. As indicated in previous reports, Clemens concentrated his analysis on a building named the "Palace of the Rulers." This building was built around 2070 BC as the seat of the provincial administration, at a time when Eshnunna was part of the Ur III state. When the city became independent and the capital of a state around 2025 BC, this building became the seat of its government. For a period of 200 years (c. 2000–1800 BC) Eshnunna's fortunes and fate can be followed in the palace's architectural layout, its artifact assemblage, and destruction layers found in it. While Clemens consulted many of the 1,100 unpublished tablets found in this building complex, he concentrated his research on the 200 clay sealings found in it. By correlating the archaeological context with information found in the cuneiform texts or the seal legends found on the sealings, he was able not only to revise the building's chronology and construction history but also explain important functional changes in it. A good example for such a change can be found in the so-called Shusin temple, a large building that had been attached to the palace during the Ur III period and which originally had been dedicated to Shusin, one of the deified Ur III kings. Soon after Eshnunna's independence, this temple was desecrated and secularized, yet the building itself was not destroyed. Instead, a number of architectural modifications turned its innermost sanctuary, the temple cella, into the center of a very secluded suite (fig. 2). This suite was clearly of considerable importance since it was accessible from the throne room suite, but its function was not at all clear to the excavators. A detailed stratigraphic re-analysis and a thorough study of the artifact assemblage of this room leave little doubt that this suite of rooms was the "chancellery" of the palace, where cuneiform tablets were written, baked, and stored. Such clear changes in the layout and function of certain units, however, are counterweighed by elements of strong continuity in the social composition of the palace's administration. The administrator of the Shusin temple, for example, was transferred to a different unit of the palace; after him, his son, grandson, and great-grandson continued to work within the palace's administration. This example shows that changes in the government or even in the ruling dynasty did not cause great changes in the administration, indicating a great degree of adaptability of the families involved to new political realities.

Reichel will be appointed an Oriental Institute Research Associate to continue his work as Coordinator of the Diyala Object Publication Project. We have now arrived at a point in our research where we could begin to make some of the Diyala material available to the public via a web browser. First, however, we had to find a new computer application program that would support both our research and the web publication. Since 1995, we have been using FoxPro, a relational database program developed by Microsoft, as the application to run our programs.

1. SEVERAL SEALINGS bearing two different seals of the ruler Ušurawassu (one shown here in composite drawing) were found in the former temple cella and two adjoining rooms. Some of them were door sealings, indicating that this suite was under the administrative control of the ruler. The long arrows mark the findspots of these sealings



2. TWO KILNS were constructed in the former temple cella. The smaller one of the two was built right into the cult niche, the place which presumably contained a cult statue of King Shusin before the desecration of the cella. A second, larger kiln was built into the eastern half of the cella. The function of these kilns was not determined by the excavators. The restricted access to this room prevented the transport of large amounts of fuel and ash in and out of it. Moreover, the presence of door sealings bearing the ruler's seal (shown to the left) suggests that the activities for which these kilns were used were under the direct control of the ruler and therefore of considerable importance



3. SEALING (As. 30:T.734) with the seal of Shu-ilishu, king of Isin, a powerful state in southern Mesopotamia, was found in the former temple cella. This is the only sealing with the seal of a foreign ruler that was found in this palace, suggesting that the activities undertaken in this suite also involved foreign affairs (drawing by Robert Whiting)

4. TABLET (As. 31:T.9) that was found in the firing chamber of the larger kiln suggests that these kilns were, in fact, used to bake tablets. Documents that were intended to last for a long period of time, such as letters, legal documents, and lexical or scientific texts, were often baked in antiquity to make them more durable. This find suggests that at the time shown here, the suite was used as the palace's "chancellery," in which tablets were baked and archived. This interpretation is supported by a large number of baked tablets that were found discarded in a later drain in the doorway between the two entrance rooms to this room suite (marked in plan).

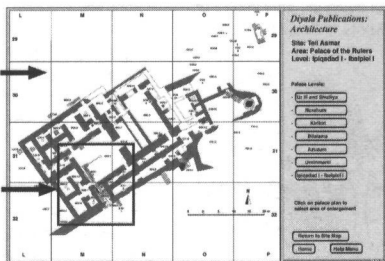
The tablet from the kiln's firing chamber bears a short inscription ("Qurussa, son of Sheilha"), which was most likely a blueprint for a seal legend. One of the signs from Sheilha's name was repeated on the reverse, possibly to highlight the somewhat unusual palaeography of this sign to the seal cutter

**Figure 2. ASSIGNING FUNCTION TO ARCHITECTURAL SPACE.** The example given here shows how spatial analysis of artifacts can help to identify the function of an architectural unit. The isometric view shows the eastern half of the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar (ancient Eshnunna) with the Shusin temple, dedicated to Shusin, one of the deified kings of Ur, which was added to the palace around 2030 BC. Soon after Eshnunna gained its independence from Ur the temple was secularized and its layout altered. Later on (ca. 1990–1980 BC) the temple's cella became part of a secluded room suite (shown in gray shading) that could be accessed from the throne room suite by a series of small rooms. The function of this unit, which had remained unclear to the excavators, could be determined with the help of two kilns in the former cella and several artifacts (tablets and clay sealings) found there. Based on these finds it was possible to identify this room suite as the palace's "chancellery." Diyala Objects Publication Project

## RESEARCH

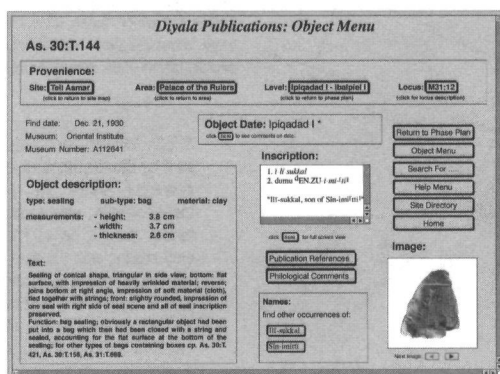
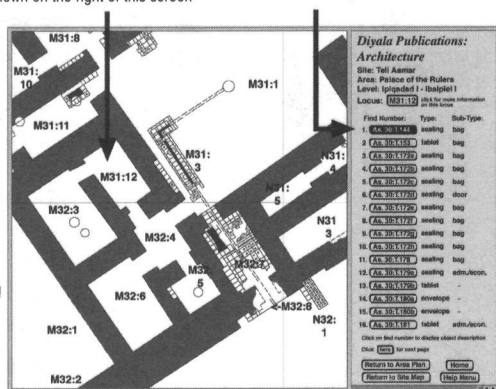
1. A building plan, in this example the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar, is selected from a map of the site (not shown)

2. Clicking on a selected area of the building plan (marked by black rectangle) displays an enlarged detailed map of this sector

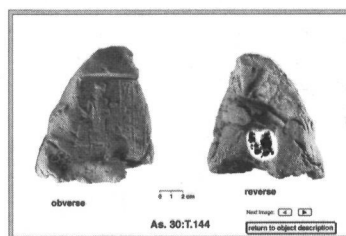


3. Clicking on a room or locus in this plan (here M31:12) provides a complete list of objects found in this location, shown on the right of this screen

4. Detailed descriptions of each object can be viewed by clicking on the object find numbers



5. Small previews of object photographs or drawings can be enlarged by clicking on them



**Figure 3. LINKING ARCHITECTURE AND ARTIFACTS ON THE SCREEN. This model for a set of Diyala web pages shows how archaeological finds are displayed within their architectural context. Such screen menus will not only ease the functional analysis of excavated buildings substantially but also enable researchers to re-assemble artifact assemblages as they were found during excavation. Diyala Objects Publication Project**

FoxPro served us well over the last few years, but we have started to “outgrow” it. Our searches on the computer had become more refined and increasingly we have begun to feel the limitations of the program. We realized that for a suitable alternative that will not only provide web access to the Diyala material for users around the world but also allow us virtually unlimited future development, we had to take a gigantic next step in computer applications. Last fall we decided that Oracle 8-i or 9-i, the database application which is most widely used in the industry, would be the most suitable replacement. Over the year Clemens had acquired a good background in programming, but it now became clear that we needed the help of an expert.

It was at this point that George Sundell joined our project. The timing could hardly have been better. George worked as a data architect for Ameritech for many years. He also has a good background in American archaeology and has himself participated in excavations. Finding someone who not only has broad knowledge of data management on the computer but is also familiar with and sympathetic to the imperfections and human factors that archaeological work necessarily brings along is indeed a rare stroke of luck for us. In the past few months George and Clemens have been working on fundamental, logical, and physical models for an Oracle-based version of the Diyala Project. While the complexities involved in data organization and data processing may look mind-blowing to the lay person, it is our intended goal to make web-based access as user-friendly as possible. Researchers will be able to browse for individual objects and will also be able to ask for certain categories of objects, specific material, or certain common characteristics of objects belonging to different categories. Every object will be displayed with one or more photographs; drawings will be added wherever necessary. The user will also have the option of calling up building plans; clicking on a certain location within the building will

provide him with a list of items found in it (fig. 3). This system will be highly interactive. A simple click will allow the user to find other examples of a certain pot type and where they were found or list all occurrences of a personal name in cuneiform texts found at any of the four Diyala sites. In the future this material could be linked to other sites and allow search queries beyond the Diyala. Searches that would have taken hours, if not days, using paper volumes will eventually be possible within seconds.

Needless to say, these goals will take time to implement. We anticipate the first version of the web-based Diyala Project to go online in spring 2002. We are in process of applying for more funding to keep the project going another three years. This period should allow us to finish the work as outlined above, but research will continue beyond that time. With the Web, we will be able to involve scholars overseas who might never set foot into the Oriental Institute, yet we will be able to update our databases with their work.

In all this work we will keep relying heavily our volunteers. Their skilled and tireless work is fundamental to our success, and we want to thank them one more time for their enthusiasm in making this project so successful.

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## EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

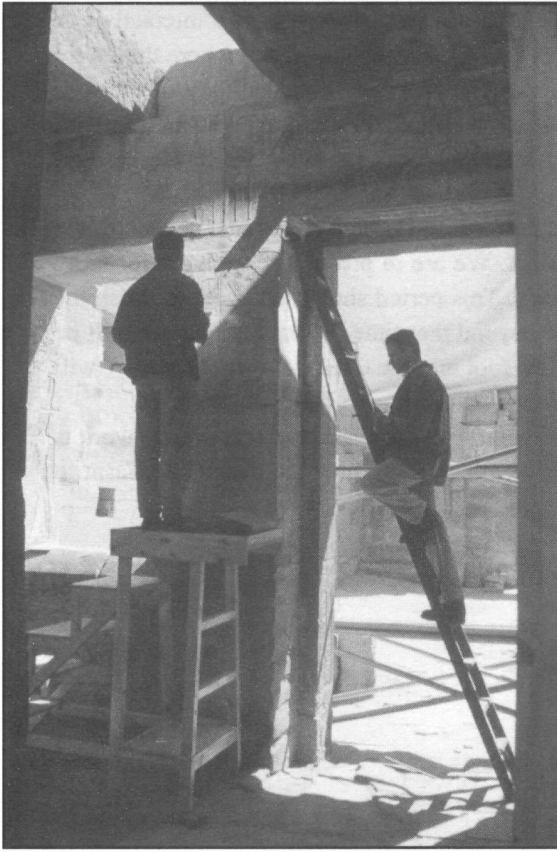
**W. Raymond Johnson**

On 15 April 2001, the Epigraphic Survey completed its seventy-seventh six-month field season in Luxor, Egypt. At Medinet Habu the epigraphic work this year resumed at the small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, where the drawing and collating continued in the bark sanctuary and ambulatory of Thutmose III and was initiated in the Saite portico of the Kushite pylon. Restoration work continued on the rooftop of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, as well as cleaning and conservation of the painted reliefs in the two southernmost chambers of the sanctuary below. New sandstone flooring was placed in the two central rooms, and six large fragments of a colossal granodiorite dyad of Thutmose III and Amun recovered from the floor debris last season were reassembled in the first chamber, its original architectural setting. At Luxor temple, conservation continued on deteriorating block fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard, several fragment groups were prepared for reassembly on display platforms in the blockyard, and the northern end of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court was consolidated in preparation for the in situ restoration of a large fragment group featuring the bark of Amun.

### **Small Amun Temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Medinet Habu**

From 15 October 2000 to 15 April 2001 the epigraphic team of Egyptologist/epigraphers, photographers, and artists continued the documentation work in the small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Medinet Habu. The artists and epigraphers continued to pencil, ink, and correct facsimile drawings of the bark sanctuary and ambulatory reliefs that will be published in the proposed second volume of the small Amun temple series (fig. 1). In March the artists transferred their operation from the interior of the bark sanctuary to the Akoris doorway

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**Figure 1.** Epigraphers J. Brett McClain and Harold Hays collating at small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Sue Lezon

on the north of the ambulatory, and to the east, the “Saite” porch of the Kushite Pylon (fig. 2), which will be published in the proposed third volume of the small Amun temple series. We started with the screen walls between the papyrus-bundle columns, which present some very interesting epigraphic problems; all were recarved and stylistically “updated” in the Ptolemaic period from earlier reliefs, which from the style of the traces seem to date either to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties. To make matters more interesting, the cartouches have all been erased (leaving a scooped-out area) and are recarved with Nectanebo I’s names, although he is not the originator of the reliefs. There are additional indications that the screen walls, made of smaller blocks than the columns, are not original to the porch, but were modified (shortened in some cases) to fit the new columns. It is hoped that close scrutiny of this material as it is recorded will answer some of our questions about the history of this intriguing monument. One new Egyptologist/epigrapher, Harold Hays, and one new Egyptologist/artist, Will Schenck, were trained on-site this season. Ahmed Ezz, Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) Inspector, who turns out to be a very capable artist, also

practiced penciling on-site and will continue to learn our drawing conventions next season. A total of twenty-three new drawings were penciled at the wall by the artists, eight of which were inked during the season, and fifteen of which will be inked over the summer. Forty-four additional drawings were collated and checked at the wall by the epigraphers and artists, all of which will appear in the second volume projected for the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, devoted primarily to the Thutmoside bark sanctuary area, including the ambulatory pillars (fig. 3).

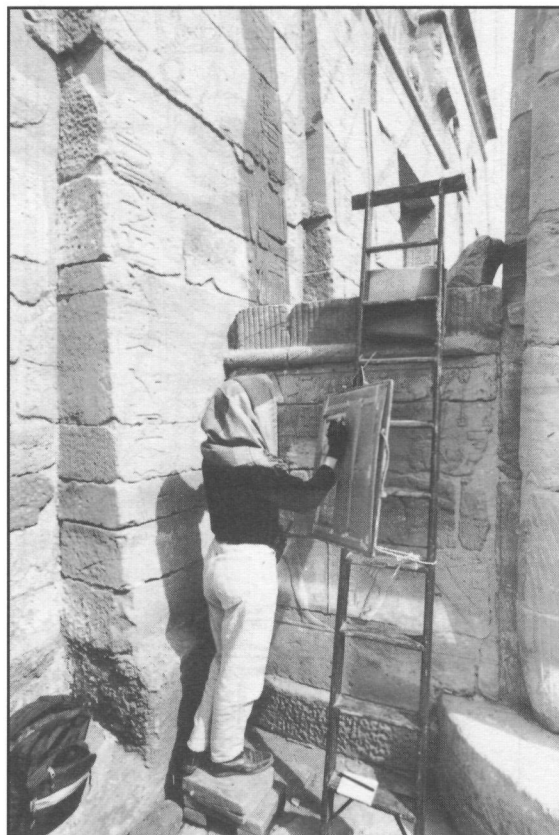
This year staff photographer Yarko Kobylecky, assisted by Photo Archives assistant Ellie Smith, photographed the upper restoration inscription of Ptolemy VIII inside the bark sanctuary, the northern lintel of the Kushite gateway to the north and west of the Kushite pylon (fig. 4), and the granite doorjambs piercing the northern wall of the Ptolemaic hall. for publication and drawing enlargement production. Yarko also produced drawing enlargements of the west interior wall of the Thutmose III bark sanctuary for volume 2; and for volume 3: the Kushite pylon mast emplacement and cornice inscriptions, east, north, and south sides; the Kushite pylon “Saite” porch screen walls; the north and south sides of the Kushite gateway; and the Ptolemaic hall granite doorjamb inscriptions, north exterior, and thickness.

The 2000/2001 season marked the fifth year of a five-year grant approved by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center for documentation and conservation of the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu. The

conservation work this season continued on the rooftop over the Thutmocide sanctuary, and inside the painted chapels. Senior conservator Lotfi Hassan, assisted by conservator Adel Aziz Andraws and new conservation trainee Nahed Samir, completed the cleaning of the painted reliefs in the southeastern chamber, and cleaned two walls in the southwestern chamber (fig. 5). Following our standard procedure, the wall reliefs were first examined and documented, primarily with color photography and scanned, reduced drawings. Conservator Adel Aziz and Nahed Samir assisted in the cleaning and replaced old deteriorated mortar between the wall courses with hydraulic lime (Lafarge) and sandstone powder, particularly in the lower wall courses affected by humidity from high groundwater. In some areas where the stone had decayed leaving gaps, hydraulic mortar was injected made up of Acrylic emulsion (Primal AC 33) in distilled water. The cleaning process of the reliefs themselves included mechanical cleaning by soft brush, scalpel, and gum eraser to remove the dust and light grime on the surface. Sepiolite and distilled water poultices were applied to wall surfaces for cleaning and desalination. Chemical cleaning of the soot and dense grime included 5% Butilamyne in distilled water and Dimethyle Formamide (DMF) in more sensitive areas. Limited consolidation was necessary for some fragile pigments using Acrylic resin Acryloid B72 in Acetone. The goal for next season is to finish this room and the front central sanctuary chamber, started year before last.

Stonecutter Dany Roy supervised several projects for the Epigraphic Survey this season in the small Amun temple. First, he completed the grouting with liquid mortar of the sanctuary roof area, particularly the new roof blocks over the King's Chamber, replaced two season's ago, which reactivate an ancient Ptolemaic drainspout on the north side. He also placed several new patch stones over the breezeway between the back sanctuary and the bark sanctuary, replacing ancient Ptolemaic ones removed since antiquity, while Egyptologist/artist Tina Di Cerbo continued to study and plot the roof blocks on her master plan of the roof along the front of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, and the two Ptolemaic "wings."

In the sanctuary area of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, Dany coordinated the laying of new sandstone floor slabs, 10 cm thick, in the two central sanctuary chambers (fig. 6). In the back central room, sixteen slabs (= 13.3 sq. m) were laid on a bed of sand, and in the front room, seventeen slabs were laid, with the four corners left open until next season (total area of room = 22 sq. m). The remains of four original paving stones found subsided in the floor debris last season along the north side of the chamber, too fragile to raise in the restoration of the flooring, were used as a guide for the proportions and orientation of the new slabs in that area. In each room a distance of 10 cm was left



*Figure 2. Artist Sue Osgood penciling at the wall, Kushite pylon "porch," small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

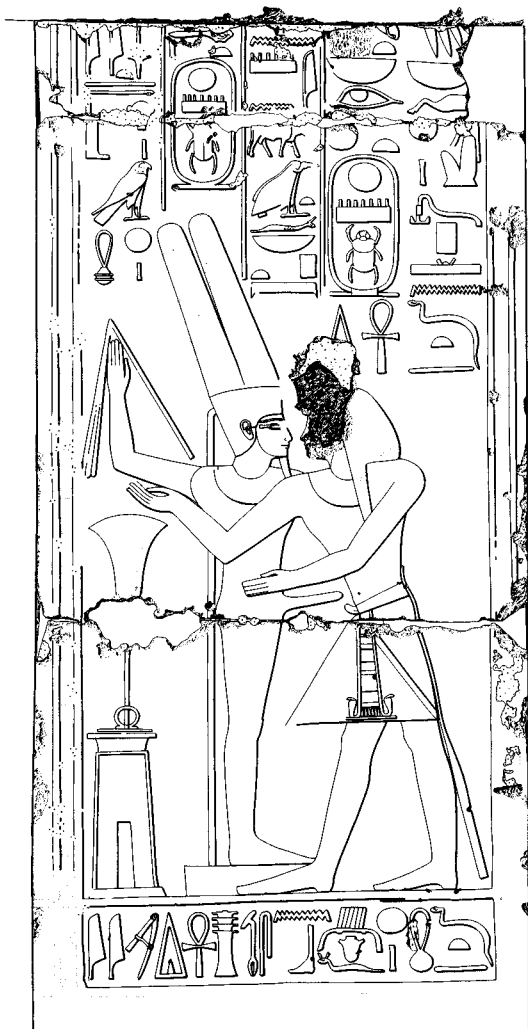
## RESEARCH

between the stone slabs and the walls for the emplacement of electrical wiring for future lighting, and this space was filled with clean sand. Additionally, PVC tubes 5 cm in diameter were laid under the thresholds to receive the same wiring. After each room was fitted with new sandstone flooring, the slabs received a final sanding and were covered with plywood boards for protection.

Last season, in preparation for repaving the sanctuary, Tina Di Cerbo coordinated a careful examination of the floor debris in the two central chambers and the recovery of six large and two hundred medium-to-small fragments of a colossal granodiorite seated dyad of Thutmose III and the god Amun. The two largest fragments were published by Uvo Hölscher in *The Excavation of Medinet Habu II, The Temples of the Eighteenth Dynasty* (OIP 41; Chicago, 1939), the result of the University of Chicago's work there in the early 1930s under Hölscher's direction. Hölscher moved the uppermost fragment, which preserves the torsos of the king and god, outside the

temple to the north, and left the much larger lower body section buried in the floor debris, which we raised and moved last season. The largest pieces were placed in the bark sanctuary, which was fitted out with new slatted gates for their protection, for storage over the summer, while the smaller fragments were stored in the sanctuary.

In November and December of this season I studied and sorted the statue fragments prior to reassembly, after which conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaned the pieces with distilled water, consolidated a few (with Acryloid B72), and joined some of the smaller pieces (with epoxy resin: Araldite AY 106). In January Dany Roy constructed a steel scaffolding and winch to test the joins of the largest pieces. Reassembly began in February, supervised by Dany and Lotfi. In the bark sanctuary a fragment from the base of the statue was joined to the back of the largest fragment (over three tons), and secured with a 75 cm stainless steel dowel 2 cm in diameter, the emplacement for which was drilled by Dany, and the epoxying of the dowel into its final position by Lotfi. The large fragment was then placed on its back, a joining base fragment was winched into place, and two dowel emplacements were drilled for the insertion of two 95 cm dowels. Another base fragment was attached to this piece with a single steel dowel 90 cm in length. The three large fragments were then transferred to the central sanctuary, within which Dany's steel scaffolding had been erected. The largest piece was placed on its



**Figure 3.** *Inscribed pillar face MHB 135, bark sanctuary ambulatory, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu; Thutmose III embracing the god Amun-ka-mutef. Detail of facsimile drawing by Andrew Baumann and Margaret De Jong. Photograph of drawing by Yarko Kobylecky*





*Figure 4. Yarko Kobylecky and Ellie Smith photographing the Kushite gate, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

back, and the two base fragments were permanently doweled and epoxied into place. The joined statue base was raised on 20 March and moved into the exact center of the room, over a damp-coursed, reinforced concrete foundation prepared last season by Dany. Another, fourth section of the base, preserving the front, was epoxied into place, and on 24 March the top section of the statue was winched into position and epoxied, completing the joining of the six largest pieces of the group (fig. 7). Tina Di Cerbo then drew the reassembled statue in section, adding the dowel emplacements for the record.

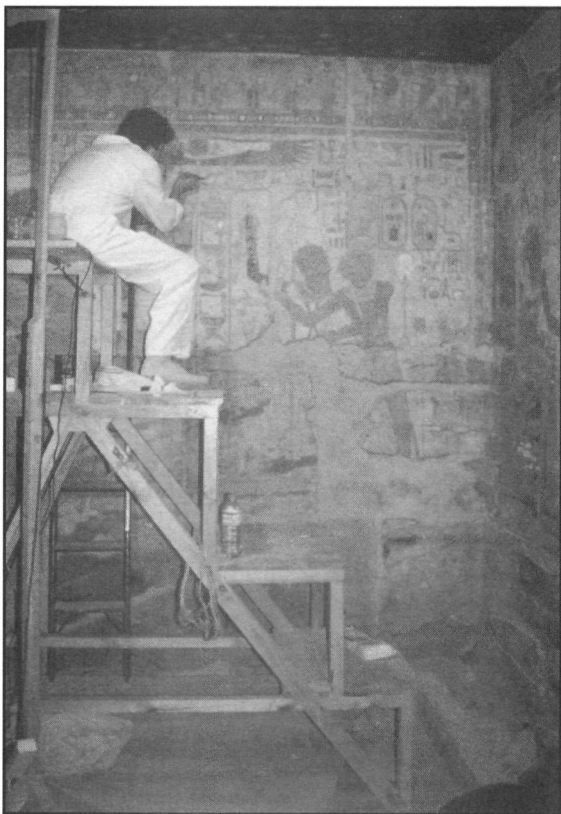
The reassembled dyad, broken at the top, stands just shy of 3 m in height. Next season the analysis of the smaller fragments will be completed, after which they will be joined to the main group. It is a rare opportunity to restore a piece of Egyptian sculpture to its original architectural setting; this particular dyad was an integral part of the architecture of the sanctuary and is an imposing addition to the room.

## Luxor Temple

This season marked the sixth year of an extended five-year grant approved by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center, for the preservation, documentation, and consolidation of deteriorating decorated sandstone fragments at Luxor temple.

Field conservator Hiroko Kariya coordinated the Luxor Temple Fragment Project from 26 January through 15 April and was joined by project supervisor John Stewart from 19 February to 8 March. Hiroko and John were kindly assisted this season by volunteers Nan and David Ray, who are rapidly becoming indispensable to the project. With Nan, Hiroko surveyed and monitored all 1,540 fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard recorded in our computer data-

## RESEARCH



*Figure 5. Conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaning painted wall reliefs, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Sue Lezon*

base. Ninety-two fragments (one or more faces) were treated with Wacker OH, including re-treatment; all of the fragments were examined and recorded before and after treatment. All treated fragments were placed in covered areas for protection, as well as additional fragments which will require future treatment. This season Hiroko and John consolidated part of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court, on which a group of over a hundred joined fragments will be restored starting next season (fig. 8). The fragments from this group have received treatment over the last few years in preparation for their reconstruction, and the re-joined group will complete a large offering scene before the bark of Amun now only partly preserved on the wall. Several other fragment groups from the Colonnade Hall currently receiving treatment will be restored on special damp-coursed display platforms along the front of the Epigraphic Survey blockyard for public view and study. Reassembly and restoration of whole scenes and wall sections is the final step in the preservation of any fragmentary material, and it is a real pleasure to be getting to this stage of the fragment treatment.

### Luxor Temple Structural Condition Study

In response to our growing concerns over questions of the structural stability of the Luxor temple monument in light of rapidly changing environmental and demographic conditions, this season the Epigraphic Survey sponsored a structural condition study of Luxor temple. Starting in early December, structural engineer Conor Power, who worked with Chicago House in the first stage of our EAP funded conservation project at Medinet Habu five years ago, and his wife Marcia spent three weeks intensively surveying the temple (even scrambling inside the pylons; fig. 9) and scrutinizing our photographic archives to determine its condition since the nineteenth century. His findings, submitted to the SCA by us as a separate report, indicate that there may be serious structural problems with the pylons of Ramesses II at the front of Luxor temple, particularly the eastern tower, which will have to be monitored closely during the next few years.

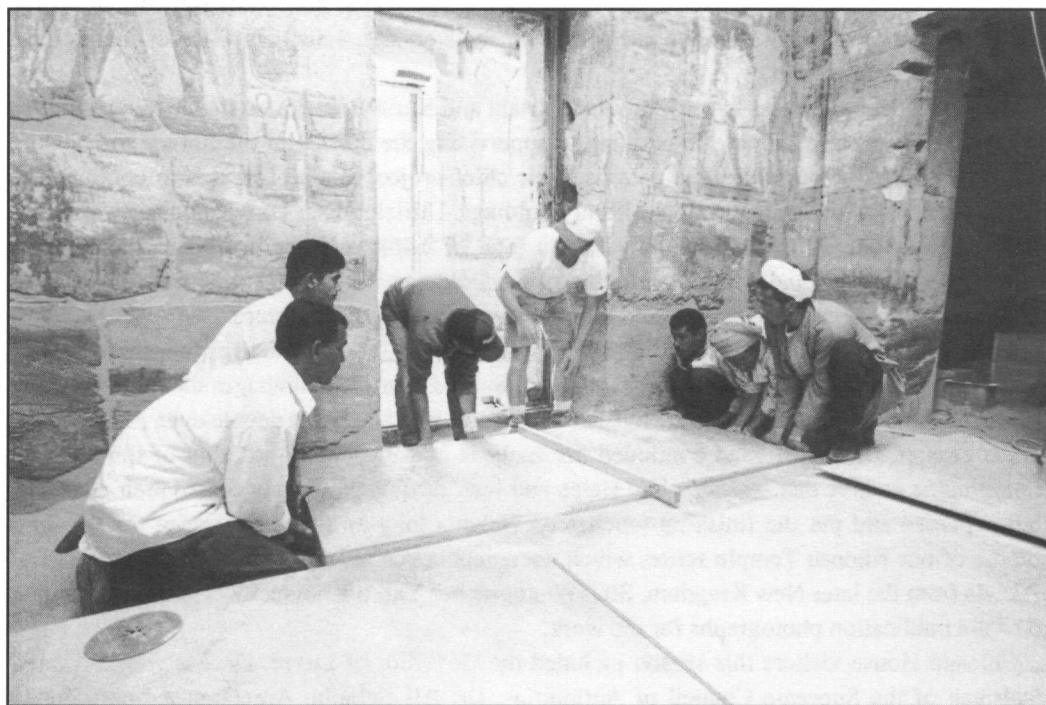
Conor and I returned to Luxor after our season ended for a historic groundwater workshop 16–17 May sponsored by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, USAID, and the Supreme Council of Antiquities. The meeting, coordinated by the Agricultural Policy Reform Program, addressed the increasing threat to Egypt's antiquities by the salt-laden groundwater, as well as increasing urban and agricultural development, and was attended by representatives of the Egyptian Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Reclamation, and Antiquities from the regions of Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Sohag. Also present were the Governor of Luxor Dr. Mahmoud Khalaf; USAID Egypt Director Bill Pearson; ARCE Director Bob Springborg; a team of Swed-

ish SWECO water engineers currently studying how best to lower the groundwater around Karnak and Luxor temples; Hierakonpolis Director Renée Friedman; and Kings' Valley Egyptologist Ted Brock. Conor Power and I gave a site tour of Luxor temple at the end of the first day's session, focusing on the conservation and structural problems (groundwater induced); Conor showed the group where the new cracks have formed all over the great Luxor temple pylons; Conor and Chicago House, in collaboration with the SWECO engineers and the SCA will continue the monitoring process next season. Since that meeting, other meetings have occurred at the highest levels; Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Ubaid even paid a visit to Luxor in June to study the problem. The ball is definitely rolling, and we are pleased that the Epigraphic Survey has been able to assist in this important process.

### Chicago House

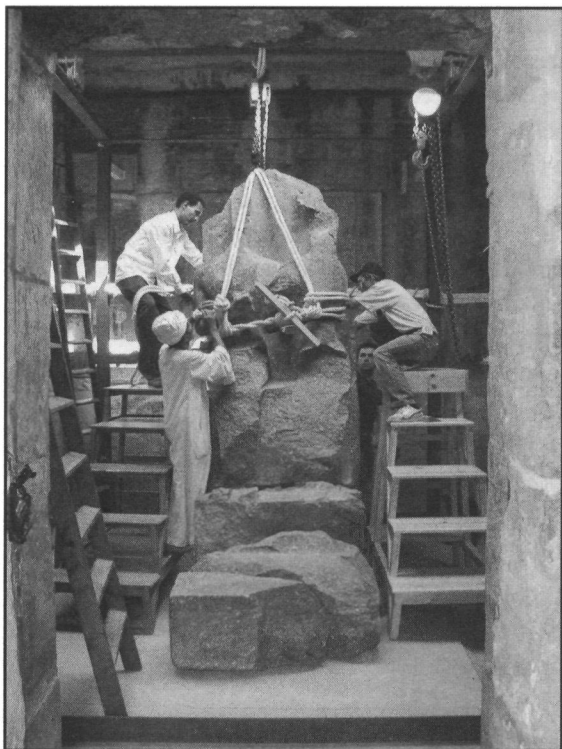
Photographer and Photo Archivist Sue Lezon, assisted by the absolutely indispensable Ellie Smith, continued to supervise the Chicago House Imaging Center and Photo Archives, and the scanning onto CD-ROM of our entire Photo Archives, in kind cooperation with the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak, courtesy of its Director, Dr. François Larché. Sue is also transferring the newly scanned images to our Photo Archives database. As of 12 April 2001, 16,411 medium to large format negatives have been scanned to CD-ROM out of 17,653; as well as 290 rolls of 35 mm film out of 1,400. The large-format scanning will be finished next season, marking a major milestone in our Photo Archives upgrade.

In addition to the Labib Habachi photographic archives housed at Chicago House, we are pleased to announce that a digital photographic archive of Jean and Helen Jacquet will also find a home in the Chicago House Photo Archives. Covering a professional career in Egypt and



*Figure 6. Dany Roy and workmen laying new sandstone flooring in the front central sanctuary, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky*

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*Figure 7. Dany Roy and workmen finishing the reassembly of the dyad of Thutmose III and Amun, small Amun temple. Digital photograph by Ray Johnson*

Nubia spanning more than fifty years, the Jacquets' archive of  $6 \times 6$  inch and 35 mm negatives, like the Habachi archives, contains a tremendous amount of information about material now lost or changed irrevocably. With a new database designed by Jason Ur during the summer (based on our own database, also designed by Jason), Sue and Ellie began entering data on the Jacquet database last summer, and the scanning of the Jacquet negatives began this past season. In March, volunteer Mary Grimshaw assisted Sue in the Photo Archives and conservator Hiroko with the coordination of illustrations for her EAP final report, due next year, for which we are very grateful.

Thanks to the generosity of our friend and colleague Fred Giles, the Imaging Center was able to update its computer setup this winter with the addition of a Macintosh G4 computer (533 MHz) with 512 MB of RAM. This has speeded up the work tremendously. Thanks as well to friends Dan and Lucia-Woods Lindley, the purchase of two Olympus C3030z digital cameras allowed Epigraphic Survey conservators, epigraphers, and photographers to utilize

the new digital technology for reference and study shots on-site; a number of those images have been utilized in this report.

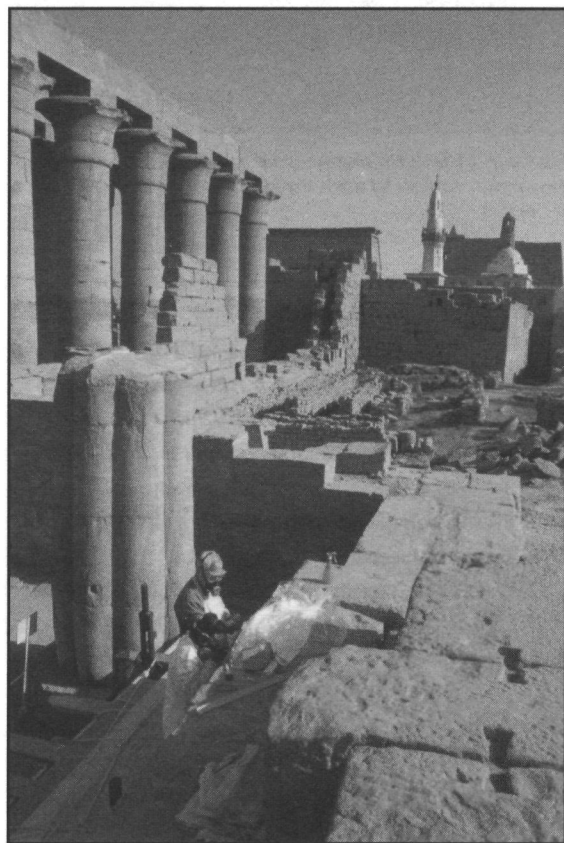
Between 15 October and 1 April librarians Briant and Karin Bohleke cataloged 436 new titles for the Chicago House Library. In addition to supervising the upkeep of the library and dealing with the requests of our colleague patrons, their chief project this season was to continue the computerization of the Chicago House library holdings. Utilizing L4U conversion software from Kelowna Software, by the end of the season a total of 2,469 volumes had been entered. This process will allow a standardized cataloging of our holdings, which will ultimately make all of the library material easier to access, and much easier to catalog in the future.

Thanks to assistant to the director Emily Napolitano, who ran the Chicago House main office and gave most of the library tours this season, and Safinaz Ouri, who manages the finance office, I was able to devote much more time to fieldwork, and I will be able to devote even more time to it next season. Dr. Henri Riad continued his analysis and invaluable ordering of the Habachi photographic archive this season, while Helen and Jean Jacquet graciously shared their considerable expertise and put the finishing touches on Helen's long-awaited manuscript for the third volume of our Khonsu Temple series, which documents over 350 rooftop graffiti of priests and officials from the later New Kingdom. Staff photographer Yarko Kobylecky is presently printing all of the publication photographs for the work.

Chicago House visitors this season included the Governor of Luxor, Dr. Mahmoud Khalef; Chairman of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Dr. Ali Gaballa; American Ambassador to Egypt the Honorable Daniel Kurtzer and family; Italian Ambassador to Egypt the Honorable Francesco Aloisi de Larderel and wife Vittoria Buffe; friends Lisa Giddy, Jack Josephson, and

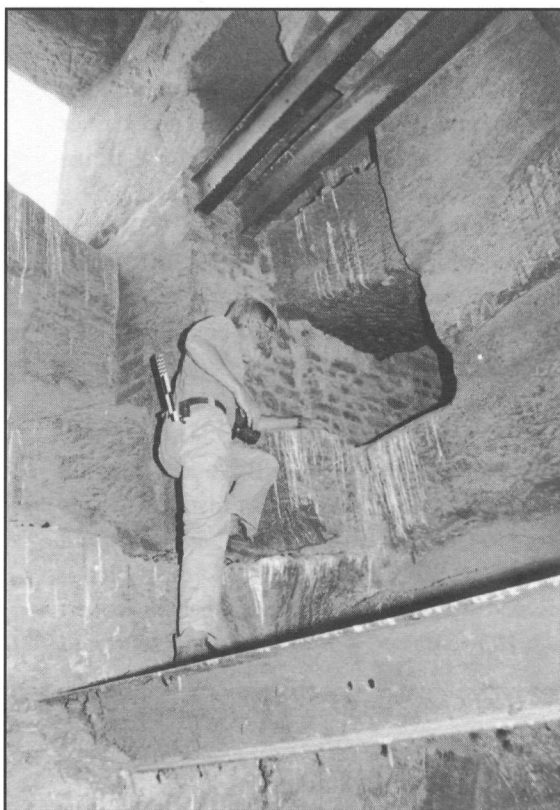
Magda Saleh; and of course many colleagues working the area, including Amarna Royal Tombs Project Director Nick Reeves; Andrej Niwinski, Director of the Polish “Cliffside” Mission to Deir el-Bahri; Francesco Tiradritti, Director of the Italian Mission to the tomb of Harwa in the Assasif; ARCE President Richard Fazzini, Betsy Bryan, and the Mut temple crew; and former Epigraphic Survey director Lanny Bell. Former Epigraphic Survey field director Peter Dorman paid us a brief visit in December to study a Ptolemaic private statue found during our cleaning work at Medinet Habu several years ago, now housed in the SCA Gurna magazine. Colleague Melinda Hartwig from the University of Memphis stayed with us from 18 December to 10 January and continued her work with Theban tomb decoration, and former Epigraphic Survey epigrapher Lorelei Corcoran, now heading the University of Memphis Egyptology department came by later in the season.

Additional visitors included friends Barbara Mertz, Dennis Forbes, and Joel Cole who joined us for Christmas and New Year dinners, as well as my sister Liz and friend Jay Heidel. Other guests included Chicago’s Penny Pritzger and family; Ros and Jac Janssen; Boyo and Susanna Ockinga; and Nozumu Kawai. Later we were very pleased to welcome Oriental Institute friends Jim and Angie Sopranos (Angie’s first visit to Luxor) to Chicago House, as well as Arthur and Lee Herbst, Jim and Louise Glasser, and a contingent from BP Egypt (formerly Amoco, long-time Chicago House corporate supporter). The Oriental Institute tour, led this year by Robert Ritner, arrived in Luxor on 9 February, and Chicago House hosted a library talk and courtyard reception for them on 11 February. Site visits of course included Luxor and Medinet Habu temples, where we showed the group our field-work. Robert was able to return for a week’s research in Luxor after the tour ended, on 17 February, and it was a particular pleasure to have him join us on-site at Medinet Habu for consultations on some tricky Ptolemaic inscriptions. Later a US Congressional Delegation headed by Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), US Appropriations Committee, came to Luxor to see how money allocated by Congress through USAID for conservation projects in Egypt was being spent. This was a golden opportunity to show them firsthand how important, and how crucial, US funding of this sort is for Egypt, particularly at this critical time, with decay of the monuments accelerating so rapidly. EAP Director Chip Vincent and I conducted on-site briefings with them on the AID-funded projects in Luxor, and as many other sites in the area as we had time for that day. They left Luxor with a new knowledge, and appreciation, of what our US aid money is funding, with the promise to look into ways to keep that funding coming. In late February former Epigraphic Survey epigrapher Hratch Papazian returned to Luxor



*Figure 8. Conservators John Stewart and Hiroko Kariya consolidating east wall of the Amenhotep III sun court, Luxor temple. Photograph by Sue Lezon*

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*Figure 9. Structural engineer Conor Power inside the east pylon tower, Luxor temple. Photograph by Sue Lezon*

with friends John Rowe and his wife Jeanne; and in March Tom and Linda Heagy brought a tour organized by the Oriental Institute and led by Emily Teeter and husband Joe Cain.

The news of the tragic and untimely passing of former Epigraphic Survey staff member Bill Murnane in Memphis, Tennessee, in November came as a total shock to us out here, and to the Egyptological community as a whole. Bill was epigrapher and then senior epigrapher with the Survey for fifteen years from 1973. In 1986, he was appointed Visiting Associate Professor of Egyptology at the University of California at Berkeley, and the next year joined the History Department of the University of Memphis, where he was promoted to full professor in 1994. There was almost no one in our small community who did not know him, or was not touched by him in some way. A true gentleman scholar, Bill treated everyone as an equal, and crossed all boundaries within the field. He had an insatiable curiosity about absolutely everything, and a spirit of generosity and sharing that was truly infectious, and which will be terribly missed. We had a small memorial for Bill at Chicago House in November, and on 7 February the American Research Center in Egypt

sponsored a Cairo memorial service for Bill at which Bob Springborg, Richard Fazzini, Chuck Van Siclen, Peter Brand, and I spoke.

The professional staff (fig. 10) this season, besides the field director, consisted of Ted Castle, Ph.D., as senior epigrapher; Briant Bohleke, Ph.D., as epigrapher and librarian; Karin Bohleke, Ph.D., as librarian; J. Brett McClain and Harold Hays as epigraphers; Christina Di Cerbo, Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, Bernice Williams, and Will Schenck as artists; Yarko Kobylecky as staff photographer; Susan Lezon as photo archivist; Emily Napolitano as assistant to the director; Jill Carlotta Maher as assistant to the director; Safinaz Ouri as finance manager; Marlin Sarwat Nassim as accountant; Moataz Abo Shadi as finance consultant; Elinor Smith, Nan Ray, and Mary Grimshaw as assistants for the Photo Archives and Library; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman as chief engineer. Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, Nahed Samir, John Stewart, and Hiroko Kariya worked with us as conservators; Dany Roy as stonecutter; and Conor Power, P.E., as structural engineer consultant. Special thanks go to Dr. Henri Riad, Egyptologist in residence, and to our dear friends Drs. Helen and Jean Jacquet. To our partners in preservation, the Supreme Council of Antiquities, we owe a great debt of thanks: especially to Prof.-Dr. G. A. Gaballa, Secretary General; Dr. Mohamed el-Saghir, General Director of Pharaonic Monuments in the Nile Valley; Dr. Sabry Abdel Aziz, General Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohamed el-Bially, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor; Mr. Bakit, Director of Karnak and Luxor Temples; Mme Nawal, Chief Inspector of Luxor Temple, and Dr. Mohamed Nasr, Director of the Luxor Museum. And special thanks must go to our inspector Mr. Ahmed



*Figure 10. Epigraphic Survey professional staff. Photograph by Sue Lezon and Yarko Kobylecky*

Ezz, with whom we have worked for several seasons now, and who has become an invaluable member of our team.

### **Acknowledgments**

At the dawn of this new millennium, I would like to express my thanks to the many Friends of Chicago House whose support has allowed our preservation work to continue into the twenty-first century. Special thanks must go to the American Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable Daniel Charles Kurtzer, and Sheila Kurtzer; Reno Harnish, Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Cairo; Haynes Mahoney of the US Embassy; Bill Pearson, Director of USAID Egypt; David and Carlotta Maher; David and Nan Ray; Mark Rudkin; Dr. Barbara Mertz; Dr. Daniel Lindley and Lucia Woods Lindley; Dr. Marjorie M. Fisher; Tom and Linda Heagy; Donald Oster; Eric and Andrea Colombel; Nancy LaSalle; Dr. William Kelly Simpson; Kelly and Di Grodzins; Dr. Ben Harer; Roxie Walker; Louis Byron, Jr.; Dr. Robert Springborg, Ray Salamanca, Mary Sadek, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in Egypt; Dr. Chip Vincent, Dr. Jarek Dobrolowski, and Cynthia Scharzter of the Egyptian Antiquities Project; and all of our friends back home at the Oriental Institute. I must also express our sincerest gratitude to British Petroleum, the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, Bechtel, Xerox, and LaSalle Bank for their invaluable support. Sincerest thanks to you all.

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As always, Oriental Institute members are welcome to stop by to see us during our field season in Luxor, and we suggest that you write or call the Oriental Institute Development Office (773-702-9513) in advance to schedule a meeting that is convenient to all. Chicago House is open from 15 October until 15 April, and closed Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Our address in Egypt: Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Egypt. The phone number is (from the USA) 011-20-95-37-2525; fax 011-20-95-38-1620.

The newly updated and lavishly illustrated Epigraphic Survey home page is located at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>

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## GIZA

Mark Lehner

## Introduction

Our 2000/2001 season of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project began on 1 October 2000 and drew to a close on 31 May 2001. This was the second year of our intensive two-and-a-half year marathon clearing, mapping and excavation project at our site 350 m south of the Great Sphinx and south of the gigantic stone *Heit el-Ghurob* ("Wall of Crow"). We have now finished the fourteenth month of fieldwork carried out in the last twenty months.

We continued the program begun in 1999, to clear the sandy overburden across the site (fig. 1), to clean, scrape, or carry out shallow excavation of the surface of the third millennium BC ruins, and to map the ancient architecture to capture the "footprint" of a royal production complex. This season we cleared the heavy overburden on the northwest and southern areas of the site. We focused much of our detailed excavation and mapping on the Wall of Crow. In the south we ascertained a fourth set of galleries and cleared the northwestern corner of a large double-walled building (the "Buttress Building"). We also excavated in the layout that I described last year (see "Giza" in the 1999/2000 *Annual Report*): gallery sets II and III, the Manor, the eastern end of Main Street, and in the western extension. Here I report on new findings from our long 2000/2001 season.

## Enclosure Wall and Ensemble

One of the most satisfying achievements of our recent season is the sense of the whole we have gained. The massive Wall of Crow and the large structure that I have provisionally called the "Buttress" Building (see below) frame the gallery system on the northwest and southeast respectively (figs. 2–3). These structures appear to be major parts of a coherent layout. A thick wall of fieldstone<sup>1</sup> connects these two elements and encloses the site on the western and southern sides.

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1. I refer to the material as "fieldstone." Strictly speaking, these are not fieldstone walls as might be found in New England — picked up from fields. The material is unshaped broken limestone (*dubsh* in modern Arabic) mostly from the Maadi Formation above our site to the west. "Broken stone" might be more accurate, except that the limestone, ranging from small chips to large pieces, can be bonded with clay mortar.





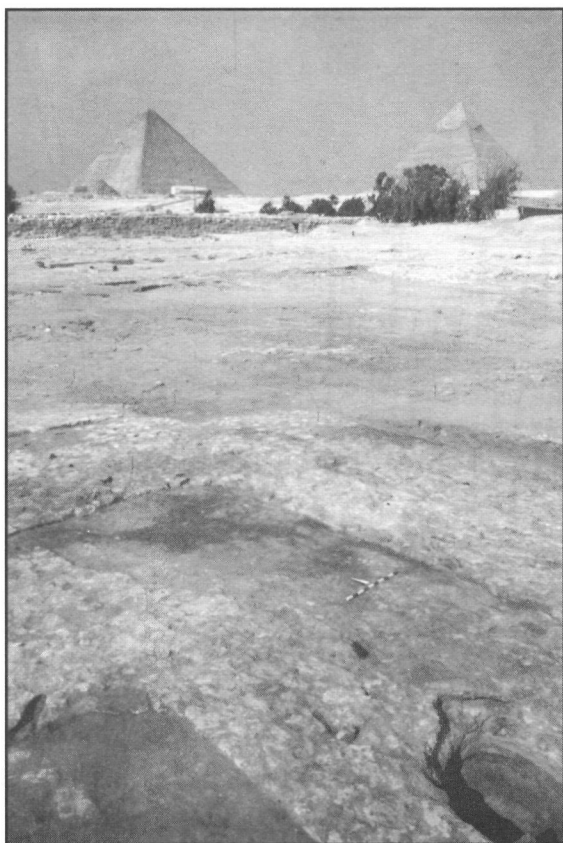
**Figure 1. Map of northern part of concession with Coptic cemetery on northwest, modern road on east, and soccer field on south of cleared area**

The enclosure wall, 4 m thick for part of its length, is breached only at “west gate” where it crosses Main Street. We have not yet reached the limits of the eastern side of our site. Main Street continues east beyond our cleared area (fig. 4). The area within the complex is divided into the mudbrick ruins of the galleries on the east, and the fieldstone ruins of different structures and open courtyards on the west. Three roadways dubbed North, Main, and South Streets cut west to east through both the fieldstone ruins of the western extension and the gallery complex (figs. 4–5). They divide the ensemble, stretching 185 m north to south, into three large blocks (fig. 3). While the three thoroughfares allowed direct crossings of the blocks east to west, it appears so far that there was only one major way through the site from north to south. It led from the Great Gate in Wall of Crow and probably took a path south to connect with the narrow corridor that I have called the “chute.” We have not yet located the path which I believe lies just beyond the limit of our clearing (where the modern Coptic cemetery leaves us little room, see fig. 1). This corridor curves around to west gate in the enclosure wall. From there, one could move northwest to southeast around the gallery system via Wall Street to arrive by way of South Street at the “Buttriss Building” (fig. 3).

### **Gallery System: Northern Gallery Set I**

By the end of last season (1999/2000), we had uncovered only the southwest corner of gallery set I. One goal this season was to locate the northwest corner. From this point we could excavate to establish a stratigraphic link from it to the end of the Wall of Crow to determine whether our

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**Figure 2.** *Foreground: Northwest corner of double fieldstone walls of so-called Buttress Building embedded in mud mass. Wall of Crow and pyramids of Khufu and Khafre in background*

complex was older, younger, or roughly the same age as the immense stone wall. We suspected that this critical northwest corner was in Square 4.Z6<sup>2</sup> (fig. 3), assuming gallery set I was about 35 m long like the other gallery sets in the complex. However, we were stymied by many Late Period burials around the east end of the Wall of Crow. In the one crucial 5 × 5 m square, 4.Z6, osteo-archaeologist Jessica Holst and Kevin Kaiser excavated and recorded some thirty burials.

Despite the complex burial situation, we found the plastered faces of the west wall of gallery set I, which aligns with the west wall of gallery sets II, III, and IV (fig. 6). But there was no corner in this square. Perhaps the west wall of the gallery set I continues north to the east end of the Wall of Crow. Although as many as 60 burials may lie in the two squares between the gallery system and the Wall of Crow, we still hope to find this connection.

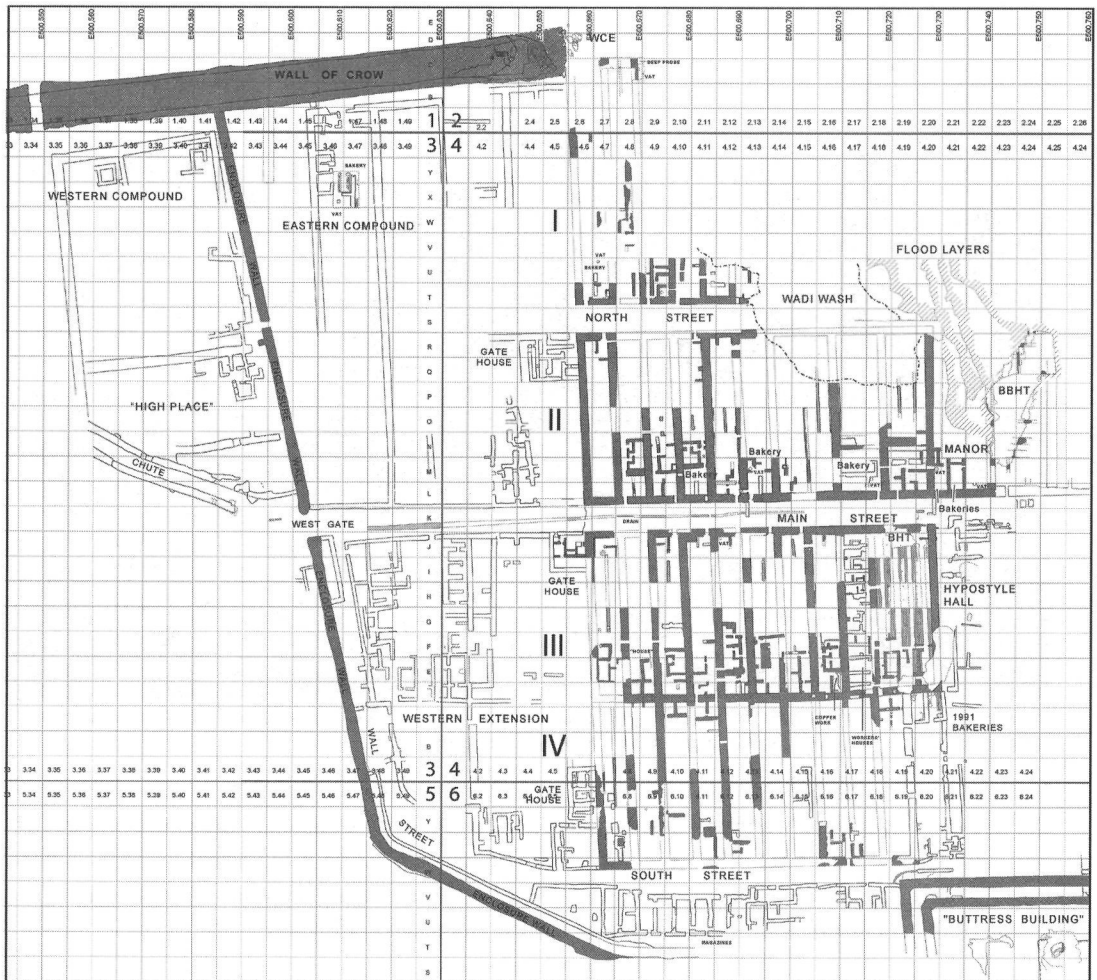
Farther east in this northern gallery complex, we determined that the major north-south walls roughly align with the thick gallery walls of sets II, III, and IV (fig. 3). While the match was less than perfect, we located enough of the ancient architectural layout to be certain that there was indeed a northern set of great galleries. We also

ascertained that a roadway, which we named North Street, did indeed run between gallery sets I and II.

### Southern Gallery Set IV

At the end of our 1999/2000 season we knew that the major walls of another set of galleries, set IV, lie south of set III, butted against its southern wall. This season we cleared the overburden off the entire area of gallery set IV and found traces of its southern wall, including the southwestern and southeastern corners (fig. 7). We were surprised to find that the two bakeries we

2. We excavate and map according to a system of 5 × 5 m excavation squares. The rows of squares running north south, called *ranges*, have letter designations, while the rows running east west, or *tiers*, have numbers. Letter and number identify each square. However, at the end of our 1999/2000 season we ran out of letter designations to the north (since the ranges were lettered A to Z, south to north), and we ran out of number designations to the west (since we reached tier 1). To expand the system we devised six separate grids: Grid 1 to the northwest, Grid 2 to the northeast, Grid 3 to the west, Grid 4 to the east, Grid 5 to the southwest, and Grid 6 to the southeast. Most of the squares that we cleared, mapped, and excavated up through the year 2000 were in Grid 4. In each grid, ranges are lettered A to Z from south to north, and tiers are numbered 1 through 50 west to east. So we have a Square 4.J10 — Grid 4, range J, tier 10 — as well as, for example, a Square 3.J10, in Grid 3.



**Figure 3. Map of all Old Kingdom architecture retrieved to date through excavation or scraping and cleaning surface of mud mass**

excavated in 1991 stand within in a long enclosure of fieldstone walls that was added onto the eastern side of gallery set IV.

## South Street

Running along the southern end of gallery set IV, South Street continues into the western extension, like the other east-west streets. Here the walls are fieldstone, as opposed to mudbrick (figs. 5, 7). South Street is 5.20 m (10 ancient Egyptian cubits) at its widest, similar to Main Street and North Street. But some of the magazines constrict the passage. Perhaps the site planners laid out South Street with a width of 10 Egyptian cubits, but the occupants later added structures that narrowed the street. South Street runs the length of the southern side of gallery set IV to the northwestern corner of the Buttress Building, which closes it off on the east.

## South Street Magazines

Along the south side of South Street the ruins of magazines built of fieldstone walls thrust up about a meter (figs. 5, 7). Nine or ten rectangular units line up east to west. A few of the cham-



*Figure 4. Eastern end of Main Street with grid squares. Background: Opening through the enclosure wall and chute turning toward the Great Gate in the Wall of Crow*

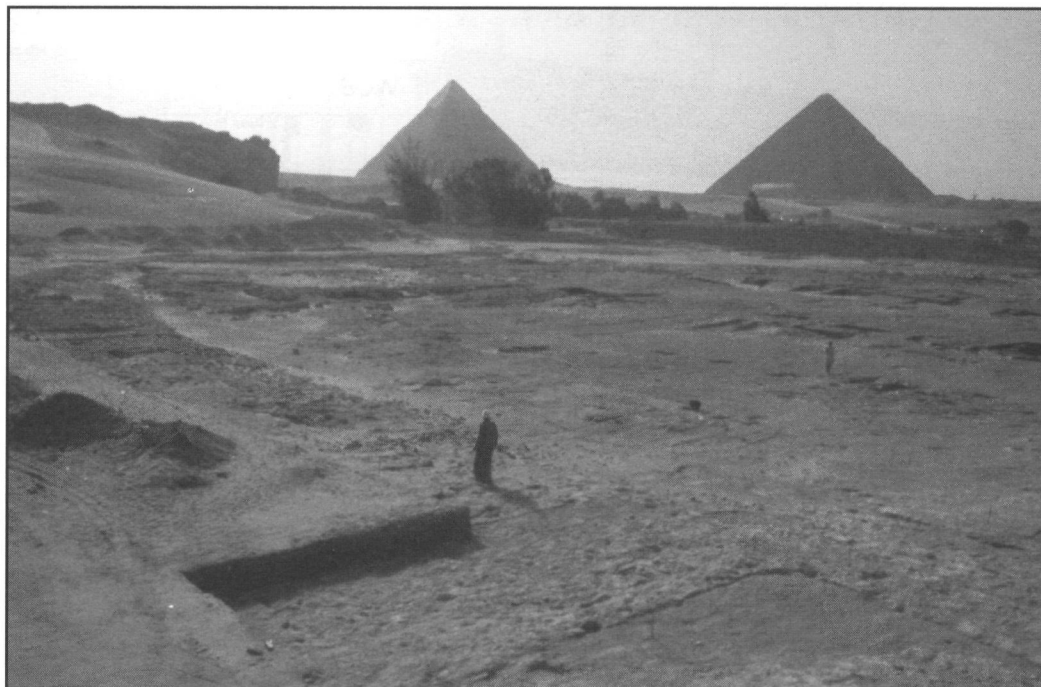
bers are stuffed tightly with disintegrating reddish-purple pottery, especially bread molds. This, the large vat fragments we found in one room, and the fact that some chambers measure about  $5 \times 10$  cubits ( $2.60 \times c. 5.00$  m) — the dimensions of the two bakeries we found in 1991 — indicate that these might be bakeries. All of the magazines back onto a wall that runs parallel to the inside of the enclosure wall. Between the two walls is a narrow alleyway.

### Western Extension

At the end of last season we had only begun to clear the area we call the western extension. We tentatively outlined walls on the basis of concentrations of stone rubble. This season we completely removed the overburden in the western extension (fig. 3), but only finished the final surface cleaning south of Main Street. North of Main Street, where the Late Period burials become more numerous, much work remains to clean the surface and to delineate walls.

### Gate Houses

We now have mapped structures immediately outside of all three western entrances to the gallery system (fig. 3). They may have been situated to control and monitor the movement of material and people into and out of the gallery system through the streets, so we dubbed them “gate houses.” The gate house at South Street is about  $9 \times 10$  m and appears similar to the Main Street gate house. However, North Street gate house is larger and has a series of long corridor-like rooms, oriented both north-south and east west, not seen in the other gate houses. One of these chambers is as narrow as 80 cm for a length of 6.2 m! These might be storage magazines. Mohsen Kamal, the excavator, found a variety of nearly complete pottery vessels, including bread molds, jars, and carinated bowls, stacked against the walls of one of these chambers.



*Figure 5. View to northwest across area cleared and mapped. Corner of Buttress Building in lower right foreground, ruins of magazines and sandy path of South Street to left, and Wall of Crow and pyramids of Khufu and Khafre in background*

### Excavations in Western Extension

This season we cleared and excavated portions of the western extension and found a pattern very different from the mudbrick galleries. The area is organized as a series of open courts surrounded by small buildings (fig. 3).

Just west of gallery set III there is a large courtyard flanked on the west by a row of magazines running south 25 m south from Main Street. At the southern end of the magazines, there is a second set of larger rectangular structures, each about  $2.6 \times 5.2$  m ( $5 \times 10$  ancient cubits), running east-west for about 20 m. The magazines and structures frame the southeastern corner of another smaller courtyard. Two large rectangular courts lie south of this layout.

Cordula Werschkun excavated squares 4.D1–E1 that take in a large rectangular unit made up of three rooms, two of which are about 3 m wide, the limit for roofing with organic material such as palm logs, sticks, and reeds (fig. 8). The southernmost room, which is slightly smaller, appears to have been a kitchen area, with a hearth in the northwest corner. Under a trampled floor there was much ash. The structure could be a house.

A lower layer of rubble fill included mudbricks apparently from the upper parts of the walls which fell first. This layer was covered by fieldstone fallen from the lower parts of the walls. The deposits that filled the rooms indicated that the building was occupied, in the period of the Old Kingdom, after mudbrick had fallen from the walls. Cordula found an infant burial, probably dating from this second phase, in a bin built against the western wall of the central room. She found another child burial in a nearby pit.

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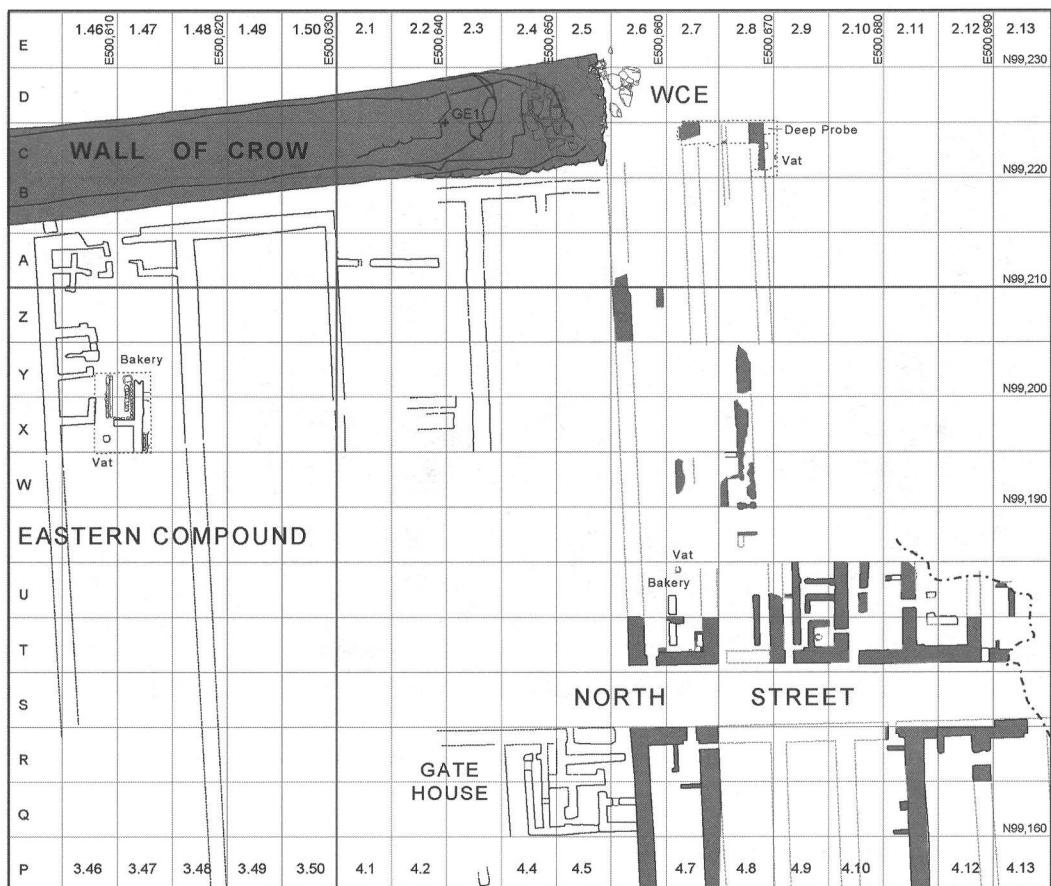


Figure 6. Map of northern part of site with walls gallery set I and operations WCE at east end of Wall of Crow

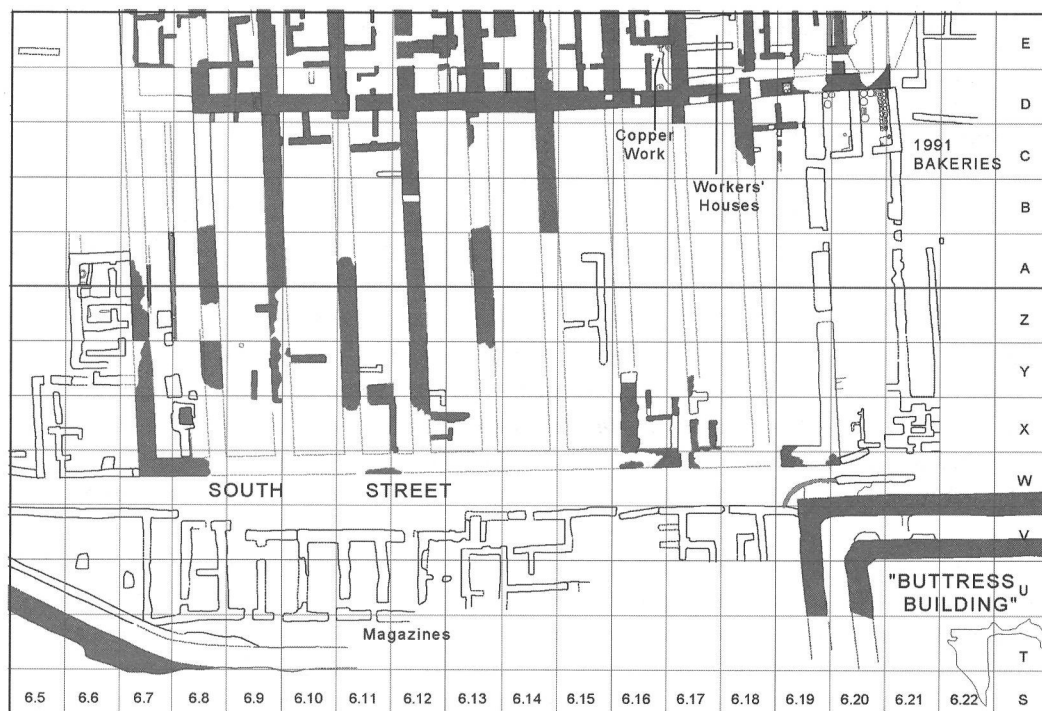
### Parallels for Pattern of Western Extension

The series of open courts surrounded with small buildings in the western extension is similar to a settlement that Abd al-Aziz Saleh found southeast of the Menkaure pyramid in the early 1970s. There were courtyards, houses with ovens, and a row of hearths where copper may have been worked. Horst Jaritz and Gunter Dreyer found a similar pattern of open courts, fieldstone huts, and magazines at a workers settlement at the site of an Old Kingdom dam in the Wadi Gerawi near Helwan. Given these parallels, the western extension might be a workers' settlement for work of a different sort than that carried on in the galleries. The open courts served as spacious and well-lit working areas, while materials and supplies could be stashed in the buildings along the walls. Perhaps craftsmen retired to some of the structures each evening.

### Probing the Wall of Crow: Return to 1991 Deep Trench

A major focus of our work this season was the Wall of Crow and its stratigraphy. Fiona Baker, Paul Sharman, and Trina Gibson cleared and mapped a 15 × 70 m swath along the southern side of the Wall of Crow. Another team investigated area WCE at the east end of the wall.

In 1991 we excavated a trench perpendicular to the south side of the Wall of Crow (see "Giza" in the 1991/92 *Annual Report*). The trench cut through a massive deposit of limestone-chip construction debris to reach the bottom of the wall at 15.4 m above sea level, indicating that



**Figure 7. Map of southern part of site with walls of gallery set IV, magazines, and northwestern corner of Buttress Building**

the wall is about 10.0 m (30 ft) in height (fig. 9). The limestone chips occur in “tip lines” that slope away from the wall, left, perhaps, by the masons as they worked the successive courses of stone that comprise the wall. Underneath is a thick layer of dense black and lumpy alluvial mud running just to the top of the foundation block that juts out from the face of the wall. A thin paving of desert marl clay (*tafla*) and limestone rubble runs under the alluvial mud layer.

Our re-examination of the deep trench revealed that the ancient builders cut through the mud, marl, and lower limestone rubble layers to make a foundation trench for the Wall of Crow. An intriguing feature of the alluvial mud layer was a smooth linear track that runs diagonally across the trench from southeast to northwest. This feature, which is convex in cross section, resembles a slip way that was found in Nubia for dragging boats around a cataract. Fiona and Paul had the impression that these deposits had been moist when the ancient builders cut the foundation trench. We wonder if wet conditions prompted the ancient builders to leave the construction debris as landfill, to aid drainage, or as a sealant against water on the north side of the wall. Later on when we worked on the gate area we had further insights into the roles of the debris (see below).

### Area WCS: Wall of Crow South

Our clearing this season revealed that the deep trench begun in 1991 was centered in an open area between two walled compounds. In this area we found a great deal of black ash and quantities of bread mold sherds upon the layer of builders’ debris. The surface was riddled with small pits and hearths. Some of the hearths had been outfitted with flues, apparently designed for pyrotechnic activities that required specific temperatures. We found no slag deposits or obvious signs of copper working, but a nearby dump of pottery and ash included a faience necklace of around

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seventy beads. A remarkable number of flint hammerstones or pestles were recovered from this area.

### Western and Eastern Compounds

Our clearing along the south side of the Wall of Crow revealed the northern ends of long rectangular enclosures, which we dubbed the eastern and western compounds. Lying on either side of the enclosure wall, they are bordered by thick fieldstone walls that run north-south and extend beyond our clearing.

The eastern compound is 27.5 m wide with a north-south fieldstone wall, 1.7 m thick, separating it into two large rectangular divisions, each about 11 to 12 m wide. We only cleared and mapped the northern end of the western division, where we found small rooms along the large fieldstone wall. Ash deposits sealed *in situ* floor surfaces that included mud-lined and stone-built basins, hearths, and flint tools. We now see that a badly denuded bakery that Augusta McMahon excavated in 1991 is in the southeast corner of the western division of the eastern compound (fig. 3).

The western compound is enclosed on its east side by a 1.4 m thick mud and stone wall that parallels the enclosure wall, leaving a narrow corridor less than 80 cm wide between the two. The north fieldstone wall of the western compound, 2 m thick, was built along the Wall of Crow in two phases of construction. The corridor between this wall and the Wall of Crow varies in width from 4 m on the eastern end to 5.2 m on the western end. Inside the western compound,

thinner fieldstone walls form rooms that are attached to the thick enclosure walls. At the western side of our cleared area we found the foundations of a small rectangular structure, 3.7 × 4.0 m.

### Extramural High Place

Just in front of the Coptic cemetery on the far northwestern corner of our site (fig. 1), the ruin surface rises 18.63 m above sea level compared with about 16.50 on the top of the mud mass in the gallery complexes. Whatever building lies buried in this “High Place,” extending about 75.00 m south of the Wall of Crow, must be part of the western compound. In two widely separated places on the edges of the High Place we have found nicely cut slabs of fine white limestone, each with face cut at an angle like the casing stones on pyramids and mastabas. (The chisel marks do not seem like those commonly found on Old Kingdom tomb casings, however.) All over the top of the high place there are chips and fragments of Aswan red granite.

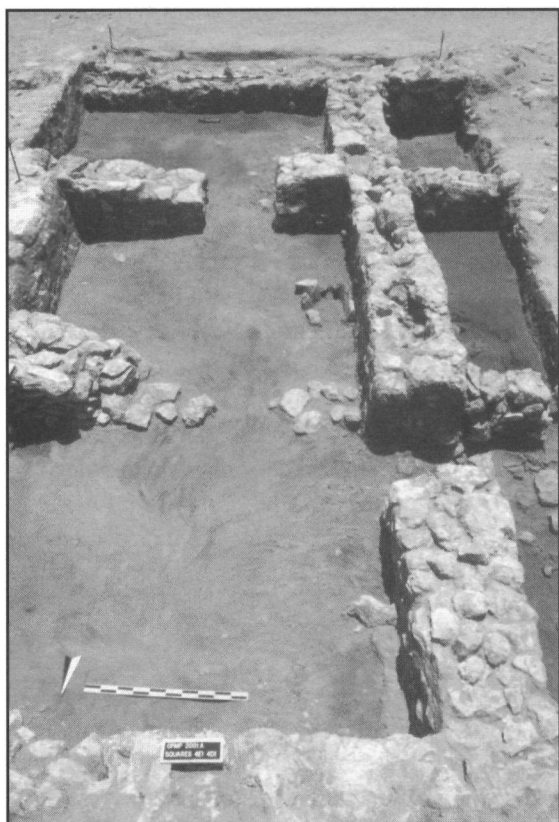


Figure 8. Fieldstone walls of building (house?) in squares 4.D1–E1 of western extension



Near the chute, two large walls running approximately east-west subdivide the High Place (fig. 3). We have not excavated here, but as far as we can see from cleaning and mapping part of the surface, smaller walls further divide the space into small chambers filled with black ash. It seems, therefore, that the High Place was another zone where much pyro-activity — most probably baking — took place. The red granite fragments so abundant in these walls must indicate that much waste granite lay around. This waste must have come from the same granite works that produced the thick granite dust off the east end of the Wall of Crow, and the granite dust layers in the dump of masons' debris on the south side of the Great Gate.

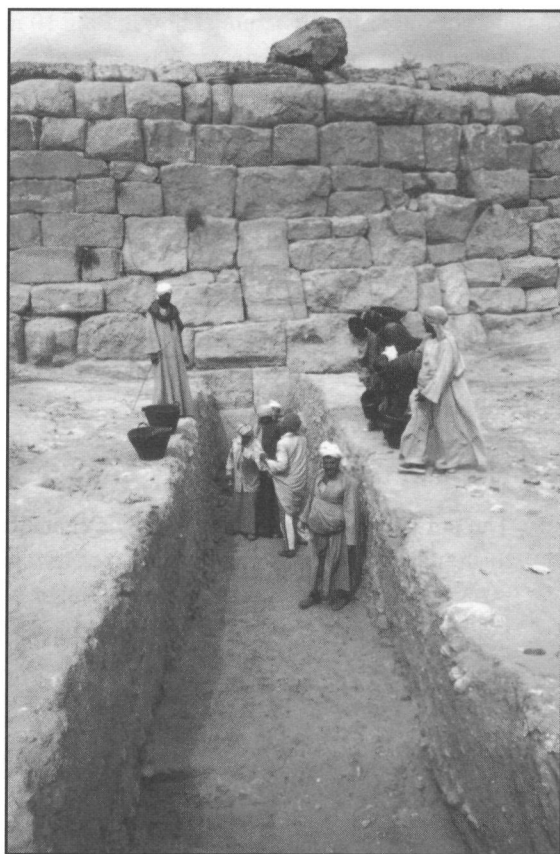
### Inside the Great Gate

In March we cleared the sandy overburden inside the enormous gate of the Wall of Crow. The gate is 2.5 to 2.6 m wide (about 5 ancient cubits), capped by three massive limestone lintels, and about 7.0 m tall.

However, it is probable that no one has ever viewed the full height of the gate. We found the bottom buried in the same "masons' debris" that is banked up against much of the southern side of the Wall of Crow (fig. 10). Here it consists of compressed limestone chips, sand, and marl clay with rings and pockets of granite dust. Directly in front of the south face of the gate the material appeared similar to what geomorphologist Karl Butzer identified as oxidized, calcified sand in the northeastern part of our site (see below), probably laid down by water washing out of the main wadi to the west. We had been calling that material *tafla* (Arabic for marl clay).

The masons' debris in our 1991/2001 deep trench seems to have been left from building the wall. But in examining the gate, we realized that the wall alone could not have generated this much material which must have also derived from some massive construction activity involving both limestone and granite. From the summit of a mound west of the gate, the debris slopes like a ramp along the south side of the wall down to the eastern compound. A path that slopes down into the tunnel and through the gate was sunk into the surface of this ramp (fig. 10). John Nolan suggested that the ancient builders used the ramp to slide the huge limestone lintels into place over the gate.

Bands of bluish gray granite dust interspersed with *tafla*-limestone material arc outward from the southern opening of the gate. These bands must mark tip lines of granite dust that workers dumped intermittently with the limestone debris either from atop the wall or after they carried the material through the gate. The builders must have created the sunken path down through the gate as soon as they had set the lintels in place and removed the supporting debris from underneath them.



**Figure 9.** Deep trench to Wall of Crow in area WCS, begun in 1991 and continued in winter/spring 2001

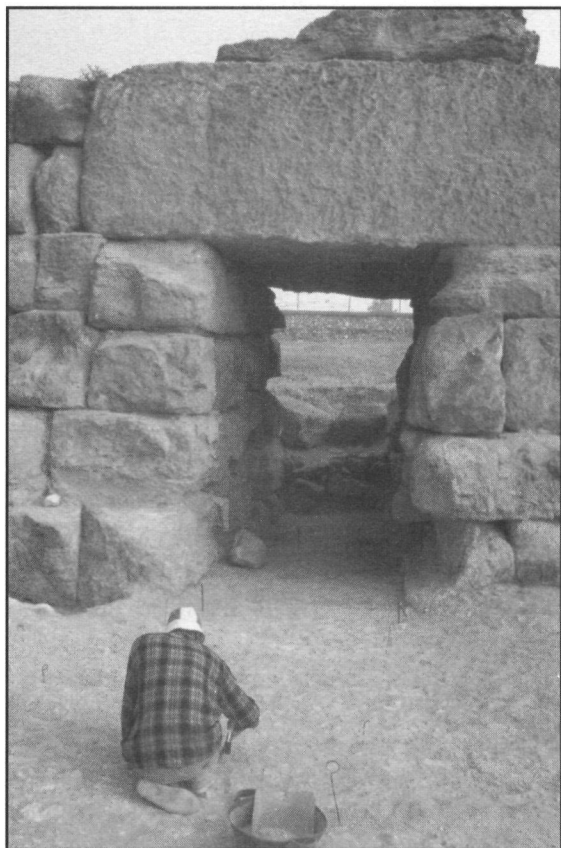
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The gate is really a tunnel through the 10 m thickness of the Wall of Crow. Inside the tunnel, the compact limestone debris was covered by three thin deposits of brown sandy soils and pottery, including five Old Kingdom miniature votive offering dishes such as are commonly found at temples and tombs. In a deep probe inside the gate against the east wall, Fiona Baker found five use-surfaces. At elevation 16.30 above sea level she came across a cut through the limestone rubble, which must mark the trench for the wall's foundation. The foundation cut is 90 cm higher than the bottom of the Wall of Crow in the WCS deep trench 45 m farther east (where the foundation is 15.40 m above sea level). We also found the mortared foundations of the wall in a test pit that Inspector Ashraf Abd al-Aziz excavated in 1995 just outside the southwestern corner of the gate (fig. 11). The difference in elevations between the foundation of the Wall of Crow at the gate and in the deep trench might indicate the eastward slope to the surface on which the wall was built.

### North of the Great Gate

The north side of the Wall of Crow is encumbered a thick layer of trash and dirty sand dumped in the last decade and, under this, cleaner sand. After Mohammed Musilhi used his loader to push the recent material aside, Fiona Baker was able to excavate a 5 × 5 m square just outside the northern mouth of the gate (fig. 12). The clean layer of sand contained pottery from the

Eighteenth Dynasty and later periods. Underneath the clean sand, a layer of gravelly sand contained 1,450 pieces (30.5 kilos), of Egyptian alabaster, 103 of which had worked faces and traces of relief carving. There were 4 fragments of a pleated skirt or wig (probably wig), three fragments with edges of hieroglyphs, including one with an *f* (horned viper) and an *r* (mouth). Fiona also found 100 kg of granite in this deposit. Many pieces look like chips from dressing granite with a pick.



**Figure 10.** Great gate in Wall of Crow. Surface of compact, clayey limestone debris slopes down through gate to north

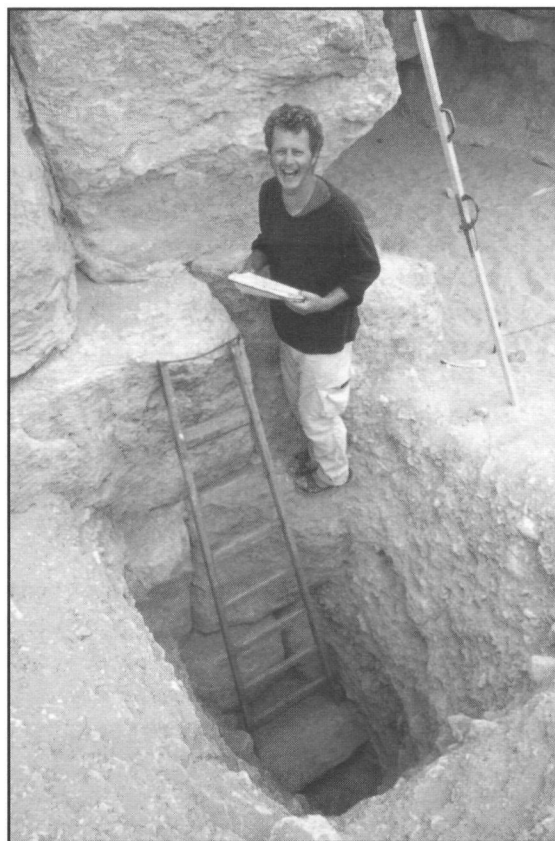
### Cambered Ceramic Way

Underneath the gravelly sand, Fiona came upon a compacted layer, 5 cm deep, of abraded and rounded pottery sherds in brown sand (70% sherds). The surface sloped down to the North, continuing the slope of the tafla/limestone debris through the gate. Next was a more compact layer of trampled, worn or abraded ceramic fragments. The path across the crushed ceramic surface has a subtle camber—a convexity characteristic of ancient roadways in other contexts, where the sides slope away from the central path. Beneath it Fiona revealed a layer of washed and calcified marl that overlay well-washed and sorted limestone debris. This is the

same compact limestone debris that is mounded up on the southern side of the gate, and that slopes down to the north through the tunnel.

One speculation is that the path slopes up to the gate from the north because of a harbor located on this side of the Wall of Crow. If there were a harbor close to the wall, the water level could never have been any higher than that of the annual inundation. For certain reasons we might estimate the flood plain at Giza around 13.00 m above sea level in the Fourth Dynasty with a usual flood depth of 1.50 m bringing the water to 14.50 above sea level. The Fourth Dynasty floors across our site are generally 16.00 to 16.50 m above sea level. If things were off-loaded alongside some kind of harbor or revetment north of the wall, they would have to be brought *up* as much as two to 4 m to the higher level of our production center on the low desert above the flood plain.

One of the core drillings that Serena Love did across the site in April 2001 is relevant to the harbor hypothesis. (We are grateful to David Jeffreys for the use of his equipment). Located 30 m north of the gate, a core drilling cut through the same thick layers of modern debris and clean sand that we cleared from above Fiona's excavation square. Serena's coring then hit what must be the same hard surfaces that Fiona found, with no drop-off or other indication of a harbor.



*Figure 11. Paul Sharman stands next to pit through limestone debris to foundation of Wall of Crow at southwest corner of Great Gate*

### **East End of Wall of Crow: Operation WCE**

At the eastern end of the Wall of Crow (WCE) the sand was banked up close to the top of the wall — 4 or 5 m thick (fig. 13)! Tobias Tonner supervised the excavation and recording of each sandy layer, producing three-dimensional computer renderings of these deposits. Many of these layers, we learned, were backfill from excavations in modern times.

As we cleared the sand, the end of the Wall of Crow sloped ever deeper down toward the east. Last season I thought this slope might indicate that the wall was never finished and that the slope served as a ramp to haul stones up to the higher courses. Now it appears the slope resulted from people removing stones from the east, causing the end to collapse. Near the bottom of the sandy layers, Tobias found a cache of limestone splinters and chips where some of the limestone blocks of the wall had been broken up. Nearby lay fragments of amphorae jars, like those we find associated with the Late Period burials across the northwestern part of our site.

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## Mystery of Granite Dust

Under the sandy layers Tobias exposed the surface of a thick deposit of granite dust mixed with sand. Granite dust, ranging from light gray to sky blue (the mix of crushed feldspar, hornblende, mica and quartz), is the by-product of pounding or dressing granite smooth. The granite dust included so many large fragments of red granite and dark diorite that we hauled several sandbags of larger fragments away from our narrow trenches. Much granite work must have occurred close to this spot. The same works may have produced the layers of granite dust that splurge out in concentric arcs from the southern entrance in the Great Gate, 110 m to the west. The sandy granite dust covered the entire 10 × 10 m area that Tobias exposed under the deep overburden at the end of the Wall of Crow.

We excavated two trenches into the granite dust (figs. 6, 15). Jessica and Kevin Kaiser, assisted by Mohsen Kamal, supervised the first trench which was oriented north-south at the eastern side of the 10 × 10 m area. We hoped that by working at the eastern side we would avoid the many Late Period burials so evident close to the wall. As it turned out, they were unavoidable. Six Late Period burials were carefully excavated and removed (fig. 14), while a few additional burials were left undisturbed.

Once we ascertained that the thick granite dust covered the remains of a gallery wall, we wanted to find the relationship to the end of the Wall of Crow. For this reason Lauren Bruning excavated a second trench 2 m wide and oriented east-west toward the end of the Wall of Crow (fig. 15). Again burials blocked the way, eight of them all together. After we removed the burials,

the 2 m width of the trench gave us a limited view of what lies below the granite dust, which was 85 cm to 1.30 m thick.

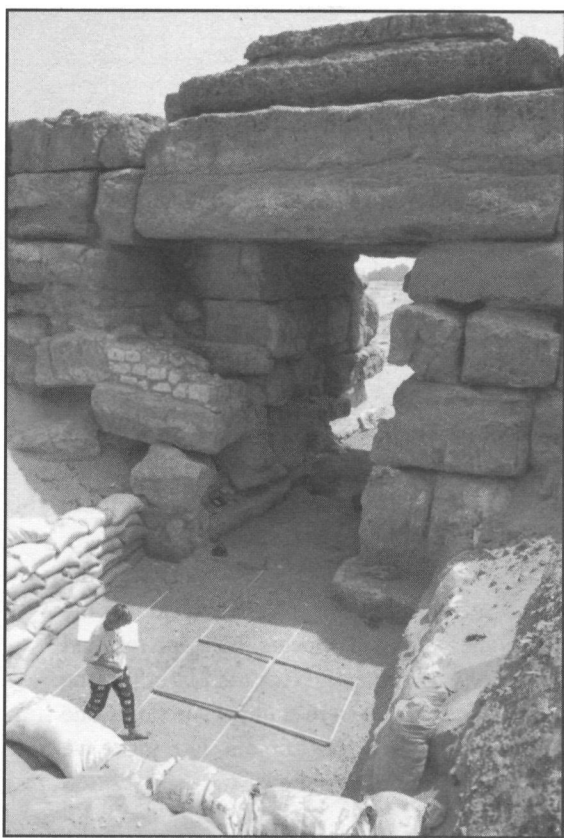
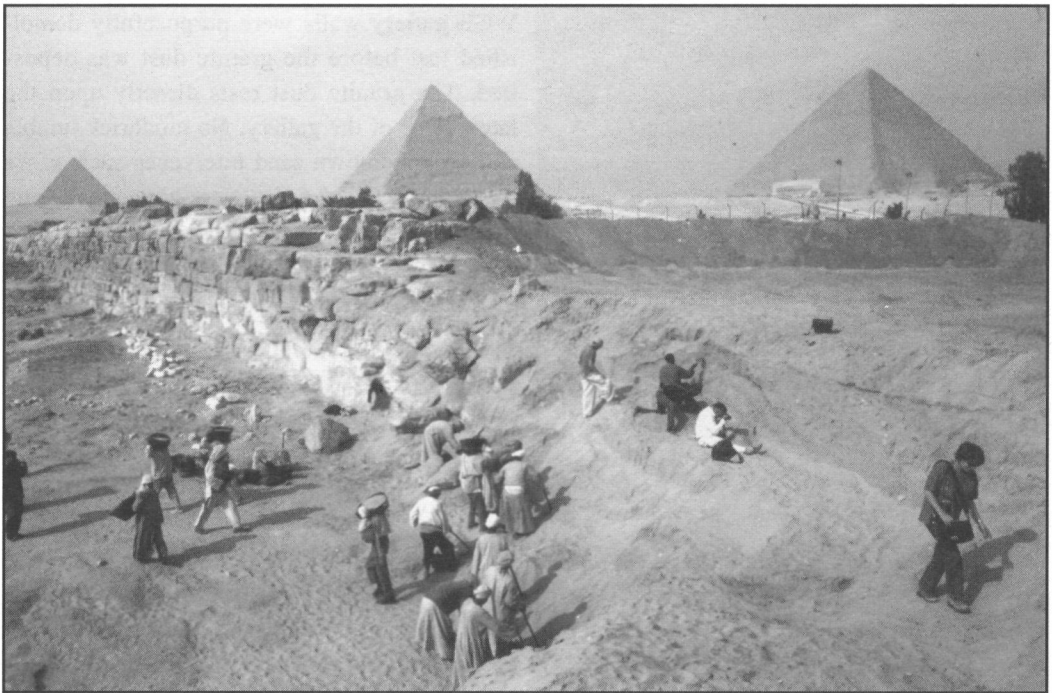


Figure 12. North side of Great Gate. Fiona Baker maps surface of cambered path in excavation square

## Under Granite Dust: Demolished Gallery

Under the granite dust we found enough evidence to be certain that the gallery system once continued north as far as the end of the Wall of Crow. The first trench revealed the remains of a brown sandy mudbrick wall with marl (*tafla*) plaster (fig. 6). The mudbrick wall was 1.30 m wide, the width of a number of walls in gallery set I. (The gallery walls in sets II, III, and IV tend to be around 1.57 m wide, 3 ancient cubits). Also, the mudbrick wall in the WCE trench lines up with the third gallery wall from the west in gallery sets I, II, III, and IV in the 8–9 tiers (north-south grid rows) to the south (fig. 3). The wall has a little curb, about 20 cm wide, along its western base, just like the gallery walls to the south. These features suggest that the wall does indeed belong to another gallery. Where the west wall of this gallery should be, a shallow linear depression crosses the trench north-south. A bed of sherds was scattered on



**Figure 13. Beginning of operation WCE at east end of Wall of Crow. Tobias Tonner, Karl Butzer, and Justine Way examine sand layers**

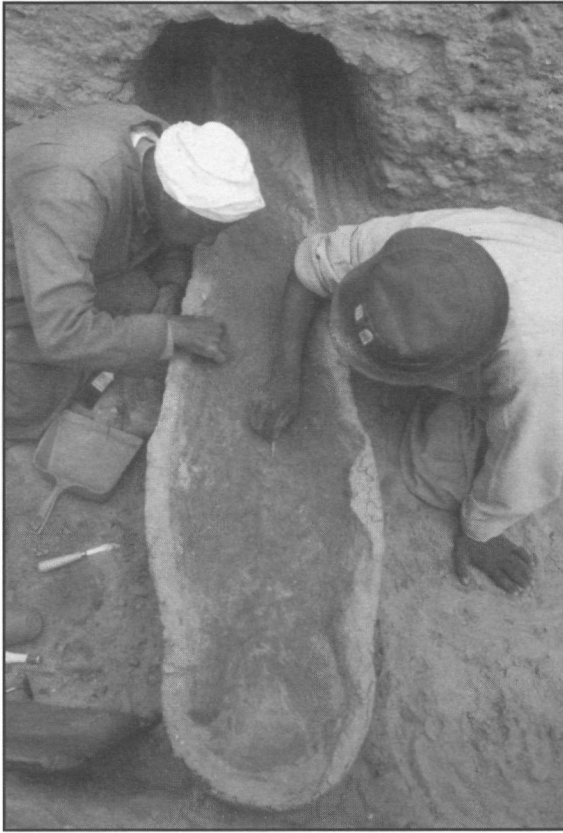
the bottom of this depression, and underneath these was a smooth clay surface. It is probable that another gallery wall was here and that it was removed before the granite dust was laid down. Between this “ghost wall” and the wall with marl plaster, Lauren found the remains of a thin, low wall just like those that divide the more open ends of other galleries. Like those low walls, this one ran about 2 m west of the eastern gallery wall. Only a bit of the low wall remained to be seen through the many burial pits that riddle the Fourth Dynasty surface. A nearly complete red pottery vat, like the vats we have found in bakeries across the site, projected from the eastern section of the first trench.

Lauren carefully excavated six distinct floors (albeit punctuated by burials) so that we have a better idea of the sequence of floors and use over time of this hapless gallery than of the many other better preserved galleries where we have excavated only the last phase of use. There is little doubt that a gallery like those farther south swept up to the east end of the Wall of Crow, and that it was already demolished when the massive granite dust was dumped over this area.

There may have been another whole set of galleries north of set I (fig. 3). We do not know yet if it was separated from set I by a street like those between sets I and II (North Street) and II and III (Main Street). It is also possible that the gallery walls in the WCE deep trenches are the continuation of gallery set I to the north. If so, set I is much longer than gallery sets II through IV, each of which stretch 34.5 to 35.0 m north to south.

Only a few centimeters of the lowest course of bricks of the gallery walls remain in the WCE trenches. This architecture must already have been as ruined as we found it *before the granite dust was deposited*. The last major granite works at Giza were for the lower sixteen courses of stone casing the third pyramid of Menkaure, and for the tomb chamber of Queen Khent-kawes. At least part of our gallery system could predate the end of the Fourth Dynasty. It looks like the

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*Figure 14. Excavating one of many Late Period burials in thick layer of granite dust in operation WCE. Bulk of trench is compromised to maintain integrity of burial*

WCE gallery walls were purposefully demolished just before the granite dust was deposited. The granite dust rests directly upon the latest floor of the gallery. No mudbrick tumble and no windblown sand intervenes such as we might expect if the site were abandoned long before the granite dust was deposited.

### WCE Deep Probe

Jessica Kaiser sunk a small probe, about 1 m square, at the North end of the first WCE trench (fig. 6). The probe went about 1.5 m deeper than the level of the mudbrick wall, through fairly clean sand with faint mud-tinted lenses, and limestone flecks. At elevation 14.88 m above sea level, the sand is damp, gravely, and mottled with very dark brown clay and ash. This layer includes pottery fragments and pebbles such as we find in natural gravel in the high desert, possibly washed by the Main Wadi between the Mokkatam and Maadi Formations from the higher desert. Limestone rocks in the southwest corner of the pit could belong to a fieldstone wall.

At 14.88 m above sea level the muddy layer is 1.12 m deeper than the thick mud layer (at 16 m above sea level) in the WCS deep trench

75 m to the west of WCE (fig. 3). The builders of the Wall of Crow cut into that mud layer to make a foundation for the wall. If the two muddy features belong to the same deposit, the difference in elevation reflects the slope of the ground toward the east. The mud and stone layers that predate the construction of the Wall of Crow may in fact be demolition rubble, possibly even flood destruction levels of settlement that predates the Wall of Crow.

At the east end of the Wall of Crow, we can now list a sequence of deposits from latest to earliest:

1. Late Period burials
2. Concentrated granite dust, top at 17.60 m above sea level
3. Mudbrick architecture of the gallery system, 16.43 m above sea level
4. 1.50 m of clean sand
5. Early settlement material on gravely sand, 14.88 m above sea level

### Connection of Wall of Crow to Gallery System

This season we failed to obtain a direct stratigraphic link from the gallery walls to the end of the Wall of Crow. In WCE two layers of large displaced stones obscured the actual eastern end of the wall, leaving our east-west trench 7 m out of reach (fig. 15). After Tobias Tonner and Trina

Gibson mapped the displaced stones, Lauren Bruning supervised their removal. Underneath this, a layer of clean sand contained a human burial and two caches of animal bone, one with a cattle skull and the skull of another smaller animal, possibly a goat. The other cache included two cattle skulls. In April 2000, when we first cleared the southern side of the Wall of Crow near the east end, we found a bovine skull and an amphorae tucked into a niche between the blocks of the wall. The cattle offerings and the burials certainly attest to a sense of sanctity associated with the wall in the Late Period.

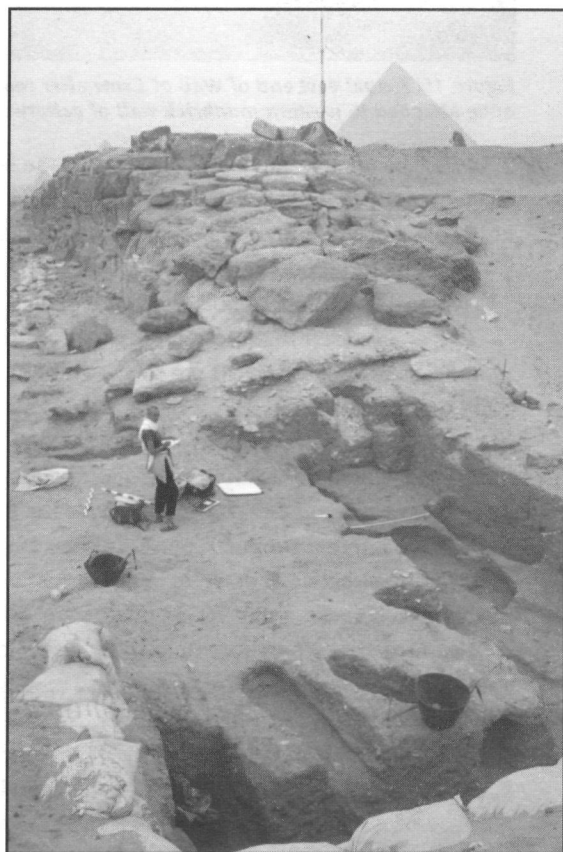
Under the sand layer, Lauren Bruning mapped and removed a second layer of toppled stones to find the actual end of the Wall of Crow characterized by many small pieces stuffed between the larger blocks (fig. 16). This end appears to have never been intended as a finished surface. The sandy granite dust that continues right up to the end of the wall shows patches of cleaner sand that indicate many Late Period graves. This end of the wall lines up almost exactly with the west face of the west wall of the entire gallery system (figs. 3, 6) stretching 150 m southward.

The fact that the western wall of the whole gallery system lines up exactly with the straight eastern end of the Wall of Crow, which is not a finished face, indicates that, in spite of its gargantuan size and its composition of large limestone blocks, the Wall of Crow was of a set piece with the mudbrick gallery system.

### **Southeastern “Buttress Building”**

In May we came upon a curious curved wall at the east end of South Street, 27 m due south of the bakeries we found in 1991 (fig. 3). A curving row of mudbricks forms an arc about 4 m long and is attached to the foundation of what once was a very large building (figs. 3, 7). Initially I thought it was the outer face of a buttress—hence the designation “Buttress Building”—but now I am not so sure. The arc is attached on the west to the south fieldstone wall of South Street and the magazines. The curve rounds the corner of the Buttress Building, which protrudes into the street, and then runs east about 3 m to a fieldstone wall, 70 cm wide, that runs east for 7 m. Close to the corner, the corridor is filled with stone material that interlocks with the bricks of the semicircle. So it looks like this fill is intentional, possibly forming a buttress. (So far we see these structures only as a pattern on the ground). This “buttress” and the narrow wall reduces the passage at the end of South Street to about 1.1 m — just enough for one person to pass.

The Buttress Building has two exterior fieldstone walls, each about 1.80 m wide, running in parallel about 1.1 m apart (fig. 7). The width of the corridor that separates the walls is 2.30 to



*Figure 15. Excavation trenches through granite dust to remains of mudbrick gallery in operation WCE. Two layers of large stones displaced from east end of Wall of Crow and numerous Late Period burials delayed stratigraphic connection to wall*

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**Figure 16.** Actual east end of Wall of Crow after removal of two layers of large displaced stones. Wall was once attached to western mudbrick wall of gallery system

2.56 m. Thus far we have only uncovered the northwest corner. We traced the northern walls for a total length of 41.5 m and the western walls about 10 m. The northern walls run very slightly north of east while the western wall is oriented more west of true north, like the gallery walls. This results in an odd corner, slightly less than 90 degrees, where the two segments meet (fig. 7). The inside corners of both walls are curved (fig. 2).

The overburden that we removed in the area of the Buttress Building was entirely modern, ranging from only 15 to 90 cm thick, with plastic wrappers, chaff, and modern brick (fig. 17). Sand diggers from the nearby riding stables removed the ancient sand cover. The site was wetted in recent times, as evidenced by tire tracks of heavy machinery impressed in the ancient “mud mass” in the area of the Buttress Building and gallery set IV.

We have not had a chance to excavate the interior of the Buttress Building but we see indications of an internal room structure. In the sandy mud fill inside the enclosure, each morning we saw a contrast between dry/gray and wet/dark along very straight lines forming a rectangle 5 × 8 m. Mudbrick walls, about 70 cm thick are showing, some with marl (*tafla*) plaster faces.

The area that we exposed along the walls of the Buttress Building is very flat, except for a stony tumulus, an isolated pile of broken stones about 7.4 × 7.2 m situated 6 m south of the inner wall of the Buttress Building (fig. 1). Sitting on clean sand above the mud mass, the tumulus probably dates from a later period. The stones surround a pit which goes down into the Old Kingdom layers past another semicircular mudbrick wall. At the bottom of the pit, we caught a glimpse of a human skull, which we reburied until our osteo-archaeologists would properly excavate next season.

We suspect that the stone of the tumulus came from a massive Old Kingdom wall that someone removed from this spot. The trench and lower stone material that remain from the missing wall pass under the stone tumulus and make a northwestern corner (fig. 1). The grave diggers cut through the remains of the wall to put in the grave, penetrating what appears to have been a



rounded mudbrick corner very similar to the curved “buttress” described above. They then used the fieldstones from the wall to build the tumulus above. As the wall was dismantled (at the same time?), the portions around the grave were left undisturbed.

### Environmental History of Site

We were fortunate to have geographers Karl and Elisabeth Butzer join our team in January to sort out the evidence of a complex environmental history at our site. Karl wrote the seminal book, *Early Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt*, which lays out the basics of Nile Valley geomorphology (“the shape of the land”), Egyptian climate change, population growth, settlement distribution, basin irrigation and the agricultural cycle. The Butzers agreed with our suspicions that the sequence of layers in the northeastern part of our site comprise a rare and crucial record of environmental change from the late Fourth Dynasty through to the Greek and Roman periods.

Our suspicions were aroused by the conditions in the northeastern part of the site. The deteriorated settlement material becomes highly compacted, light gray, homogenous and speckled with pottery sherds. This undifferentiated material fills walls between marl plaster, as though the bricks dissolved. In other cases the walls “melted” into wavy patterns. The sherds appear to have been bedded like pebbles along a brook or the shells along a shoreline. These conditions begin around the northeastern corner of the Hypostyle Hall and the eastern end of gallery set II (fig. 3).

Farther north and east, the gray compact soil gives way to gravelly, tan-colored, sandy soil that I tentatively called *tafla* (marl clay). This material is so hard we have had to dig it with picks. It forms a broad swath, extending like a frozen wave across gallery set I and across the northeast corner of gallery set II (fig. 3). Almost like fossilization, the fabric of Old Kingdom walls and Late Period burials near the edge of the swath appears to have been substituted by this



**Figure 17.** Workers scrape last of sand layer off double-enclosure walls of Buttress Building in southeast corner of site

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**Figure 18.** Layered record of post-occupational environmental history in northeastern corner of cleared area. Far right, eastern wall of Manor turns into tough tafla before it is cut off by wadi wash. Left, layers of sand and alluvial mud are record of Nile floods

tough *tafla*. The *tafla* phases upward into a sequence of soft clean sand interspersed with loamy alluvial mud layers that slope markedly down to the northeast (figs. 18–19).

### Wadi Wash

Karl identified our curious *tafla* as stream beds laid down by water that intermittently washed out of the wadi between the Mokkatam and Maadi Formations. Our royal production facility was built on the lower southern edge of the wadi channel. As flood waters washed down the wadi and around the end of the Wall of Crow, they repeatedly scoured and filled shallow channels, gradually building a fan of gravelly sand before and during utilization of the site. A high water table led to oxidation of these sands, accounting for the yellowish color, and eventually the dissolved lime in the groundwater led to their cementation. Much later, after the Late Period burials, repeated but very modest floods left standing waters, rich in lime, that further cemented the top of these sands into a very tough *tafla*. Old Kingdom walls and Late Period burials near the wadi wash were likewise cemented where the wadi stream did not completely wipe them out as it did much of gallery set I (fig. 3).

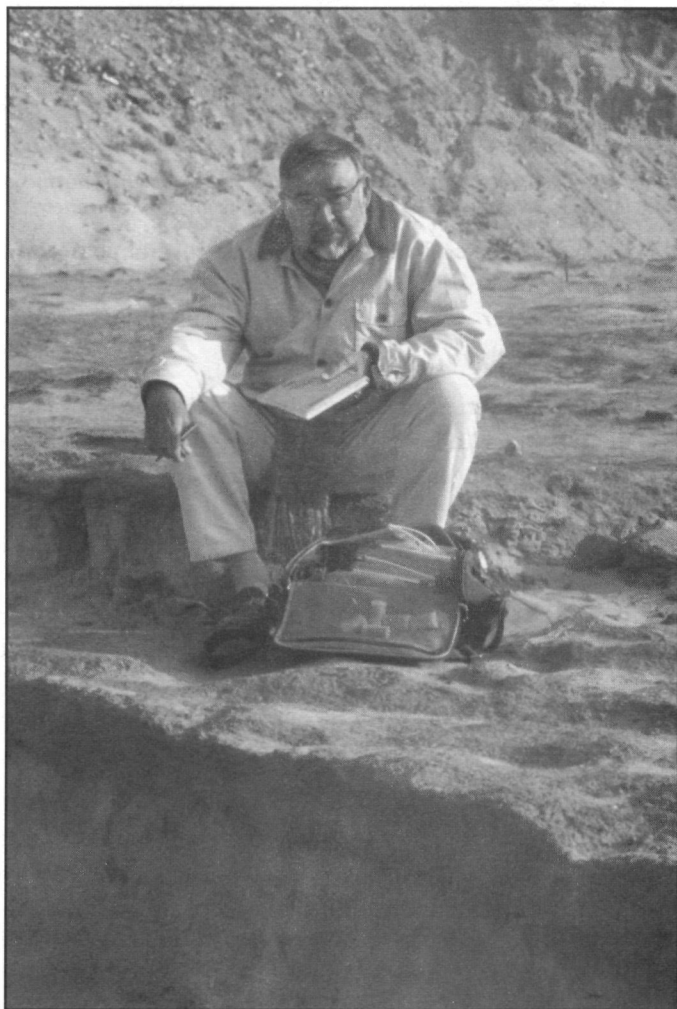
The intermittent wadi stream was probably much more powerful in the Old Kingdom than in periods after our site was abandoned. Egypt during this period and earlier was moister than today, with more rainfall and a higher water table in the desert. Trees and a variety of shrubs grew along the wadi. (Even today dozens of trees shade the Coptic and Muslim cemeteries in the wadi mouth, supported by the high water table). As the pyramid builders quarried the edges of the limestone formations on both sides, they widened the mouth of the wadi. The wadi channel today is partly obscured by quarrying, piles of construction debris, and drifting sand. During the

Fourth Dynasty, frequent heavy rains converted the wadi into a rushing torrent, hundreds of meters wide and several meters deep. On occasion it could have flowed with enough force to move very heavy objects. Inconceivable as such powerful floods might seem today, they were known in Old Kingdom times. Near Helwan, wadi flooding punched straight through a massive dam that the Old Kingdom Egyptians were building across the Wadi Gerawi.

Sandy wadi wash forms thick layers under the first major phase of our settlement as seen in the deep backhoe trenches in the eastern part of the site (fig. 20), and under the foundation blocks of the Wall of Crow in the WCS deep trench (fig. 9). The Fourth Dynasty builders would certainly have been aware of the threat of powerful floods. Perhaps this was one of the motivations for building the Wall of Crow. It directed the wadi stream as far as possible to the east. The bank of debris that the builders left along its south side may have made the wall a kind of dike. When the floods cut through the northeast corner of the site after abandonment, they apparently ran along the north side of the Wall of Crow and then washed around the damaged end. While the site was a functioning production facility, there may have been a barrier off the end of the Wall of Crow, or on the other side of the wall, that prevented the wadi from washing around it. Possibly a harbor, in the form of a large basin that was regularly dredged, took up the flow. If the basin were allowed to fill up, the wadi wash may have returned to its old channel through the site.

### Rainfall Meltdown

When the site was occupied, repetitive and sustained heavy rains “liquefied” major portions of the settlement creating the “melted” conditions we observed and the homogeneous light gray mud with pottery sherds distributed throughout. Karl referred to this material as *settlement sludge*, caused by rain pooling throughout the settlement, running around and between structures. We see big swaths of such sludge between mudbrick walls in the section that a backhoe cut through the settlement layers creating a large trench (BBHT) in the northeastern part of our site in 1990 (fig. 3, 20–21). The Fourth Dynasty occupants rebuilt some of the rain-damaged walls, such those of the Hypostyle Hall. But we also found architecture that was dismantled or razed in the Old Kingdom, such as parts of the gallery system, perhaps



**Figure 19.** Karl Butzer logs Nile flood deposits in northeastern part of site

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**Figure 20. BBHT (biggest backhoe trench) cut through northeastern part of site in 1990. Nile alluvial deposit forms broad, flat surface layer around top of trench**

because of water damage. There were several phases of meltdown during the life of the settlement.

### Final Demise

During the period of progressive abandonment, channels of rain water ran through corridors, doorways, and alleys. This late sludge also incorporates crude rock from the field stone walls. Lastly, the site started to erode, producing the rolling undulations of our “mud mass” that we scrape to find wall lines.

When the Late Period burials were cut into the mud mass, erosion by wind and floodwaters had scoured out small depressions in the northwest corner of the galleries to form rolling undulations. Even as the cemetery was being used, water sometimes puddled here, leading to fresh cementation that almost fused the burials, making them very difficult to excavate. But after an interval of time, several meters of windblown sands began to build up around the end of the Wall of Crow, setting the stage for another environmental switch.

### Nile Flood Deposits

In the northeast corner of our cleared zone, Karl identified a series of overlapping mud and sand layers as a record of rising Nile floods that spilled out over the sandy edge of the desert. Late in Graeco-Roman times, unusually high floods eroded small dunes on the margin of the flood plain or lapped up onto the dune sand covering the Late Period burials. These repeated and powerful floods are roughly dated by Graeco-Roman sherds in a late mud layer, and they probably span several centuries. We also found Graeco-Roman sherds in our 1998 LNE excavations of a thick

layer of Nile alluvium about 25–30 m farther north than our current cleared area (see “Giza” in the 1998/99 *Annual Report*).

## Conclusion

I must conclude this report by quoting Karl Butzer himself on the environmental record of our site, since so much of the preceding section was his words correcting ours. “At our site, some three millennia of detailed environmental history are recorded in a 5 hectare area by wadi wash, the mud mass of Fourth Dynasty ruins, erosion of the site, later wadi wash, and finally, wind-blown sand inter-bedded with Nile muds. Fragments of such an environmental history had previously been recorded from scattered and disconnected locations in Upper Egypt. But the Giza excavations for the first time provide a clear record of the whole sequence, in one place. It now makes the cores previously taken in the floodplain near Giza intelligible, and carries important implications for reconstructing both the Old Kingdom landscape of the Giza Plateau and the settlement history of the adjacent floodplains. Next season we hope to follow up further leads, carry out further sediment sample processing in the Giza laboratory, and fill in the regional picture for a unique Egyptian environmental history that often runs counter to theoretical expectations.”

## Thanks to Our Colleagues in Egypt

We are grateful to Dr. G. A. Gaballa, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, and Dr. Zahi Hawass, Undersecretary of State for Giza and Saqqara. We thank Mr. Ahmed al-Hagar, Director of Giza for his kind assistance. For their assistance we are grateful to Mr.



**Figure 21. Karl Butzer pointing out significance of layers in BBHT trench. Layer of modern trash at top. Thick Fourth Dynasty mudbrick wall in section to right. Layer of “settlement sludge” between wall and Karl. Compact wadi material at bottom of trench. While trench gives a valuable stratigraphic profile, it also points out urgency and salvage aspect of our archaeology on this site**

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Mahmoud al-Afifi, Chief Inspector for Giza, and Mansour Bureik, Senior Inspector. We thank Ms. Wahiba Saleh and Mr. Ashraf Abd al-Aziz who represented the Supreme Council of Antiquities at the excavation site. We would like to thank Mr. Ahmed Eiz who served as our inspector in the storeroom. We are especially grateful to Engineer Abd al-Hamid Kotb for assistance with mechanized equipment for clearing modern overburden from our site so that we could carry out the archaeology. As he did last season, Mohammed Musilhi carried out this task with skill and determination. Without this help we could not have carried out the work summarized above. Reis Shehat Abd al-Basat did a remarkable job supervising the workmen who cleared the last, or lowest, layers of the modern overburden over broad areas of the site to expose the ancient surfaces and architecture so that we could map and excavate.

**Thanks to Supporters: A Gift to Science and Scholarship**

This ancient settlement, with its streets, galleries, and bakeries, already seems familiar to those of us who have worked long months at the site. But consider that very little of this 4,500-year old urban center was known as recently as twenty months ago. Without our marathon Millennium Project, it might not have lasted very much longer.

For the opportunity to salvage and map this newly discovered city of the pyramids, and to retrieve the information embedded in its ruins, science and scholarship will always be indebted to those who made our Millennium Project financially possible. Ann Lurie challenged us to embark on the Millennium Project. Ann Lurie, David Koch and Peter Norton provided major financial support. Bruce Ludwig, Jon Jerde, Fred and Suzanne Rheinstein, Robert Lowdermilk, Matthew McCauley, Glen Dash, George Link, James Allen, David Goodman, Marjorie Fisher, Sandford and Betty Sigoloff, Victor and Nancy Moss, Don Kunz, Richard Redding, Lora Lehner, Bill and Kathy Dahlman, Bonnie Sampsell, Art and Bonnie McClure, and Charles Rigano contributed to the work that is represented by this map. Our thanks go out to all these benefactors.

**The Team**

The team consisted of Mark Lehner (Harvard Semitic Museum and the University of Chicago), director; John Nolan (University of Chicago), archaeologist, assistant director, and epigrapher; Mohsen Kamal (University of California, Los Angeles), assistant director and archaeologist; Karl Butzer (University of Texas, Austin), geomorphologist; Trina Arpin (Boston University), geo-archaeologist; Jessica Holst Kaiser, osteo-archaeologist; Mary Anne Murray (Institute of Archaeology, University College, London), archaeobotanist; Richard Redding (Michigan Museum of Natural History), faunal analyst; Nicholas Conard (University of Tübingen), lithics analyst; Cordula Werschkun (University of Tübingen), lithics analyst and archaeologist; Rainer Gerisch, charcoal analyst; David Goodman, surveyor; Glen Dash, geophysical surveyor; Anna Wodzinska (University of Warsaw), ceramicist; Jadwega Iwasczuk (University of Warsaw), assistant ceramicist; Kevin Kaiser (University of California, Berkeley), photographer and archaeologist. Our team of archaeologists included Fiona Baker, Paul Sharman, and Catriona Gibson (Firat Archaeological Services); Tobias Tonner (University of Tübingen); Lauren Bruning; Ashraf Abd al-Aziz (Supreme Council of Antiquities); Justine Way (University of Chicago); Sarah Sterling (University of Washington); Justine Gesell (University of Heidelberg); Caroline Hebron (University College, London); Serena Love (University College, London); Tanya Ashkar (Beirut University); Wahiba Saleh (Supreme Council of Antiquities).

## HADIR QINNASRIN

Donald Whitcomb

The second season of archaeological investigations at Hadir Qinnasrin, 25 km south of Aleppo, took place from 19 August until 14 September, a period of four weeks of fieldwork. This project is a cooperative investigation by the University of Chicago, the University of Paris (Sorbonne), and the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities. During this season the French could not participate, but this cooperation will continue in the future. The Syrian participants were Ms. Fedwa Abidou from the Aleppo National Museum, Mr. Omar Mardihi, and Mr. Yusef al-Dabiti, with the topographic assistance of Mr. Atef Abu Arraj from Damascus. The following results would not have been possible without their constant assistance. The team from the University of Chicago included the author, Dr. Alexandrine Guérin, and four advanced graduate students (fig. 1).

### Summary of First Season, 1998

The town of Hadir, located about 4 km east of Tell Chalcis, has expanded in the last few decades to encompass much of the low mounded area of the early Islamic city. The initial survey, or better a reconnaissance, of the town and its periphery was necessarily a matter of chance observations within empty lots, gardens, and fallow fields. The oldest portion of Hadir appears to be centered around the mosque and cemetery; its contours and dense accumulations of sherds suggest the occupation mounding of an earlier urban center. Numerous architectural elements, carved on both limestone and basalt, are found within the modern town, including a long stone, possibly a lintel, within the cemetery bearing a Kufic inscription. Sherd collections from the northwest slope of the town, an area currently known as Rasm al-Ahmar, were especially promising. Although no architectural remains were visible on the surface, two small soundings, areas L and K, proved remarkably successful (the results of this season are published in D. Whitcomb "Archaeological Research at Hadir Qinnasrin, 1998," *Archéologie Islamique* 10 [2000, in press]).

The ceramic collections from these sondages are divided into two phases. The earlier phase I came from layers deposited within the stone walls of these rooms and indicates an occupation during the late seventh and early eighth centuries. A single, very early Abbasid coin may confirm this dating (this was a *fals* of Salih ibn Ali, minted in Aleppo, c. 758). Other coins include two of Heraclius, c. 630–641, and may be more typical currency of this phase. The main occupation of the 1998 sondages, phase II, is characterized by specific brittle wares, basins, lamps, and jars (with amphorae), which are paralleled in late Umayyad and Abbasid contexts at Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi, al-Rusafa, and especially Tell Aswad (al-Raqqa). Perhaps most interesting are the glazed wares, usually a polychrome on simple forms; Watson has recently described this ceramic as the "yellow-glaze-family" at Tell Aswad. While there is some controversy over this ware, a



Figure 1. Excavation team at Hadir Qinnasrin 2000

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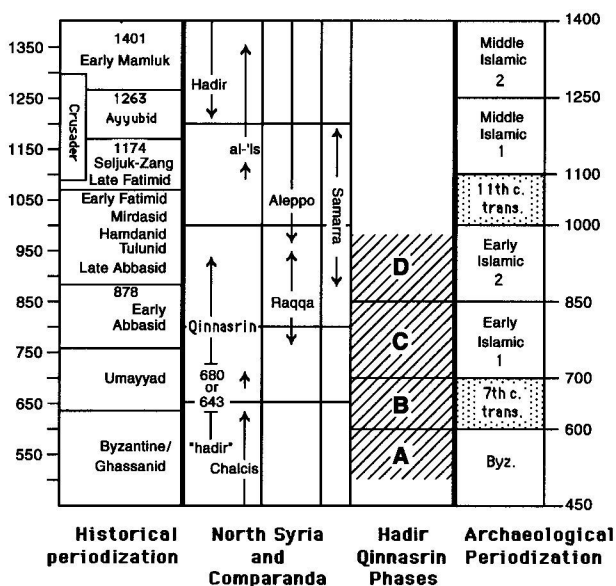


Figure 2. Table of historical and archaeological periodization

was followed by a second phase of settlement in the early Abbasid period (phase C), apparently mainly pre-Samarran in date. There was no indication of tenth century or later occupation in the areas excavated. The architectural plan of area K shows a structure of two rectangular rooms, made first in mudbrick and then duplicated in stone cobbles. The smaller of the rooms has a couple of ovens and storage vessels. The southwest wall of both rooms was very fragmentary with a series of column bases and seems to have been mostly open. These features add up to a very specific house form, a type derived from the “black” tent used by Arab tribes in the recent and immediate past. The translation of a nomad tent into more permanent material is not so uncommon. Ethnographic study of nomad tribes in Syria has documented a temporary house called a *ṣībāt*, used for seasonal occupation and very similar to the remains uncovered in area K.

The literature on Arab tribes in Syria is extensive, especially an administrative interest in settlement of “nomad” groups. In his study of the archaeological evidence of nomads, Cribb makes an important point that the nomad camp is always, despite its appearance to occasional outsiders, a highly structured spatial arrangement of residential units. In the case of Qinnasrin, it seems likely that the form of the *ḥāḍir*, the original camp structure, influenced the development of the settlement. Such camp settlements were part of the common experience of tribes in Arabia and brought with the Tanukh and Tayy tribes when they entered Syria. The early Muslims must have found this a conducive environment when they entered Syria and founded their *amṣār*. The *amṣār* were more than camps, however, but founded as urban administrative centers upon Arab urban models. The sites of Anjar in Lebanon or Aqaba in southern Jordan may contain reflections of these models and their adaptations. When the early Muslims rejected settlement in Aleppo and Chalcis in favor of Hadir Qinnasrin, they might have selected the familiar ethnic pattern of Arab tribes and at the same time initiated a fundamental step in the

pre-Samarran dating and orientation toward Levantine production centers seems to be likely. A small percentage of these glazed sherds has simple sgraffiato decoration; these sherds occur on the surface of the site and may be considered the latest ceramic development discovered in these excavations. Phase II may be dated from the later eighth into the very early ninth century, a dating confirmed by one Abbasid coin (a *fals* of Abbas ibn Muhammad, governor of the Jazira, c. 772–775).

Both of these excavations yielded results consistent with the hypothesized settlement: the ceramics and coins clearly indicate an initial occupation in very late Byzantine or transitional Byzantine/early Islamic period (phase B; see fig. 2). This

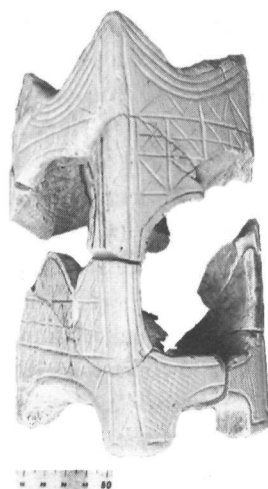


Figure 3. Incense burner of carved stone (RN 817). Hadir Qinnasrin



development of the early Islamic city, an urban type to have wide influence in the formation of Muslim communities in Syria and throughout the Middle East.

### Second Season, 2000

The archaeological research program at Hadir Qinnasrin intended to examine for the first time the process of settlement in the early Islamic period, the structure of a pre-Islamic *hādir* and its transformation into a *miṣr*. There was also a possibility that an earlier stratum would reveal a Ghassanid ritual center, as suggested in the research of Shahid (1992), and archaeological evidence for this Arab kingdom. The second season began to test these hypotheses on the history of Qinnasrin. Thus, both specific monuments (and even inscriptions) and more generalized evidence of processes of settlement and urbanization were sought within the modern town.

An investigation of possible locations was undertaken in 1999, beginning with the cemetery, which was clearly part of the early Islamic town but obviously unavailable for excavation. Beyond its walls on the north was the Jurat al-Nasara, the declivity or hollow of the Christians, which is indeed a pit where early occupation could be investigated (once modern trash was removed). Of more interest was the south side of the mosque, where several open lots revealed numerous large stones, usually basalt, from archaeological structures. Private houses on the slightly mounded area south and east of the old mosque usually have a few capitals and columns (one of which bears the name, Eusebios). All of these factors give a strong indication of buildings belonging to the late Byzantine (Ghassanid) or early Islamic *hādir* and *miṣr*.

Hadir was divided into quadrants: The northwest or Rasm al-Ahmar was area A (figs. 4, 13), where soundings K and L and several sherd collections had been made; the northwest was area B, where architectural fragments had been noticed; the southwest or area C contained the cemetery and Jurat al-Nasara; and the southeast or area D was the highest mounding of the town and revealed both numerous architectural fragments and sherd collections (figs. 4–5). The methodology for this season was the excavation of two fairly large areas and a series of smaller soundings in other parts of the town. As in previous research, this involved getting permission to dig in private courtyards. The success of this season would not have been possible without the generous

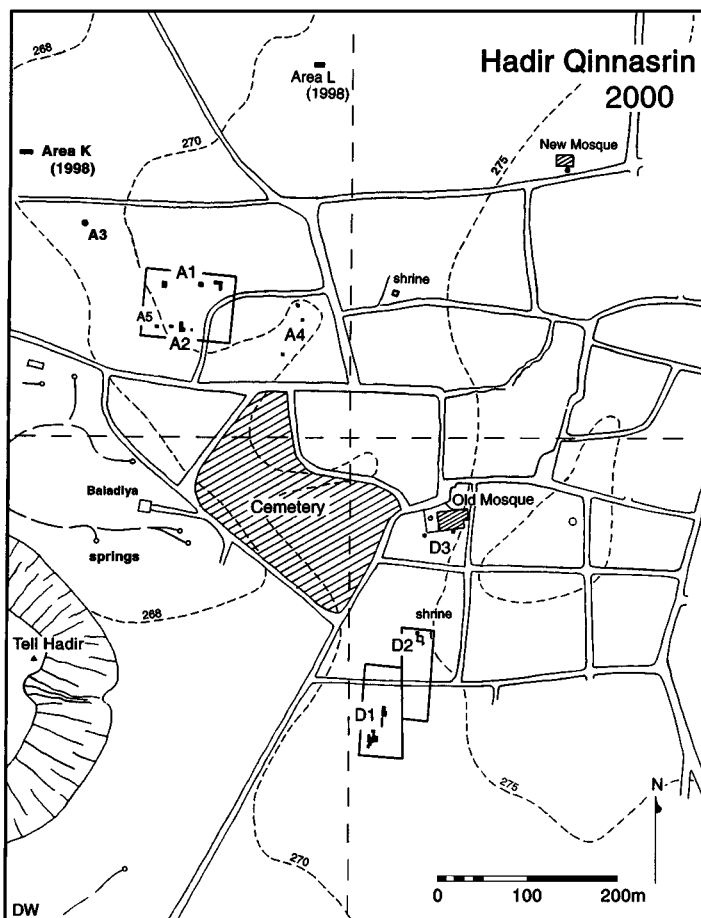


Figure 4. General plan of HQ with 2000 season excavations

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understanding and often enthusiasm offered by officials, Shaykh Ibrahim al-Aswad, and the people of Hadir.

### In the Shadow of the Bronze Age Tell: Area D

The first phase of excavations concentrated in the southeast section of the town of Hadir. A large field of trenches was placed on the land of Mr. Omar Suleiman, called area D1. The north portion of this area revealed substantial architectural remains, with a curious construction technique of alternating courses of cobbles and bricks (some of which are much older roof tiles; see fig. 6). This system has been associated with Hamdanid construction on Aleppo citadel. Artifacts associated with this building confirm this dating of late Abbasid or Hamdanid occupation (phase D), but with a consistent presence of earlier Abbasid and Umayyad in the vicinity.

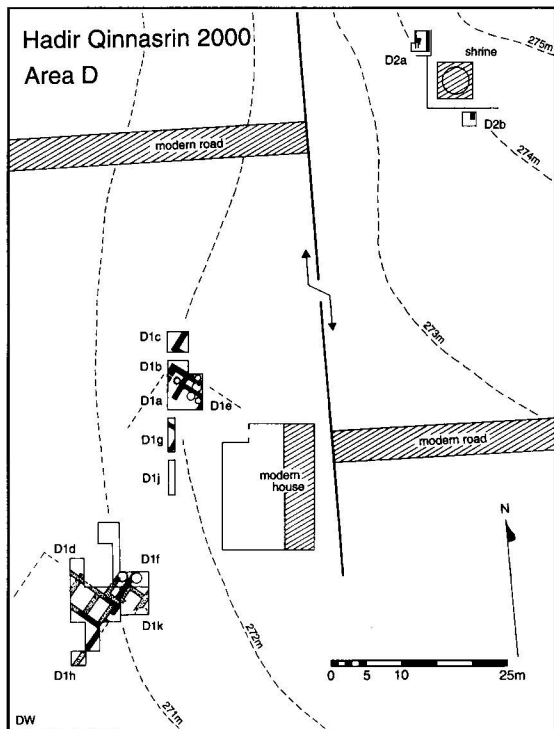


Figure 5. Southern area of excavations. Area D, Hadir Qinnasrin

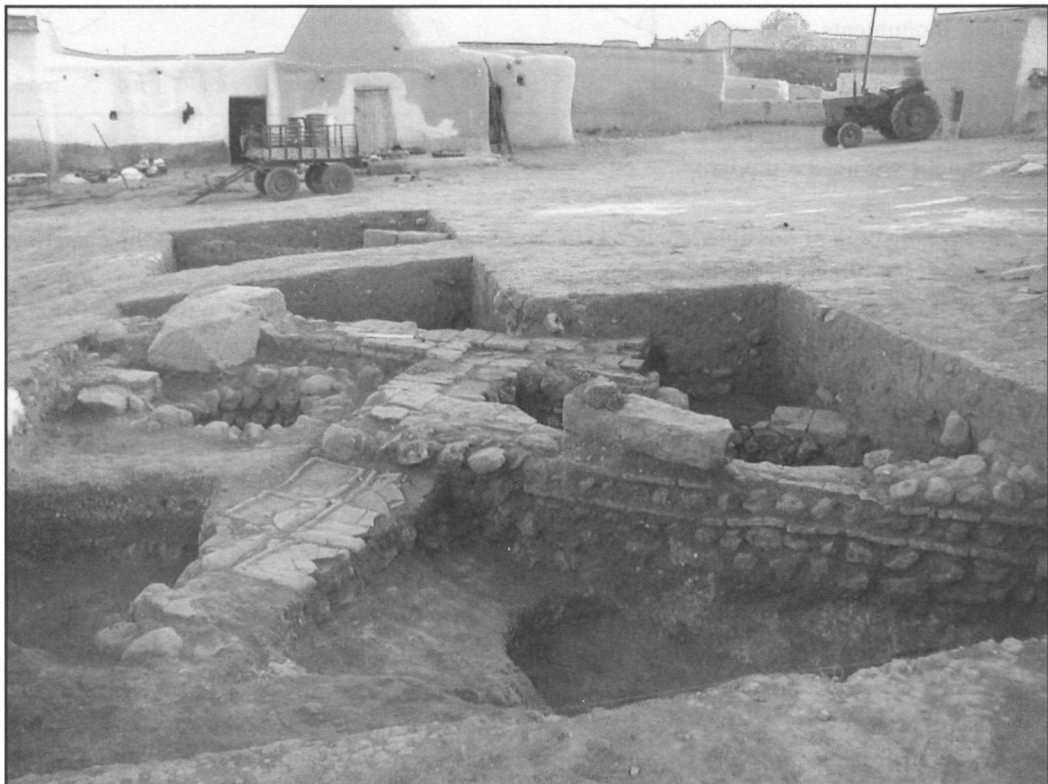
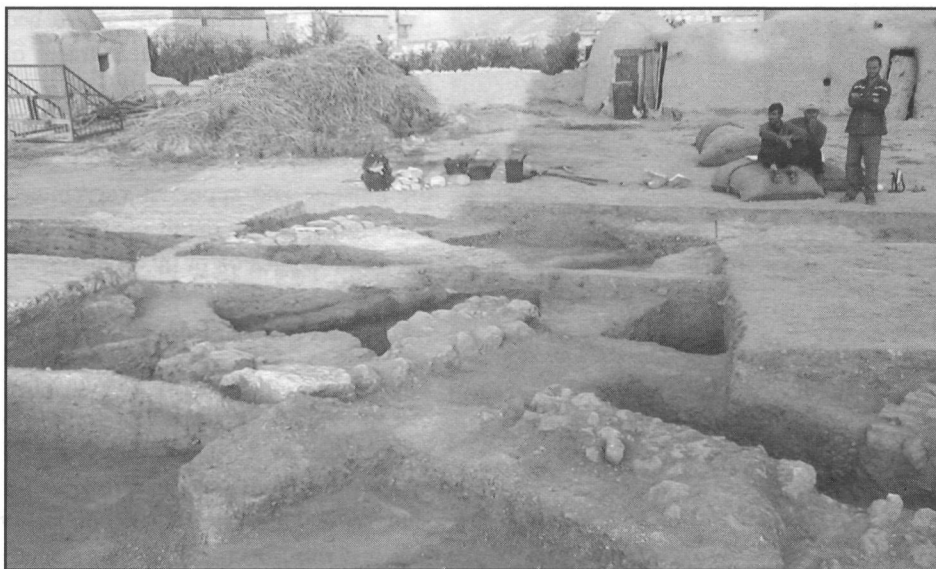
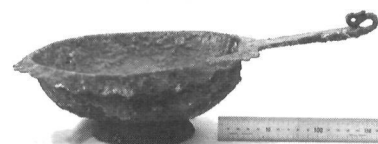


Figure 6. Stone and brick walls in area D trench. Hadir Qinnasrin



**Figure 7. Foundations in lower portion of area D. Hadir Qinnasrin**

The south portion of this area confirmed this analysis. In this lower section, only the foundations of a very large building were discovered, possibly the substructure for a khan or caravanserai (fig. 7). These conglomerate foundations were sunk into deep accumulations of ash (over 2 m in depth). Artifacts found within this ash were consistently early Islamic (Umayyad and Abbasid; phase C), though no associated structures were found. This latter aspect may indicate a temporary occupation in this area peripheral to the main center. Artifacts from the surface and from several pits were late Abbasid in date; one particular pit produced an enormous amount of lustre glass (RN 359b) and a cobalt glass bowl with incised decoration (RN 359a; this latter has close parallels in Raqqa and elsewhere). More surprisingly, this pit also contained a complete bronze pan (RN 814; fig. 8) and at least three chalk incense burners (RN 817; fig. 3).



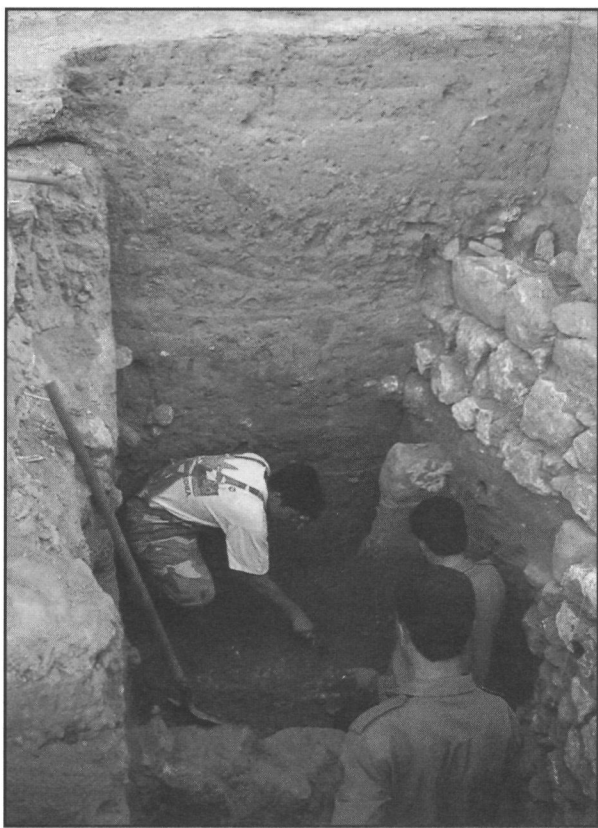
**Figure 8. Complete bronze pan (RN 814). Hadir Qinnasrin**

### **Beneath Shrine and Mosque in Area D**

Directly north of these trenches, two sondages were placed at the base of the tomb of Sheikh Khalaf, said to be about 600 years old. The presence of numerous basalt architectural fragments of late Byzantine style within and around the shrine suggested a much earlier date. A trench (D2a) descended to over 3 m in depth, with a succession of stone walls antedating the shrine (fig. 9). The strata indicated a sequence of Ottoman, Mamluk, and Ayyubid levels; at the base was a floor and fragments of walls, with the same distinctive cobble and brick style found in area D1. Artifacts were likewise dated to the late Abbasid period, but unfortunately the trench became too dangerous to continue.

Through the assistance of Shaykh Ibrahim, two similar test trenches were placed in the private garden behind the *qibla* wall of the old mosque of Hadir. This mosque appears to be an Ottoman construction, though more than one architectural phase is visible. The trench southwest of the mosque (D3b) encountered the graves of a cemetery and work was immediately stopped. The other trench (D3a), immediately south of the *mihrab* of the mosque, was excavated over 3 m in depth; a series of large Ottoman pits was dug into earlier strata over most of the trench. At

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*Figure 9. Deep sounding in area D2a with Alexandrine Guérin. Hadir Qinnasrin*

the base of the trench, just above bedrock, were several stones and clear traces of robber trenches indicating a wall and associated floor of the early Islamic period. The orientation of these features differed from that of the mosque and appeared very interesting. Unfortunately, the depth of overburden did not allow expansion of this sondage.

### **Return to Rasm al-Ahmar in Area A**

The second part of the 2000 excavation season turned to the northwest section of the town of Hadir, an area known as the Rasm al-Ahmar. This did not surprise the inhabitants, several of whom related the local tradition that this was the area where Khalid ibn Walid first camped when he attacked the Byzantine city of Chalcis. This folk memory would seem to be confirmed in the results of the 1998 trench and the results of this season. A series of large trenches was placed into an abandoned yard, called area A1. The lower layers encountered Early Bronze Age materials consistent with the main period of the large mound of Tell Hadir, located to the south; mudbrick walls of these layers may represent parts of the lower town associated with the main occupation of Tell Hadir.



*Figure 10. Katherine Strange and Elena Dodge in trench A1b. Hadir Qinnasrin*

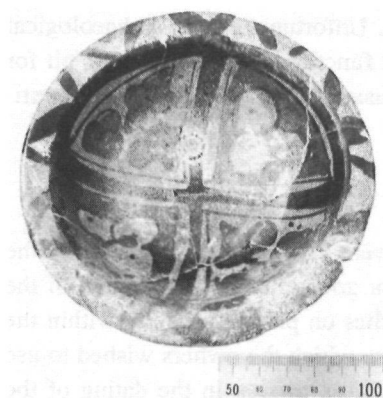


Figure 11. Glazed bowl with Lustré decoration (RN 821). Hadir Qinnasrin



Figure 12. Storage jar of brittle ware (RN 595). Hadir Qinnasrin

Two of the trenches, A1a and A1b, produced remains of mudbrick structures, very difficult to interpret, but clearly associated with early Abbasid and Umayyad artifacts (see fig. 10). The range of ceramics is indicated in a transitional style of red ware jar (RN 567) and a molded juglet (RN 785; identical to those found at Raqqa). Trench A1b revealed a deep pit filled with Samarran and earlier ceramics: a fine lustre ware bowl (RN 821; fig. 11), a lustre sherd (RN 819), cobalt glazed ware (RN 788), a brittle ware jar (RN 595; fig. 12), and a large basin (RN 827).

One of the trenches, A1c, produced stone walls in two phases of this same early Islamic date (as witnessed in a molded jar, RN 822). The doubled walls and orientation recall the structures in area K (1998). This architectural style seemed to continue in a larger architectural complex located immediately to the south; this was area A2, in the yard of Mr. Khalid Shlash. These shallow foundations and floors were very early Abbasid and Umayyad in date (phase C), but the nature of the complex could not be determined with certainty (an industrial complex associated with glass production remains a possibility). Examples of the glazed ceramics are the splash ware bowls (RN 628 and 786), while unglazed ceramics include an incised jar (RN 620). A chalk gaming board with red and black paint was found in this area (RN 818).

In another section of the town, the large *jarah* or de-

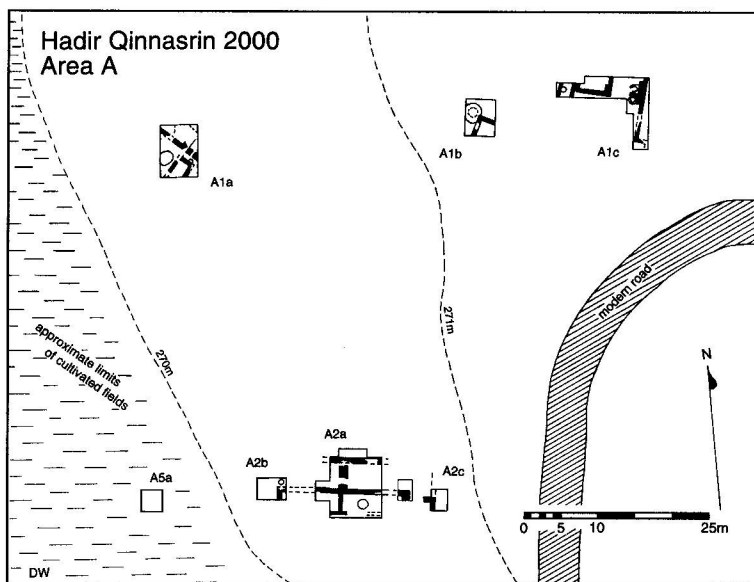


Figure 13. Northern area of excavations. Area A, Hadir Qinnasrin

## RESEARCH

pression north of the cemetery was probed (A4; see fig. 4). Unfortunately, no archaeological information was obtained; this may confirm the a postulated function as a central brick pit for the town. This feature is immediately north of the Jurat al-Nasara, which remains to be investigated.

## Conclusions

The results of the Hadir Qinnasrin project for this season were very satisfactory. Despite the problems of excavating inside a growing town, the consistent goodwill and cooperation of the people of Hadir allowed large excavated areas and test trenches on private property within the town. All these trenches were later backfilled (excepting those which the owners wished to use for other purposes). The principal historical information (more precision in the dating of the phases awaits study of the numismatic finds, presently stored in Damascus) is that:

1. The northwest section of Rasm al-Ahmar is confirmed as an area of intensive early Islamic occupation, probably the area of the first Muslim settlement at Qinnasrin. Two phases may be deduced in this area: phase B traces the earliest transitional materials which may be generally similar to Dêhès and other late antique/early Islamic sites of north Syria. This is followed by an early Islamic 1 (phase C; c. 700–850), in which early Abbasid materials of the Jazirah become more common. Qinnasrin may make an important contribution toward the delineation of this early Islamic development.
2. The southeast section below the eastern slopes of Tell Hadir is now identified as a part of the early medieval town of Qinnasrin. This phase of occupation of the city is unexpected, given the geographers' descriptions of Byzantine destruction in the tenth century. Once again, this indicates the necessity of archaeological investigation to complement literary accounts.  
 In this case, phase D (c. 850–1000) is superimposed upon the early Islamic 1 and may illustrate the development of late Abbasid (Samarran and later) materials.
3. The two secondary areas investigated this year (D2 and D3) begin the delineation of an archaeological sequence after the early Islamic period and into the Middle Islamic and pre-modern periods. These soundings were too limited to allow a more detailed chronology.

Two aspects of the history of Qinnasrin are suggested in the limited research of this season; these subjects remain as research goals for future seasons:

- a. The central institutions of the early Islamic *jund* capital of Qinnasrin, its mosque and administrative structures, remain to be discovered.
- b. The nature of the pre-Islamic town with its Ghassanid associations, as indicated by numerous architectural fragments in the center of the modern town, remains to be discovered.

These results of the Hadir Qinnasrin project have been made possible by the generous support and assistance the Directorate General of Antiquities. The project received generous support from the Fondation Max van Berchem, Geneva, and sponsorship of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. It is hoped that this cooperation on a project of immense historical interest may continue for many seasons in the future.

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# HAMOUKAR

McGuire Gibson

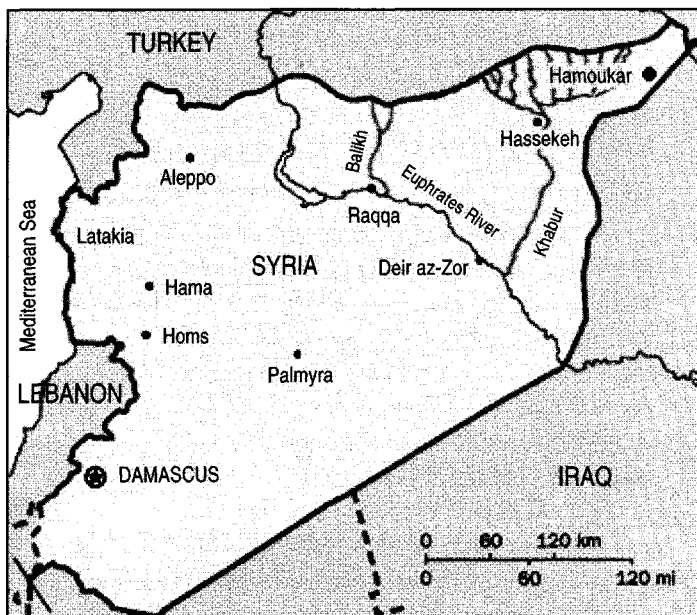
Would anyone believe that archaeologists sometimes want to find fewer things? Having decided to build a dig house at Hamoukar, the large early city site in northeastern Syria, we knew we would have less time during the second season than we had in 1999. In that first campaign, areas A and B produced hundreds of artifacts in contexts that we were able to relate to the beginnings of complex society. A large group of artifacts such as that would be very difficult to process with the reduced staff that I was taking to the field. Therefore, in the second season, in the autumn of 2000, the actual time of excavation was to be shorter and less intensive than the previous campaign. As it turned out, we still found dozens of objects in area C, where we concentrated the work, and they still had to be photographed, drawn, and prepared for submission to the museum. That is the kind of site Hamoukar is. You dig a hole and things pour out, sort of like Nippur.

My plan was to get to the site about a month before anyone else and get the house up before the rest of the staff arrived. If all had worked as it might have, the house could have been finished in a month, at least enough so that we could have occupied part of it.

In order to get the basic construction done in a month, however, we had to have all the mudbricks made and ready for use by the time I arrived. In the previous year, I had signed a contract with a local man to have 30,000 mudbricks made in the early summer. But about a week before I left Chicago, I received an e-mail from my new co-director, Dr. Amr al-Azm, saying that the contract for bricks had not been carried to completion and that we had only about 3,000 bricks on-site. That number would do no more than one room, and the house was to be a big one, with nineteen rooms.

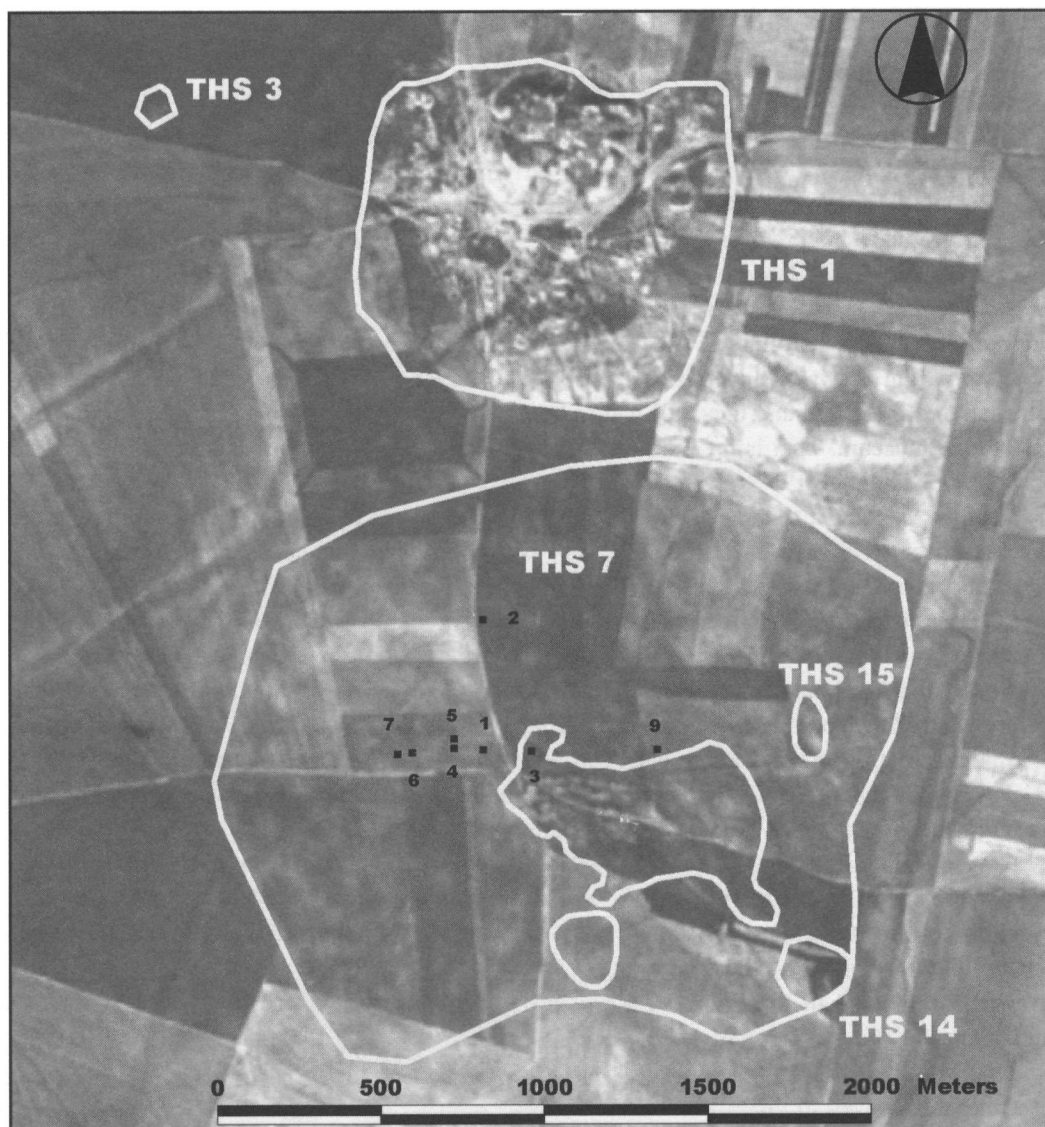
Having arrived in Damascus on 11 August 2000, I went to Hamoukar with Amr to check into the situation. The problem with the bricks had arisen mainly as a result of the shift from the previous co-director, Muhammad Maktash, to Dr. Amr. The brickmaker thought that the previous co-director had to be there to oversee the making of the bricks, and when he did not appear, he stopped working.

Amr and I stayed in the village for a couple of days, in the house of a man who works with us. Here, rather than the break from the rest of the world that used to come during a stay in a Middle Eastern village, we had unrelenting access to CNN, BBC, and dozens of other "news" outfits through the satellite dish that stood outside the door. You just can't escape anymore. How soon will our workmen be sort-of working while they talk into cell phones?



Map showing Hamoukar in northeast corner of Syria

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*Satellite photograph showing Hamoukar, southern extension, and pits mentioned in text*

For three days, we drove around the countryside seeking bricks. Eventually, we were directed to a village about 70 km south of Hamoukar, where the people do nothing but make mudbricks. Their houses sit on a peninsula in the middle of an ever-widening hole. After some drinking of tea and much negotiating, we settled on a price, and our project became a bonanza for that village for the next month. We bought up 10,000 bricks that were already made and had been curing in the sun for a week and arranged for them to be transported to Hamoukar so that the builder could begin work. From then on, as fast as the villagers could make bricks and let them dry a week, we would haul them away.

The building of the house was very instructive for someone who digs up very similar ancient constructions made of unbaked bricks. Watching the mason, Ali, work with his crew of seven men was a lesson in simplicity and sophistication. Although he has little formal schooling, Ali is a whiz at mathematics and geometry. Throughout the work, his basic tools were string, a long



tape, a hatchet, and a level. I had a plan, but all he needed to know was how we wanted the building to be oriented and where the ends of one outer wall were to be located. He then needed to know where the other two outer corners were to be and proceeded to lay out, with a string and a tape, a perfect rectangle. He then spent about three days laying down the bottommost course of bricks throughout the entire house, getting me to indicate where the partition walls were to be. Later, he asked me to show him where the doors were. All the doorways were indicated by removing bricks and piling them up at either jamb. By counting the number of bricks in the bottom course and multiplying that figure by the number of courses high, he could estimate the total number of bricks needed, which came to almost 50,000.

The walls of the house went up very fast, with a minimum of a thousand bricks laid each day by each mason and his team of four helpers. One man mixed the dirt, straw, and water for the mortar. Another carried the mortar to the mason. Two others carried bricks, which were placed very close to the wall that was being built. We had already hired a front-end loader for a day to dump huge piles of dirt inside the building site, and we brought water in hoses from a tanker wagon directly to the piles to make the mortar.

Ali worked with another mason and crew in order to get the work done faster, but we had no hope of finishing by the time the digging team arrived. In fact, we were still rushing to get the roof on by the end of the season, 30 October. Oddly enough, the roof was not the mason's responsibility. Once he had positioned the beams within the top course of the wall, another crew of men from the village was contracted to lay down the reed mats, straw, and clay that completed the roof. They also applied the mud plaster on the inner and outer walls.

With the house still not ready, we needed a place for the team to stay for the season. We did not want to make the long commute from the nearest town, as we had in the first season. So, after a lot of negotiation, we rented a house in the village on the mound. A village house is actually several buildings. Our house had a main building of four rooms, in which most of the team lived, ate, and worked. There was also another building with a kitchen and one bedroom, where



*Expedition house being built. Hamoukar*

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*Neo-Assyrian level, one of several pavements. Area C, Hamoukar*

the cook and his assistant lived. A separate, more elaborately appointed, one-room building had been the guest house. This entertainment room had green-painted walls and shocking pink drapes. It also had an air conditioner and a sink. Here, we decided to put the computers, because of the air conditioner, and also had two of the men sleep there. As it turned out, about as much of the computer work was done on the big table in the main building as was done in the House of Pink Drapes.

At the most crowded, seven women occupied one long room and three men occupied a small one. I took a room to myself, along with equipment, the photographic setup, and the registered objects. Early in the season, the crowding was not so extreme because most of the staff slept outdoors, the women on a platform that came with the house and the men on beds in various locations. But in mid-September, as the nights got colder, everyone shifted back into the house. Throughout the season, everyone suffered from excessive dog barking. Dozens of dogs would get into howling matches without reason, at any time of night. Our new house is positioned strategically as far away from other houses as we can get it, and I have no intention of having pets.

When I rented the house, there were only five working lights and two outlets in the entire set of buildings. We would need a lot more outlets to power the computers, battery chargers, lights, and other equipment. Before we could occupy the house, we put in a lot of plugs, lights, and ceiling fans. The fans we took over to the new house. As it turned out, the electricity coming to the house was very weak and we often blew fuses, especially when someone wanted to have a hot shower and had the electric water heater plugged in. The weakness of the electricity might have had something to do with the fact that wires led out of our house into two other houses. This was not wiring to any code. There was just a plastic-coated electric line running from a

junction, out a window, and onto the ground, where a shallow trench had been dug to take the wire and then filled in. Anyone digging in the wrong spot might have had a surprise.

Although there was a shower room in the main building, complete with water heater, the turn-off valves were broken. In the kitchen, there was no sink and no source of water. So we put in the necessary plumbing. The toilet was typical for the village, being a tiny building at the edge of the yard. There was a concrete floor and an *à la Turque* kind of fixture, for which we hooked up a supply of water. Some of the staff found this facility to be crude, but compared to most toilets on digs, this was actually pretty posh. I even put opaque glass in the windows of the metal door.

Mahmoud Kattab, the Antiquities driver who had been with us in the previous year, proved to be absolutely superb at coming up with ingenious repairs and adaptations on the rented house. He also took on the detailed oversight of the building of the new house, as a natural adjunct of his role in bringing in truckloads of materials. Because he was watching over the house building, I could give attention to the excavations.

During the season, the digging was concentrated mainly on area C, at the northeastern corner of the site. Here, in the first season, we had found a Neo-Assyrian level above a building that we thought might be a temple of about 2300 BC. During the previous season, in a small pit, Carrie Hritz had exposed a corner with a niched buttress in it. Niched buttresses are normally associated with temples, and we assumed that we had found the corner of a courtyard, and that a doorway to the left might lead into a sanctuary. We intended to find out what this building was during the six weeks we had to dig.

We laid out six squares over the area, and Carrie and Salam Kuntur, from the Directorate of Antiquity, began the excavation with about thirty workmen. The Neo-Assyrian level turned out to be more substantial than we had thought. We exposed parts of several houses and found, in each of them, evidence of care in construction. There were numerous horizontal drains of baked brick in courtyards, laid down within pavements of two or more courses of mudbricks. Wells, lined partially with mudbricks, were also in the courts. Erosion has removed much of the living debris above the pavements, but in places we recovered hundreds of potsherds that allowed a dating to the seventh century BC. Making the excavation somewhat difficult were more than ten bell-shaped pits that had been cut from the top of the mound down into and below the Assyrian level. These pits are clearly recent, judging from Syrian and Iraqi coins of the 1970s found in them. The villagers remembered that these pits had been dug for the tempo-



*Neo Assyrian burial. Hamoukar*

## RESEARCH



*Post-Akkadian pot. Area C, Hamoukar*

rary storage of grain. There were also a few Neo-Assyrian pits of similar shape, probably for the same purpose. We encountered several Neo-Assyrian graves, the most important of which had two skeletons. One skeleton was lying on its back and was adorned with jewelry, even a toe ring. The other skeleton was laid on its right side, with its head on the first skeleton's shoulder. Thoughts that these were a man and wife were dispelled by the inclusion of weapons with both skeletons. The complete disintegration of both pelvises prevented us from determining the sex of the skeletons, but we assume that they were both male.

Because the Neo-Assyrian level proved to be more substantial than we anticipated, we had less time to investigate the third millennium building that we had found in the previous year. But Carrie Hritz was able to expose completely the space that we had thought was a courtyard. This turned out to be a small room that led into another small room. The feature that we had thought was a niched buttress in the corner of the room must now be understood to have been an altar. But rather than being a temple, the building now seems

more likely to have been a palace. That sounds paradoxical, but in fact makes sense. Palaces often have one-room shrines in them, usually with an altar in a corner. Such an arrangement of an altar in a corner is unusual in a temple, where altars are most often found centered on one wall of a sanctuary. On the evidence of the pottery found on the floors of the building, we would date this level to the Akkadian period, around 2300 BC.

There is a level between the Akkadian building and the Neo-Assyrian houses. Due to the dryness of the soil, the buildings of this level are difficult to define, but there are easily recognized small pits dug down from them into the Akkadian building. In the pits we found numerous whole and broken pottery vessels that we date to the time just after the Akkadian period, i.e., to about 2100 BC. This material, and numerous related sherds found scattered on the surface of Hamoukar, are important because they prove that the site was still being occupied for quite some time after the fall of the Akkadian Empire. This evidence contradicts a recent theory that as a result of a volcanic eruption somewhere in the Near East, or a meteorite strike, or a shift in weather patterns, northern Syria was completely abandoned at the end of the Akkadian period. Clearly our site was not, nor were a number of others.

In the coming season, we will excavate further in area C, recording and removing the Neo-Assyrian level in preparation for greater exposure of the third-millennium buildings.

We also carried out another set of excavations during the season, initially under the guidance of Tony J. Wilkinson, Colleen Coyle, and Mark Altaweel. A set of seven pits were dug in the area that we call the southern extension. This area is a huge, low expanse with sherds scattered over more than 250 hectares. The pottery indicates an early fourth-millennium date, and if the entire extension had been occupied at that time, it would have been the earliest city in existence. As remarkable as Hamoukar was later in the fourth millennium, when the high mound was an early city of about 15 hectares, we had to assume that the scatter of sherds over the huge southern extension could not be evidence of an even earlier city. Such a development would be just too early to contemplate. We sank the pits to test the nature of the occupation there. In a few of

the pits, we did find a wall or two of mudbricks, but usually there was only ashy debris. Our preliminary conclusion is that the extension was the site of annual camps of semi-nomadic peoples who were in the area for part of the year but went up into the Turkish mountains for the warmer months. We need to expand operations in this area to explore these notions in a later season.

While the digging continued, we also carried on the surface reconnaissance around the site. Jason Ur, Lamy Khalidi, and Carlo Colantoni located more than fifty sites, usually of very small size, within a 5 km radius from the edges of Hamoukar. There are only seven or eight mounds visible in that area; the rest of the sites are low and show up on satellite images as white spots in fields. The survey team would go to the places that appeared that way and would almost invariably find sherds that marked a site. What is interesting is that in periods when Hamoukar was not occupied, these neighboring sites came into existence. We have an assortment of surrounding sites, from the prehistoric Hassuna, Halaf, and Ubaid periods through the Islamic. Often, sites are located along depressed lines that sometimes can be seen on the ground but are extremely obvious on the satellite images. These are “hollow ways” or ancient roads that were made by centuries of human and animal feet plus wheeled vehicles passing along them. Hamoukar is clearly the center of a number of radiating roads, some of which are segments of long-distance routes.

Another set of studies was being carried out during the season. Dr. Amr al-Azm continued to investigate the ecology of the site and area, mainly through recovering ancient burned seeds from debris from the excavations. He was assisted in this work by Affamia Kassab. Dr. Amr also continued the ethnographic analysis of the village, having another Directorate General member, Imad Mousa, map all the houses, animal pens, and enclosures.

While studies were being conducted on the site, there was also very valuable work being done inside the house. Wurud Ibrahim, from the Department of Antiquities, spent most of the season conserving artifacts and teaching our pot-washer Ahmed to mend pottery. Betsy Kremers photographed all the small objects from the previous season as well as all the objects from the current campaign.

For two weeks, we had a film crew on the site. Bryan Boyer Associates, represented by Kathy Anderson, with a cameraman and a sound man, came to videotape our work and the archaeological contexts in which we had found the important information on early complex societies. They also took background footage in Damascus, Palmyra, Aleppo, and at sites related to Hamoukar. In order to have them do the work, we had to remove the backfill dirt that we had put in areas A and B at the end of the previous season. We found the areas to be in great shape, with our tags still marking floors in the baulks. We had to clean up some details so they would show up well in the video. After a couple of days of shooting, we then filled it all back in again. We will be reopening the areas in the coming season. Unfortunately, for visitors who come to see what we have done, there is not a lot to view — just piles of dirt in what were clearly squares.

I wish to acknowledge the financial support of numerous members of the Oriental Institute, who have become Friends of Hamoukar. Two of them, Neil and Diana King, came for a visit, having driven across Turkey and down into Aleppo, then across the northern stretch of Syria. After we occupy our new house in the fall of 2001, we will be ready to give a real welcome to anyone who makes it to our part of Syria. We should be able to squeeze in a fair number of guests for the night, and we hope that we can offer the cuisine of one of those great cooks who make eating in homes and some restaurants in Qamishli and other nearby towns a pleasure.

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**JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT****Robert J. and Linda S. Braidwood**

Aslı Özdoğan had thought to begin work again at Çayönü, but found this season she once more had to be at the early site near Urfa that is being excavated by the five female instructors of the University of Istanbul Prehistory Department.

Research continues on the Çayönü chipped-stone artifacts under the supervision of Isabella Caneva and her Italian co-workers. The Italians can only come for two short seasons each year, but the two Turkish graduate students, Güner Coşkunsu and Çiler Altınbilek are making steady progress on the material. The Prehistoric Project helps this research by supplying modest stipends for the Turkish students.

The study of the animal bones also proceeds under the direction of Hitomi Hongo who comes to Istanbul three or four times a year from her institute in Japan. Richard Meadow also checks the study on his yearly trip to Asia. Gülçin Ilgezdi and Banu Öksüz have made great progress and also received their masters degrees (on red deer and cattle, respectively) from the University of Istanbul. Hitomi and Richard are eager for the girls to receive doctorates abroad, but this unfortunately does not seem feasible from the standpoint of finances and language.

In closing, our many thanks go to all the friends of the Prehistoric Project for their continued support and interest.

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**MIDDLE EGYPTIAN TEXT EDITIONS FOR ONLINE RESEARCH****Janet H. Johnson**

METEOR (Middle Egyptian Text Editions for Online Research) is the acronym given to the annotated Middle Egyptian readingbook project which is sponsored as part of a Mellon Foundation grant to a consortium of Universities for Less Commonly Taught Languages. The Readingbook Project aims to produce an annotated, interactive readingbook for students of classical Middle Egyptian. A selection of texts representing the many genres of preserved Middle Egyptian materials are being entered into the computer, together with grammatical and lexical analyses. Students will be able to select a text and work through the text, sentence by sentence, practicing reading the hieroglyphs and transliterating and translating the text. A click of a button will bring help with reading signs, understanding grammar, or finding vocabulary. Extensive graphics will illustrate Egypt, the areas where individual texts were discovered, items mentioned in the texts, and, to the extent possible, the actual individuals mentioned in the texts being read. The readingbook is intended to serve as a classroom aid, but it should also be possible for individuals to use it as a stand-alone teaching aid in learning, or reviewing, Middle Egyptian. It may eventually be published as a CD-ROM, but it is currently being delivered over the Internet using the World Wide Web.

For the last two years, students Harold Hays and Nghiem Thai, using transliterations, translations, and grammatical analysis provided by Jan Johnson, have worked closely with computer programmer Sandra Schloen as she developed an elegant interface for inputting data, including

hieroglyphs. Three texts, two short and one quite long, have now been completely entered. During this year, Schloen has begun work on the user interface, designing an extremely attractive and inviting opening screen where students can select the text with which they wish to work. The screens on which the students can practice or test their reading (transliteration and translation) of the Egyptian texts are very clear and easy to use, with extensive potential links to help in reading and understanding the ancient documents. Since most of the problems involved in data-entry have now been resolved, this summer (2001) sees a data-entry push; seven graduate students are entering transliterations, translations, and hieroglyphs for seven different texts (a narrative story, a didactic "instruction," hymns to the king, a formal royal stele recording a great Egyptian military victory, a legal transfer of property, a private stele, and private graffiti left in a stone quarry). In addition, we had a meeting with our University of Michigan collaborators Janet Richards and Terry Wilfong, who will begin data-entry on a set of private stele from the site of Abydos, where Richards has been excavating for several years. In addition, Michael Berger, a graduate student here in the Oriental Institute and the Manager of the Language Faculty Resource Center here on campus, has begun identifying appropriate graphics and other supplementary materials which will help put the individual texts into chronological, geographical, historical, and cultural contexts. John Sanders, a geographer who is Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Lab, will prepare a series of maps for inclusion in the site/program.

A preliminary demonstration of the readingbook, as a work in progress, was provided to the Visiting Committee of the Oriental Institute in May 2001. An outside review committee of established scholars of Middle Egyptian will meet in October 2001 to review the project and provide comments and suggestions. A further demonstration, again as a work in progress, will be given at the Open House sponsored by the Division of the Humanities at the end of October. It is hoped that classroom testing of the readingbook can begin during the 2001/02 academic year.

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## NIPPUR

### McGuire Gibson

For a short time each spring, small flowers bloom on the mound of Nippur. In years with exceptional amounts of winter rain, the coverage is much more noticeable. This was one of those years. But even with the rains, which finally broke a drought which has gripped the country since 1998, there will be almost no wheat and barley in the area this year. The necessary irrigation water is coming down the canal only two days a week, and that is not enough to raise a crop. The cause of the problem is the filling of several dams on both the Euphrates and Tigris in Turkey. The last time water was in such short supply was in the early 1970s, when the Tabqa Dam was being filled in Syria. At that time, the Iraqi government had to evacuate about twenty thousand people who lived on the canal south of Nippur and send them to a rain-fed farming area northeast of Baghdad. They were able to return a few years later, after the linking of the Tigris and Euphrates systems by means of a giant canal above Baghdad. With this connection, as long as the Tigris had water, the Euphrates canals can easily supply most of the water for agriculture in the south. But now that Turkey is building several dams on the Tigris as well as the Euphrates,

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Iraq's supply of water and its continued existence as an irrigation-based agricultural country is threatened. The most drastic effect of the situation has been on the marshes of southern Iraq.

The marshes were not only beautiful and full of fish, turtles, and migrating birds, but also the home of the Madan, who have continued a way of life based on reeds that had its beginnings in prehistory. As a United Nations (UN) report recently made clear, the marshes are essentially gone, due to a combination of the new dams and increased irrigation in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. Newspaper articles and BBC reports, inspired by the UN report, ignored most of the findings and put the blame on Saddam Hussein for draining the marshes so that it is impossible for dissidents to find refuge. But such deliberate action has played a very small part in the loss of one of the world's greatest wetlands. All through the 1970s and 1980s, we at Nippur witnessed the gradual shrinking of the marshes, as more and more water was diverted upstream. The last time members of the Nippur team went to visit the marshes, in 1989, they reported a surreal landscape of boats lying in desert, and even the town of Chibayesh, where tourists went to experience the marshes, was miles from the water.

Since the Gulf War, there have been major projects aimed at bringing Babylonia back under cultivation, and each new field takes more water, but these projects are, themselves, denied water that is being consumed upstream. And every dam that is finished creates a large reservoir that loses water to evaporation at a tremendous rate. The international tensions over the two rivers is only one example of the increasing crisis in global water supply. The logical thing to happen would be an agreement among the three countries, Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, to share the water on a fair basis. But there are power politics at work here, and nothing is strictly logical.

The growth and decline of irrigation, as well as the growth and decline of the marshes, are part of a process that we can trace to antiquity. We, at Nippur, began to appreciate the fragility of the ecological system in southern Iraq when we initiated environmental studies in the 1970s.



*Early Dynastic (c. 2600 BC) Administrative building (palace) excavated by Iraqi Department of Antiquities at Umm al-Aqarib*



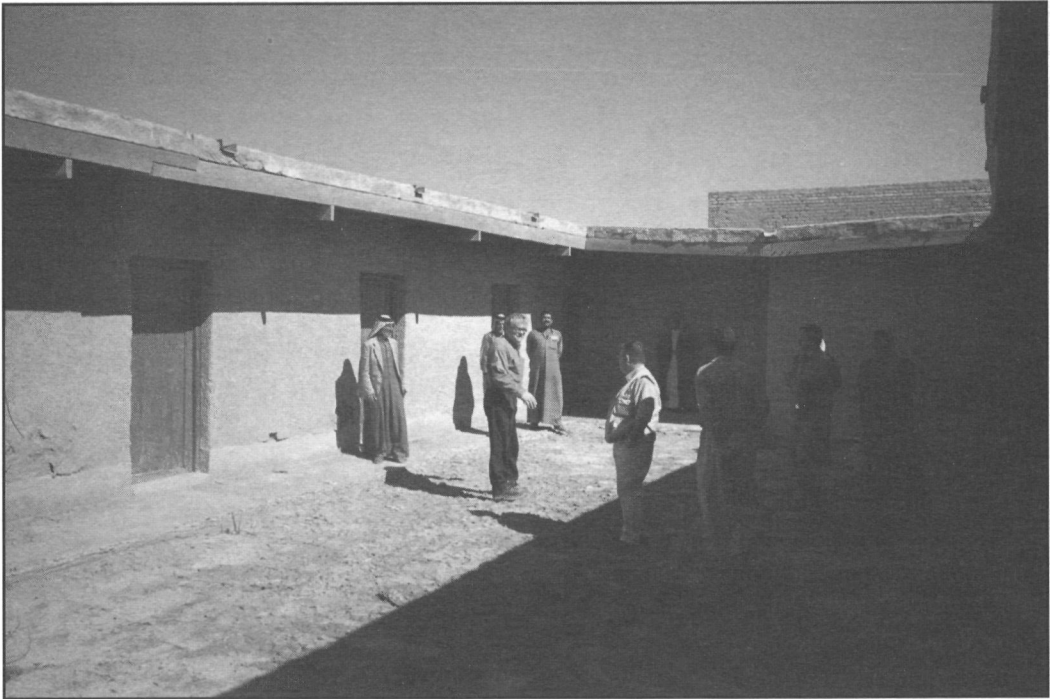


*Expedition house at Nippur, damaged portion*

We knew that the desert had existed since the decay of the Abbasid state in the thirteenth century AD, but we assumed that before this time the areas under dune had been cultivated continuously, forming the basis for what Bob Adams has called the Heartland of Cities. But the situation was not as simple as that. When Nippur was first excavated in the 1890s by the University of Pennsylvania, it was surrounded by a marsh, with fields and desert some distance away. By the time Penn left in 1900 the marsh had dried up, and there was an open desert, without dunes in sight. During the 1920s, new irrigation ditches brought cultivation to the area, but by 1948, when Chicago arrived to begin work, Nippur was overrun on the eastern side by a massive dune belt. But during the 1980s, the dunes began to recede and to dwindle rapidly. Clearly, we were witnessing an intricate interaction of natural and human forces.

Our excavations in the early 1970s made us aware that there were similar fluctuations between cultivation and desert in ancient history. We found Kassite (c. 1350 BC) buildings resting directly on Old Babylonian (c. 1750) ones, and we began to relate that fact to sharp breaks in the pottery sequence and to the well-know, but unappreciated break in dated cuneiform tablets, with nothing written at the site between the eighteenth and the fourteenth centuries. We suggested that there was an abandonment of the city during that time. That was a pretty radical suggestion at the time, but parallel work by the Belgian Expedition at Tell ed-Deir, with whom we have been collaborating, resulted in the same conclusion. In addition, at Nippur, we could see that there was yet another break after the Kassite period, from about 1200 to at least 900 BC. Then we found in the excavation trenches major sand deposits marking both of the abandonments.

Although, for now, we are barred by the embargo from working in Iraq, we can carry out ecological research with the aid of satellite images. We can interpret what shows up on the images in light of knowledge of the landscape gained through surface survey done by Adams and others, including myself and Tony J. Wilkinson. Carrie Hritz, a graduate student working toward a doctorate, has been manipulating images that were taken by Corona satellites between 1966



*Expedition house at Nippur, undamaged portion*

and 1972 and Spot satellites of much more recent date. Those images, that look like black and white photographs taken from the air, can be overlaid with the standard maps of southern Iraq done in the 1920s and the survey maps of Adams. Concentrating on the area between Nippur and Babylon, Carrie can identify sites that were located by the surveys, but she can also locate many more that were missed by the surveys or are in areas where no survey took place. She has started to separate the different lines of ancient riverbeds and canals, some of which are still visible from the air, although many are buried under the silt. A very important tool for the work is a satellite-derived set of data that shows the details of the terrain, the lower and higher elevations. In a landscape that looks almost flat to the naked eye, there are, in fact, minor differences that we can see when the terrain grid is laid over the Corona and Spot images. This part of the work will allow us to see buried levees of ancient courses of the rivers and canals. A preliminary report on the project was given by Carrie to a meeting at the Argonne National Laboratory in the spring. I should mention that in this kind of investigation, we are also collaborating with the Belgian Expedition, and Carrie went to Ghent last November to be trained in their techniques of analysis.

Although the Iraqis have been willing to have us back since at least 1993, we cannot resume research at Nippur until the United Nations lifts its embargo. I have been able to visit the site and can report that, although our expedition house was partially burned in a tribal dispute in 1994, as of March there was no illicit digging there. That is certainly not the case for many other sites, especially in the south, where dozens of ancient Sumerian cities like Lagash, Larsa, Zabalam, and Umma have been looted very systematically. A country that used to have virtually no illegal digging and smuggling of antiquities has become a major source for the international antiquities market.



***Iraqi Department of Antiquity excavation of huge Ur III (c. 2100 BC) temple/palace complex at Umma***

Because of the embargo, the Directorate of Antiquities did not have the money to retain its academic staff, and it even had to lay off hundreds of guards who have kept Iraq relatively free of illicit digging. The tremendous increase in prices for all antiquities during the past twenty years has been especially marked in Mesopotamian artifacts. Because of the escalating prices, thousands of cuneiform tablets, cylinder seals, and other objects have flooded the international antiquities market. What started as minor digging by people looking for something that could be sold to feed their families has become a well-orchestrated operation, financed by people outside Iraq, and involving elaborate smuggling procedures. Hundreds of men are hired to dig on a site, while being guarded by others. The sites out in the desert are especially endangered, but even well-known tourist attractions near towns, such as Nineveh, Nimrud, and Babylon, have had thefts.

One site in particular, ancient Umma (modern Tell Jokha, about 50 km southeast of Nippur) was clearly being butchered, judging by the number of tablets from there that were showing up in London. When the magazine *Natural History* decided to do a feature on the damage to Iraq's antiquities, it sent a photographer to Iraq. She asked my advice on what to photograph, and I urged her to make a special effort to go to Umma. The Directorate of Antiquities did get her there, with a strong army escort. The damage shown in her photographs was dramatic, with one large area of more than two acres dug down more than 6 m. The Antiquities officials with her also took photographs and were able to use them to gain funding for a salvage operation. Working under extreme conditions, with heat, dust storms, lack of water, and the constant threat from illicit diggers who had to be chased off the sites by the army, the archaeologists have been working for two solid years at four sites — Umma, Umm al-Agarib, Tell Smid, and Bismaya (ancient Adab) — all of which are to the southeast of Nippur. One of the sites, Bismaya, was excavated in 1904/05 by Edgar James Banks for the University of Chicago. Bismaya has been badly dam-



***Huge pits left by illegal diggers at the site of Umma, southeast of Nippur***

aged, and the Directorate of Antiquities worked there for a few weeks, calling off the effort because of extreme sand storms. But at the other sites, they have made major exposures.

I was able to view their work when I was in Iraq in March for a conference on Five Millennia of Writing. At Umma, alongside the huge illegal holes, the archaeologists are exposing large buildings of the third millennium BC. More impressive, however, is a huge building with baked brick walls that feature niches and buttresses and a plan that seems to me to be a combination of temple and palace architecture. Dating to the Ur III period, when the kings were considered divine in their lifetimes, this building is probably similar in function to the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar, dug by the Oriental Institute in the 1930s. On another part of the site is a pottery-making complex, with potters' wheels still in place and kilns that are unusually well preserved.

Umm al-Aqarib, which is still unidentified by its ancient name, is the next town south of Umma, only a few kilometers distant. Here, a cemetery has been extensively damaged, but the new work by the archaeologists has exposed a palace of the Early Dynastic period (c. 2600 BC) and a very large temple complex centering on a high platform (early ziggurat). The temple is preserved to a height of 6 m and its walls are up to 3 m thick. The plan is very unusual. A picture of the temple was featured in a *Chicago Tribune* report (25 March) by Hugh Delios. The finds at this site and Umma will rewrite the history of Sumerian architecture.

There is a more academic report, accompanied by a cover photograph, in the 5 July issue of *Science*. Here, Andrew Lawlor, who attended the conference and visited the sites with us, details the damage done to Mesopotamian archaeology during the embargo and the importance of the new salvage operations.

The obvious need for the resumption of scholarly investigations in Iraq has already led several of the foreign expeditions to resume digging. An Austrian team has been working since the early 1990s, and the Italians returned in a small way, doing restoration work at Hatra. But now the Germans are working at Assur and Uruk, and the French will begin this year on two sites,



*Part of Early Dynastic (c. 2600 BC) temple complex at Umm al-Agareb, dug by Iraqi Department of Antiquities*

one in the north of Iraq, the other in the south. A Japanese team resumed working at Kish last year. Other teams are planning to return. The British and US expeditions probably will be the last to return, due to the position of our governments that the embargo does not exclude cultur and education. We hope for a change in that position and our return to Nippur some time soon.

I cannot end without saying, once again, that there is some progress on the finishing of reports on previous work. I know I have said before that some of the manuscripts are almost ready to hand over to the editorial office, but this time it looks more likely. Augusta McMahon will be coming to Chicago for two weeks in July to go through her report on the Early Dynastic-Akkadian Transition, which deals with much that we did in the eighteenth and nineteenth seasons. This time, the book will be done.

If I could put aside two months to do nothing but work on the Umm al-Hafriyat report, I could finish it. This site, out in the desert east of Nippur, is currently being dug illegally and there is, I am told by a local driver, a lot of damage. That site is extraordinarily important because it was a pottery making center, with more than 400 pottery kilns visible on the surface. It dates from the fourth through first millennia BC. With my current involvement in Hamoukar, that dedicated two months looks a long way off. If the current flow of gifted students continues, I will have the necessary help to do this and other reports, and there will even be a couple of dissertations to come out of the work.

## PROJECT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YEMENI TERRACED AGRICULTURE

**Tony J. Wilkinson**

Having conducted five field seasons from 1994 to 1999 the Oriental Institute Dhamar Project has obtained a rather good general impression of the archaeology of the high intermontane plains of Yemen, so that it has now become necessary to shift gears. Consequently, the sixth season, from late January until April 2001, was intended to tackle more specific in-depth problems. This entailed undertaking more excavations, as well as elaborating certain issues that were clearly in need of further research.

Funding for the 2001 field season came from the National Geographic Society, the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, and the Oriental Institute. We are very grateful to all who have contributed support for the project over the years. Because as many as three teams were in the field at any one time, we had three representatives (Ali Sanabani, Ahmed Haidari, and Jamal al-Mukrid), all of whom are to be thanked for contributing enormously to the success of fieldwork. We particularly wish to thank Ali Sanabani, Director of the Dhamar Office of the Department of Antiquities for lending his help and advice at every stage of fieldwork as well as our driver Abdullah Masa'udi who was superb in his capacity as local liaison officer. Considerable gratitude must especially go to officials of the General Organization of Antiquities and Museums, especially Dr. Yusuf Abdullah, and to Ahmed Shemsan, for help and advice before and during the season. Special thanks must also go to my colleague Christopher Edens, Ph.D., who directed the excavations and who provided superb administrative services as director of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies in San'a.



*Figure 1. Water-gathering cistern within major Himyarite site of Masna'at Maryah*

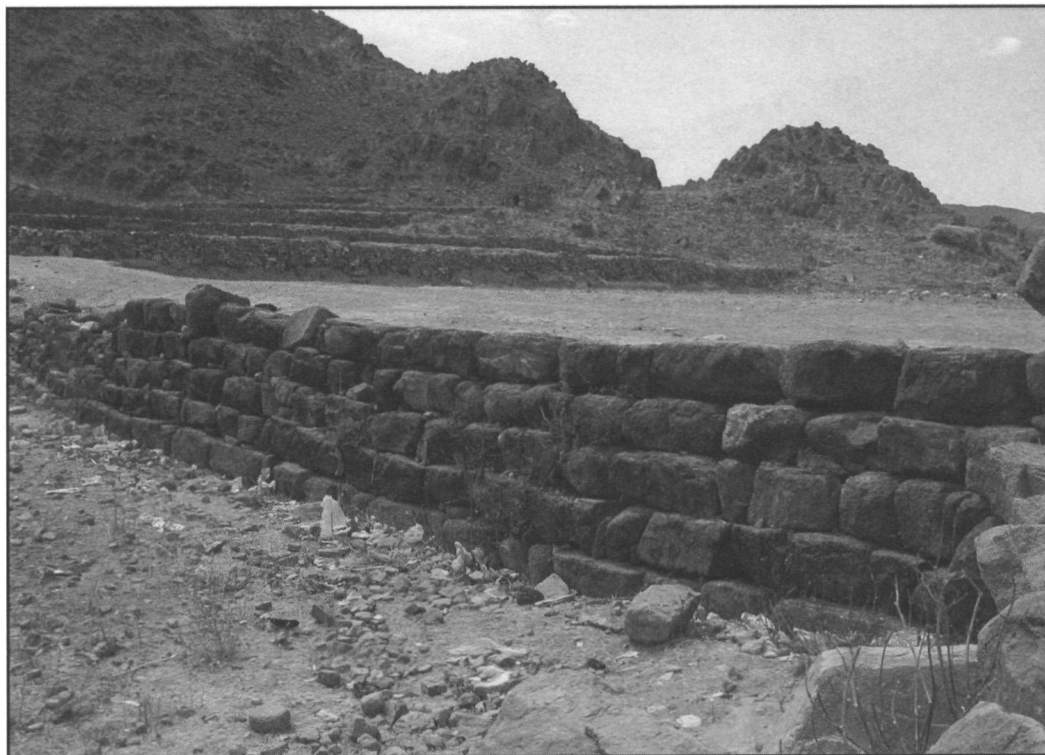


**Figure 2. Aliyah (Site DS 163), Himyarite site developed on rocky slopes overlooking valley of Wadi Shalalah**

This year excavation of key archaeological sites was undertaken by Christopher Edens and Krista Lewis. Krista, an advanced graduate student in the University of Chicago Department of Anthropology, is continuing our program by excavating two Himyarite sites and undertaking archaeological surveys as part of her dissertation on practices of Yemeni food production and consumption. Archaeological survey was also made much more effective by the inclusion of a prehistorian — Bakiye Yukmen — with the 2001 field team. In addition Joseph Daniels, graduate student at the University of Chicago, is advancing our epigraphic knowledge by recording inscriptions and rock art within their landscape context. Too often studies of both rock art and informal inscriptions on rock faces have neglected the landscape context, which is regrettable because it seems that inscriptions, rather than being random jottings or graffiti, often relate to specific sanctified or holy places. Alternatively, others appear to occur on places of special significance, either land boundaries or alongside important routeways. Although this epigraphic work is in its early stages, it promises to provide us with fundamental information on the development of Semitic languages and religion in highland Arabia. Brian Pittman, graduate student at Cambridge University, is also tackling the landscape by attempting to unravel some of the more enigmatic aspects of environmental change, specifically with respect to the history of pastoral cultivation and terraced agriculture.

During the 2001 field season three sites were excavated: first Hammat al-Qa (DS 101) was excavated for three days. Unfortunately, owing to the political situation around the time of the local elections, excavations had to be discontinued. After this, a small part of a large, apparently prehistoric, site (Hayd al-Sawad: DS 324) to the north of Dhamar was excavated under the direction of Christopher Edens with the assistance of Lamya Khalidi and Jamal al-Mukrid. The site, which had been partly destroyed by quarrying, has produced pottery and lithics, as well as a range of ancient plant foods in the form of carbonized plants remains. This large (c. 3 ha) site

## RESEARCH



**Figure 3.** *Cross-valley wall or dam at Qifl al-Shalalah. Photograph by Joseph Daniels*

produced two radiocarbon dates in the range 2500–2870 BC, which makes it the earliest pottery-producing site on the high plains of Yemen. Finally, Jabubat Jaruf (DS 269), a Bronze Age site near Khirbet Afiq to the southeast of Dhamar, a site that has been partly destroyed by bulldozing activity, was excavated. Jabubat al-Jaruf provided an unusually deep sequence of at least 2 m of stratified archaeological deposits. Because these strata appear to form several superimposed phases many of which contain charcoal, they promise to provide us with a much needed radiocarbon-dated stratigraphic sequence for the Bronze Age of highland Yemen.

In 2001 a significant part of the excavation effort was devoted to the retrieval of carbonized plants remains. These are grains of cereals or other plant foods that have been turned to charcoal by burning. They provide evidence of the ancient agricultural economy as well as of the foods that were grown and were eaten by either the inhabitants or their animals. Very little is known about the history of Yemeni food prior to the Islamic period because most evidence of early plants came in the form of seed impressions in pottery. By using a specially constructed machine that processes the soil and allows the charred plant remains to float into a sieve (flotation), it is possible to process large quantities of soil rapidly and to retrieve much larger quantities of plant remains than is possible by hand flotation. This work, undertaken by Heidi Ekstrom, has so far produced large quantities of charred plant remains: Bronze Age Hayd al-Sawad and Jabubat Jaruf have both yielded numerous examples of cereal grains including barley, wheat, as well as large legumes such as lentil, common pea, and possibly chick-pea.

Since its inception a primary aim of the Dhamar Project has been to determine the history of Yemeni terraced agriculture, specifically within the context of changes in the natural environment. It is now well attested that after an intensely cold and dry period known as the Late Glacial Maximum (around 18,000 years BC), atmospheric conditions heated up and the Indian Ocean monsoon strengthened so that more rainfall was precipitated over the southern part of the



## PROJECT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YEMENI TERRACED AGRICULTURE

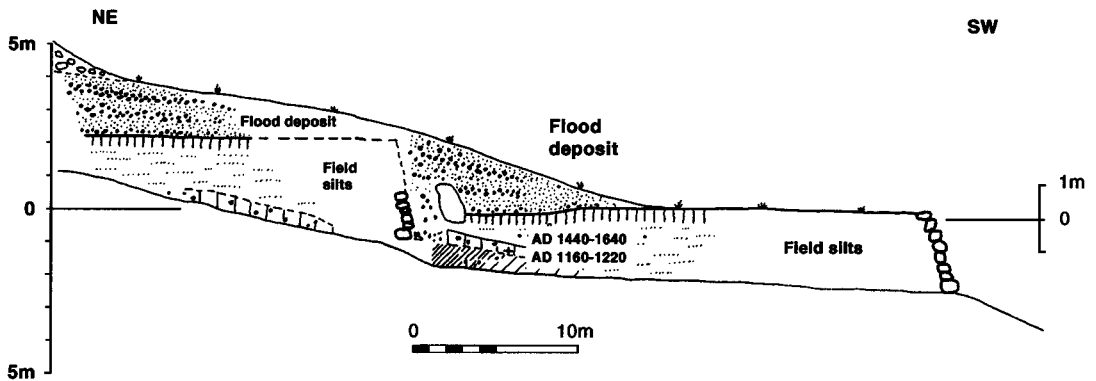


Figure 4. Section of two Islamic period terraced fields near Aliyah. Note massive gravel layer that accumulated after fields upstream collapsed and were eroded away

Arabian Peninsula. The work of the Dhamar Project is now showing that this change in atmospheric circulation resulted in the rapid development of lakes and marshes in areas that are now semiarid valleys. In 2001 we even managed to discover previously unsuspected ancient lake beds. For example, we were fortunate to be visiting a valley near Masna'at Mariyah at the time when an irrigation well was being excavated through a deep sequence of stratified layers. One of these layers was a gray brown silt crammed with the shells of freshwater mollusks that had evidently been living in a freshwater lake or marsh. A radiocarbon date from the mollusks fell in the range 10,150–9330 BC. This adds to the other dated lake sediments from the project that are helping define the early to mid-Holocene wet interval of Arabia.

This year Brian Pittman contributed to our overall environmental project by recording numerous sedimentary sections and by taking samples from the ancient buried soils. These included the now-famous Jahran Palaeosol, which dates back to the moist interval of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages. Brian's work should show how the environment has changed, and how humans have contributed to the degradation of the soil over the last 7,000–8,000 years. Major soil sections showing the effects of Neolithic communities on the landscape were recorded and sampled at Ghazwan (between Yarim and Dhamar), in the Qa Jahran near the large Bronze Age site of Hawagir (excavated in 1999), and in the area of Masna'at Mariyah to the west of Dhamar (fig. 1). Another aim of Brian Pittman's work is to show if the basins (*qa'*) remained as extensive areas of pasture after the Neolithic period lakes had dried up. By taking thin slices of artificially hardened chunks of soil (i.e., soil micromorphology), Brian should be able to demonstrate whether the soils had been disturbed by humans, if they formed marshes or pasture, or if they were under cultivation.

The highlands around Dhamar and Yarim are well known for their ancient Himyarite dams. This year, detailed surveys of irrigation systems were undertaken by Tony J. Wilkinson, K. Lewis, Ali Sanabani, Ahmed Haidari, and J. Daniels. The selected systems were located within the upper Wadi Shalalah in the region of the large Himyarite site of Aliyah (DS 163; fig. 2), and also around the Himyarite capital of Zafar. The latter area had been briefly investigated during the first (1994) field season, but it became clear that further studies were needed to enlarge the scope of the landscape context and to make corrections in the naming and location of dams.

In the Wadi Shalalah, the Himyarite irrigation systems are still sufficiently well preserved to be fixed within the memories of local people. Consequently survey in this delightful and verdant valley consisted of a combination of field mapping, collection of artifacts, and conversations

## RESEARCH

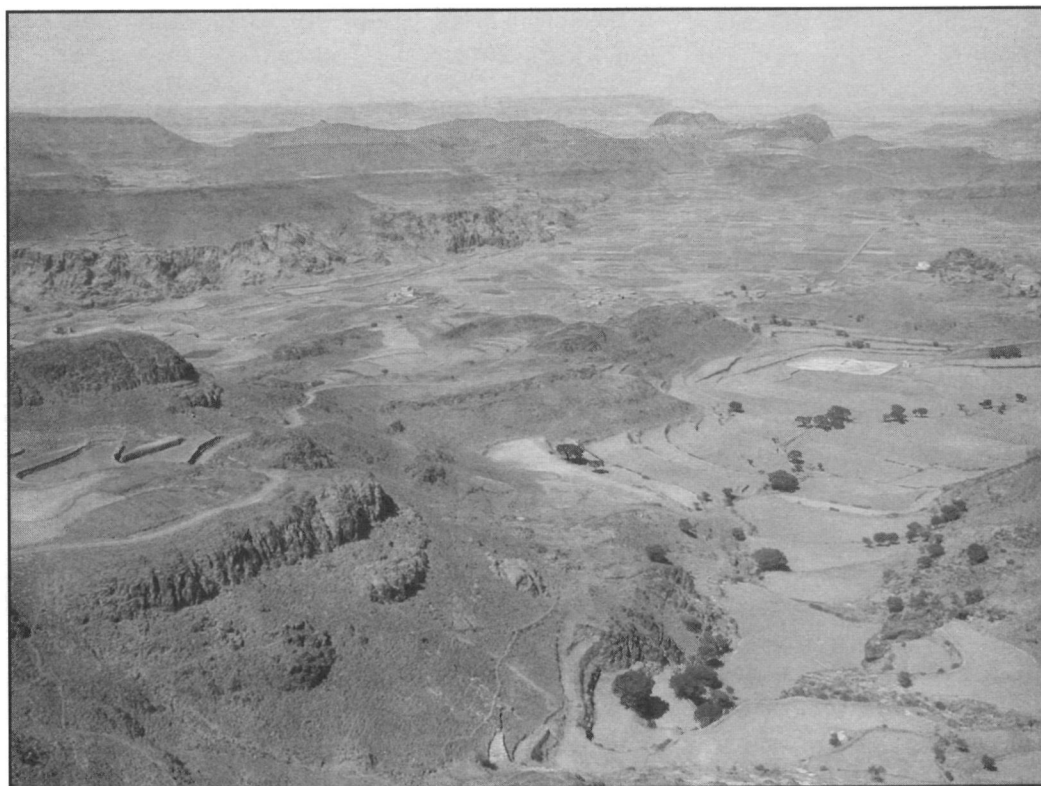


**Figure 5. Ancient stepped road running from Zafar to Marib near to where it crossed Wadi Shalalah. Photograph by Joseph Daniels**

with the inhabitants about their recollections of ancient irrigation features. The Shalalah irrigation systems consisted of three main elements: dams (*sedds*) which trapped and directed the water downstream to the areas to be irrigated; *harrachs*: monumental cross-valley walls that functioned, in part, to control the water and silt (usually) downstream from the dams (fig. 3), and irrigation channels which distributed the water away from the dams and across the irrigated areas. Each component of the irrigation system appears to have been named and many relict irrigation features even appear to retain their original Himyarite names. To the south of the Wadi Shalalah the valleys around the former Himyarite capital of Zafar are almost entirely stabilized by a complex system of dams and monumental terrace walls. We were able to discern the function of at least one monumental terrace because of the fortuitous presence of pits presumably dug by local people into the silts adjacent to the walls. These pits demonstrated that when the walls were constructed in the Himyarite period, they functioned as traps for silt and loam which evidently had accumulated within a relatively tranquil environment. It therefore seems that by constructing numerous large cross-valley walls the Himyarite builders were able to distribute the energies of the monsoonal rains and tame them so that destructive patterns of erosion were minimized. In contrast to the post-Himyarite terrace walls in the Wadi Shalalah (discussed below), these walls held, and therefore contributed, to the maintenance of a remarkably stable environment.

Our studies of terraced agriculture have continued this year and several sections show that when fields are abandoned, massive amounts of soil erosion can occur. A number of years ago the anthropologist Dan Varisco pointed out that the neglect and abandonment of Yemeni terraced fields could be catastrophic for the rural landscape. This is because when fields are aban-

## PROJECT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YEMENI TERRACED AGRICULTURE



*Figure 6. Part of route of ancient Marib-Zafar road looking north. Note in distance to right of center the road crossed Wadi Shalalah via major cross-valley wall. Photograph by Joseph Daniels*

done, the field surface becomes impermeable so that rainfall, rather than infiltrating into the plowed soil, runs off rapidly. As a result, runoff generated by storms can rip into the terraced fields, destroy the unmaintained terrace walls, thereby resulting in a cascade of erosion and sedimentation downslope. In 2001, historical examples of this process were recorded in at least two places. The best example was in a side valley of the Wadi Shalalah near the important Himyarite site of Aliyah (DS 163; fig. 2) where a beautiful (to me at least) sedimentary sequence was exposed in a deep gully through two large terraced fields (fig. 4). The fields themselves showed that fine eminently cultivable sediments had built up behind the terrace walls. Then, on top of these fine loams were more than 1 m of cobbles and coarse gravel that had been deposited presumably as a result of major floods coursing down the valley and dumping their debris onto the pre-existing terraced fields. Because radiocarbon dates place the initial phase of the fields within the medieval Islamic period (AD 1160–1220 and AD 1440–1640) it is now possible to discern the entire life cycle of a terraced field.

In the Himyarite period (first century BC to sixth century AD) the series of dams and monumental walls located a short distance up the Wadi Shalalah (discussed above) had supplied water for cultivation in the valley floor rather than in the side valleys. When this system went into terminal decay it seems that terraced fields were then constructed in the side valley under discussion. This appears to have been in the period AD 1160–1640, and slightly earlier. These terrace walls accumulated silt and loam as a result of annual flooding down the wadis. Then at some time in the last century or so terraced fields upstream must have collapsed, thereby unleashing massive inundations of debris onto the fields further downstream (fig. 4). Finally, continued

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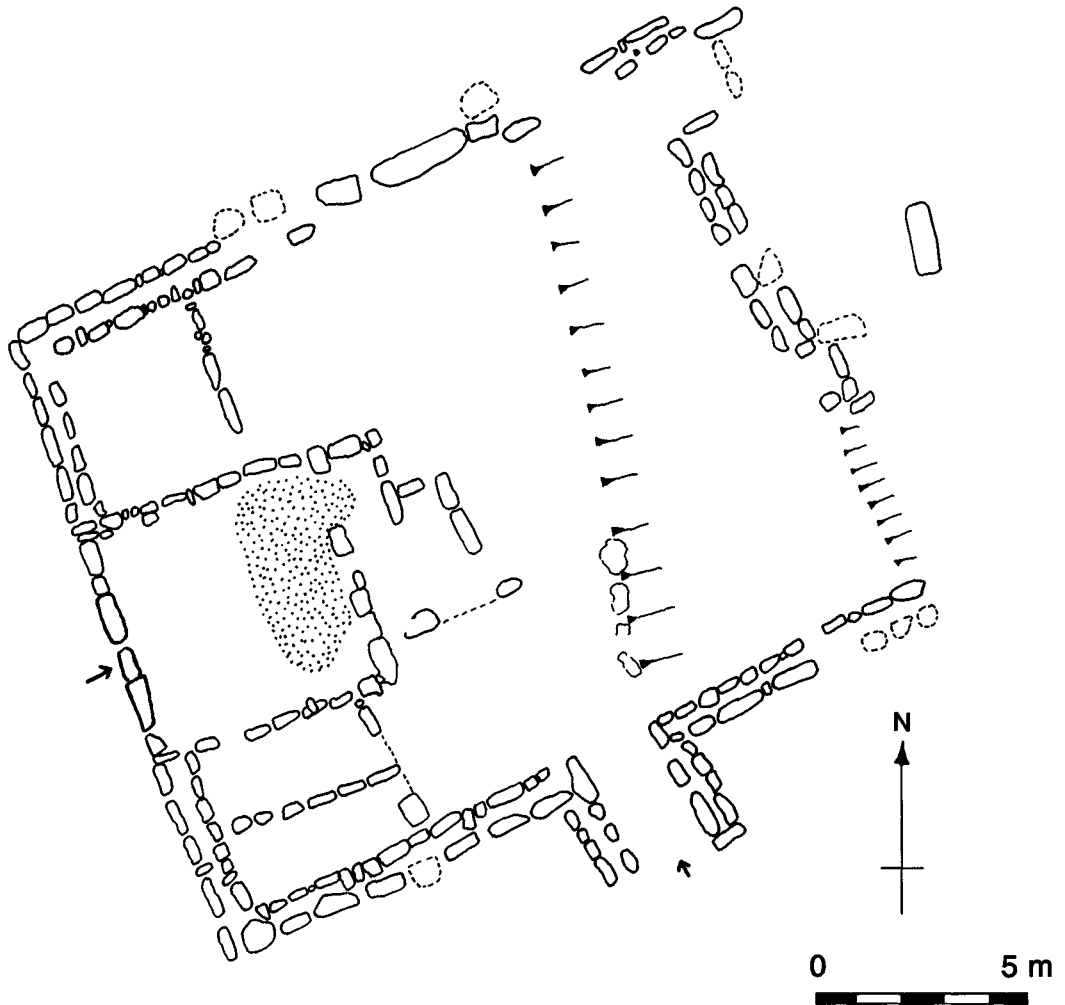


*Figure 7. Site of al-Aqirr from east*

high-energy floods resulted in the field terraces being incised down to the level of the present wadi floor.

Epigraphic studies of inscriptions associated with both irrigation systems and natural locations in the landscape are being undertaken by Joseph Daniels. Of particular interest are those inscriptions that have been incised on natural rock faces located on certain hills or mountaintops because these natural places might have had some religious significance during the Himyarite period or perhaps slightly earlier. For many years we have been aware that many important archaeological sites developed along ancient routeways, and in 2001 the survey team surveyed the ancient north-south routes from Yarim or Dhamar to San'a, and also investigated parts of what are thought to have been the Himyarite road between Marib and Zafar (figs. 5–6). The Dhamar-San'a road runs past and immediately east of the isolated hill of Hayd Bayan, which yielded a number of Himyarite inscriptions as well as a single isolated Himyarite building. Together this hill and the accompanying building appear to have had special significance in the landscape, perhaps having some sort of religious function. Similarly, what appears to have been a Qatabanian temple at the site of Miqta' near Shunadhib also lies on this ancient north-south route. A similar hill (Bhothan) near Sanaban had also been incised with numerous inscriptions and at least one of these implies that the hill had a religious function.

Additional important sites along the ancient Dhamar-San'a road include the 3–4 ha Bronze and Iron Age site of Kharabat al-Shani (DS 326) as well as al-Aqirr (DS 342; fig. 7), which lay astride the ancient road to the south of Risabar. The site al-Aqirr includes the remains of a building the plan of which suggests that it might have been a major Bronze Age public building that perhaps had an administrative function. This large building contrasts markedly with the typical Bronze Age buildings of other settlements investigated, which, as described in the 1999/2000 *Annual Report*, were mainly elongate structures of apparently exclusively domestic function. In contrast to the standard Bronze Age house, the al-Aqirr building consisted of a durable double



*Figure 8. Plan of main building at al-Aqirr*

wall 16 m north-south by 19 m east-west, which enclosed an area comprising a forecourt to the east and a group of rooms to the west (fig. 8). Centrally located within the rear range of rooms was a 6 m × 6 m room with smaller abutting chambers to the east as well as a range of other rooms built against the back wall. The enclosure was entered from the south via a monumental entrance or the rooms could be accessed by a second smaller entrance from the west. Pottery found on the surface suggests a Bronze Age date for this building and neighboring structures. Although the function of the main building can only be guessed, it is likely that it was probably used to control or watch over the movement of people and goods traveling along the main north-south route that went past the site.

In addition, the site of al-Aqirr also included the remains of well-constructed houses as well as a single large building constructed with what appears to be a pillared portico to the east. This could be interpreted as a temple, but little more can be said about this intriguing site until more detailed investigations have been carried out.

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**Figure 9. Ancient Himyarite road fossilized within modern landscape to east of Yarim. Photograph by Joseph Daniels**

This year the survey team consisted of the author, Krista Lewis, Ahmed Haidari, and Joseph Daniels, as well as a prehistorian (Bakiye Yukmen). One of our objectives was to trace evidence for Bronze Age sites into the moist highlands in the southern part of our survey region, which is in an area where such sites had been hitherto elusive. Very careful survey of mountain ridges in the Wadi Shalalah and Yarim areas enabled us to recover the remains of more prehistoric sites in this region, although all such sites were consistently small. These discoveries support the earlier observation that in the southern area of higher rainfall, prehistoric sites appear to be smaller and more dispersed than in the drier areas around and north of Dhamar.

In total, the 2001 field season recorded thirty-eight new sites (DS 323–360). The breakdown of sites according to period was as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>
Neolithic	0
Bronze Age	9
Iron Age	2
Iron Age/Himyarite*	7
Himyarite	6
Islamic	7

\* Strictly speaking, sites classified thus are Iron Age, but the presence of mainly Iron Age diagnostics, in addition to one or two Himyarite sherds, suggests that these sites may either be Late Iron Age in date or have both Iron Age and Himyarite periods present.

## TELL ES-SWEYHAT

Thomas A. Holland

## Remainder of Area I Trenches

A study of the material remains from the area I trenches that have not previously been studied or made ready for final publication is now completed and a preliminary report on the major results of that analysis is presented here. A previous preliminary report on the archaeological remains from trenches IA1 and IA2 (see figs. 1–2 for position) was presented in the 1998/99 *Annual Report* and is not discussed in this report; also, the material from the deep sounding in trench IC and from the shallow excavations in trench IB are included in the forthcoming Oriental Institute Publications final report on Sweyhat and is not repeated here. See the table below for the final periods of occupation on the site (periods A to K) and the phases of occupation in the area I trenches.

## Phases 1–6 in Trenches ID to IJ in Relation to Trenches IA1 to IC

<i>Tell es-Sweyhat</i> Periods	<i>Area I Trenches</i>										
	A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	F/G	G	H	J
<b>A</b> (Post Roman–Islamic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>B–A</b> (Gap in Occupation)											
<b>B</b> (Early and Late Roman) [AD 75–125 and 350–400]	2–4	2–4	2–4	10	1–2	6	6	6	6	2	2
<b>C–B</b> (Gap in Occupation)											
<b>C</b> (Early Hellenistic) [300–250 BC]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>D–C</b> (Gap in Occupation)											
<b>D</b> (Middle Bronze I)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>E–D</b> (Early–Middle Bronze)	—	—	—	9	—	5	5	5	5	1	1
<b>E</b> (Early Bronze IVb)	—	—	—	6–8	—	2–4	2–4	2–4	2–4	—	—
<b>F</b> (Early Bronze IVa)	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
<b>G</b> (Early Bronze III)	—	—	—	Gap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>H</b> (Early Bronze II)	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>I</b> (Letter Unused)											
<b>J</b> (Early Bronze I)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>K</b> (Late Chalcolithic)	—	—	—	1–2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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The 6.00 m deep sounding in trench IC revealed archaeological material dated to the Late Chalcolithic period, the Bronze Age, and the Roman period (see the 1999/2000 *Annual Report*, p. 71, fig. 2, for the position and depth of this trench on the southern slope of the central tell). The other area I trenches were excavated to varying depths of occupation, the phases of which are dated only to the later part of the Bronze Age and to the Roman period.

**Trench ID.** This “slit” trench, 1.00 × 5.00 m, was situated north-south at the northwestern corner of trench A1 (figs. 1–2) in order to investigate the remains of stone wall foundations protruding just above the surface of the mound in grid square J7. The remains of an east-west oriented stone wall with rubble was identified at the southern end of the trench in the upper phase 2 along with an irregular pattern of stones collapsed from this wall and other walls originally situated farther north (see plan, fig. 3). The remains of an earth floor that had traces of burning on it was discovered just below the stone rubble in the center of the trench, which was designated phase 1; excavation was not extended deeper. There were no artifacts associated with the lower phase 1 floor and phase 2 was mixed with both Bronze Age (fig. 25:1–3) and Roman period (fig. 28:14) pottery as well as a portion of a glass handle fragment from a bottle or jar (fig. 28:16).

**Trench IE.** This 2.00 × 5.00 m trench was situated north-south at the southwestern corner of trench IC with a 1.00 m baulk between it and trench IC (figs. 1–2) to further investigate the earlier Bronze Age occupation in area I that had been excavated in the small trench IC sounding. The trench was excavated to a depth of 2.20 m in the southern 2.00 m square portion of the trench (see photograph of the lowest phase 1, fig. 4, and the south section, fig. 5) and to a depth of only 1.00 m in its northern portion. The architectural remains in phase 1 consisted of a portion of a north-south mudbrick wall D and a libn oven near its western face (plan, fig. 6).

The phase 1 pottery assemblage (fig. 25:4–11) included small bowls and jars, larger bowls and storage-type jars, and cooking pots that correspond to phase 5 in trench IC, which is dated to Sweyhat period F (Early Bronze Age IVa, ca. 2300–2250 BC).

Phases 2–4 date to the Early Bronze Age IVb (ca. 2250–2100 BC). The phase 2 (plan, fig. 7) builders reutilized the mudbrick wall D and also constructed a stone working platform in the southwestern corner of the trench as well as a flagstone type of paving, laid with a circular edge, to the northwest of the platform. The pottery assemblage from phase 2 included small bowls and storage-type jars (fig. 24:12–14).

During phase 3 (plan, fig. 8) the eastern portion of the mudbrick wall D was reused for the last time; stone foundations for an east-west oriented wall were laid at the northern end of the mudbrick wall D and apparently formed the northeastern corner of a private dwelling or working room, which contained a ribbed collar-rim type of jar, a strainer bowl, and a lamp amongst its pottery assemblage (fig. 25:15–17).

Phase 4 contained no architectural remains although a pit (locus 1.9) partially cut into the phase 3 remains; the pit most likely dates to the very end of the Early Bronze IVb period which ushered in the destruction over much of the town and laid the transition from the Early Bronze Age into the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (Sweyhat period E–D, ca. 2100–1950 BC). The pottery assemblage included a small bowl, two storage-type jars, and a high pedestal-type base, which probably supported a deep bowl (fig. 25:18–21).

The latest two phases in trench IE, phases 5 and 6 (plan, fig. 9), consisted only of stone wall foundations for adjoining walls A and C in the northern end of the trench and wall B in the southern end of the trench. The Bronze Age pottery assemblages derived from the Roman building activities included small bowls, bowls, and jars in phase 5 (fig. 25:22–25) and small bowls, jars, and cooking pots in phase 6 (fig. 25:26–28); the Roman pottery from phase 5 consisted



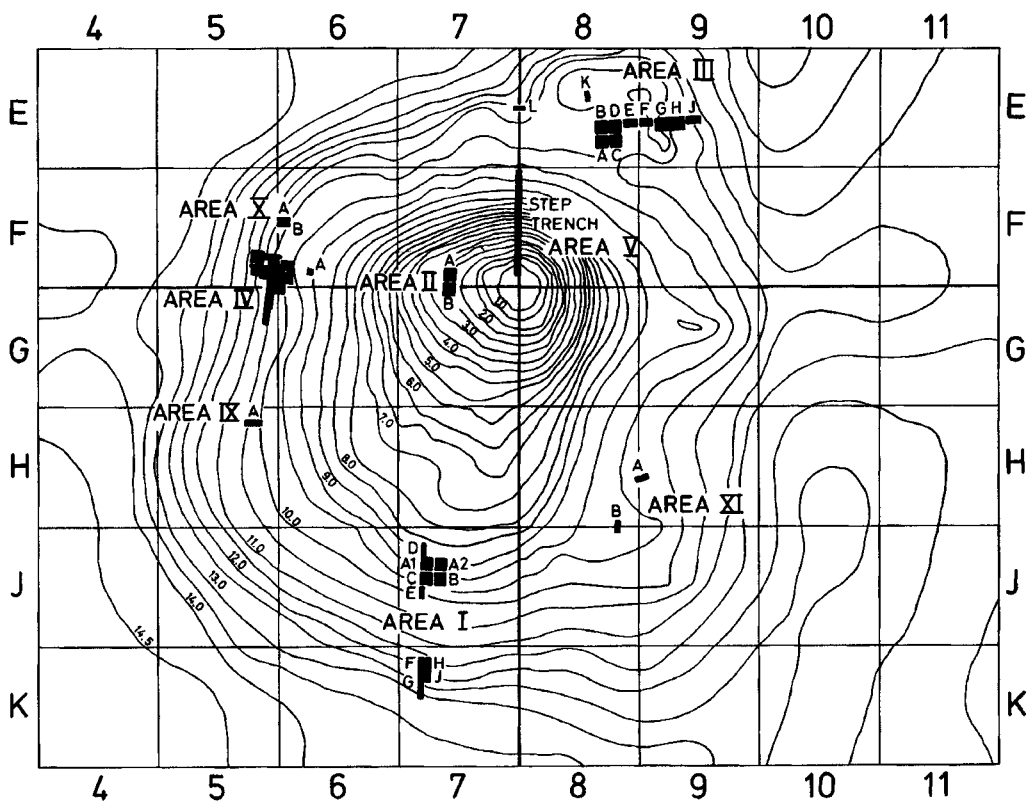


Figure 1. Contour plan of central mound, showing position of area I trenches (Grid squares, 50 m sq.). Tell es-Sweyhat

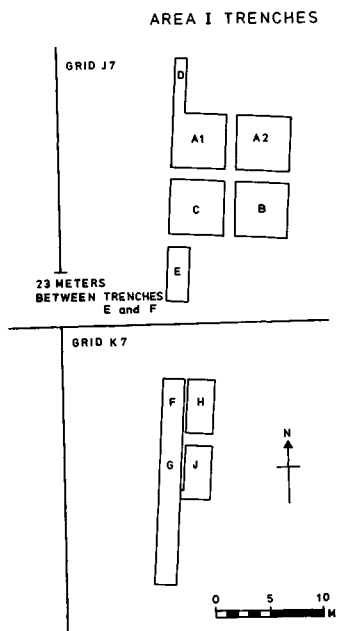


Figure 2. Enlarged plan of the area I trenches in grid squares J7 and K7. Tell es-Sweyhat

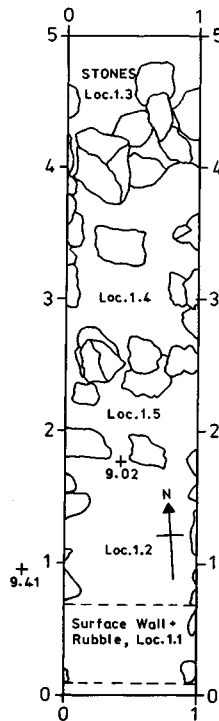


Figure 3. Plan of trench ID, phase 2. Tell es-Sweyhat



*Figure 4. Trench IE, phase 1 (photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat*

primarily of bowls and holemouth jars (fig. 28:5, 10–11) while the Roman pottery assemblage from phase 6 included fragments of bowls, jars, jugs, and a red brittle ware cooking pot (not illustrated here).

**Trench IF.** This trench was situated 23.00 m south of trench IE near the lowest edge of the main tell in grid square K7 (fig. 1) to determine how far south the Bronze Age occupation of the inner town extended. The trench initially measured 2.00 × 5.00 m but was eventually joined up with the northern end of trench IG, located to its south (fig. 2). As large stone wall foundations were encountered both in the southern third of the trench area (wall B) and on the northwestern side of the trench (wall A), deeper excavation was confined to the northeastern quadrant of the trench, which reached a depth of 2.25 m (see the west section, fig. 13; plan, fig. 14; and photographic view of the lowest level reached in phase 1, fig. 10).

The architectural features found in the narrow confines of the excavated portion of phase 1 included a stone paved area in the northeastern corner of the trench, which was associated with a stone-lined area to its south that sloped downwards at a forty-five degree angle; the depressed area was lined with large stones and might have served as some kind of industrial pit as it was filled with ash as well as a number of Early Bronze Age IVa pottery vessel forms (fig. 26:1–6) that might have been discarded just prior to the construction of the phase 2 mudbrick walls G and H and floor 1.21 that was laid over the pit and associated with wall G (see photograph, fig. 11). Found with the small assemblage of pottery vessels from phase 2 was a globular-shaped jar with an upright, slightly ribbed rim (fig. 26:7), a wide-mouthed jar that had a rim with a concave inner ledge which served as a retaining ledge for a lid (fig. 26:8), and a large cooking pot with small triangular-shaped ledge-shaped handles attached to the rim; one grinding stone fragment also came from phase 2.

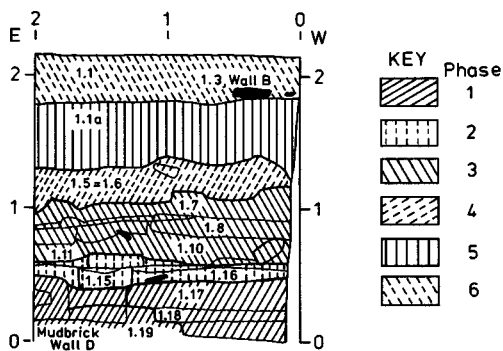


Figure 5. Trench IE, South section and Key to hatching of sections. Tell es-Sweyhat

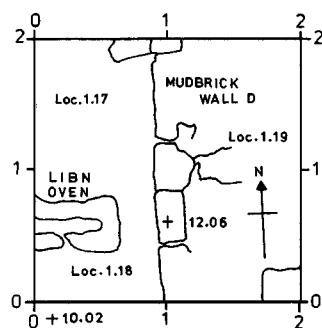


Figure 6. Trench IE, phase 1 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

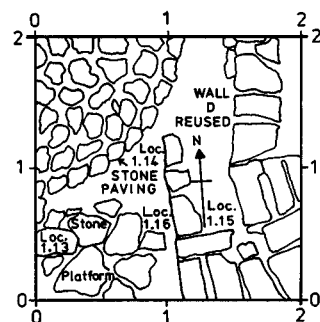


Figure 7. Trench IE, phase 2 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

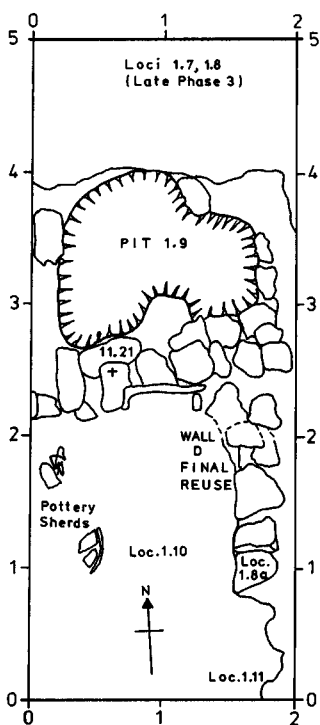


Figure 8. Trench IE, phases 3 and 4 (pit 1.9) (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

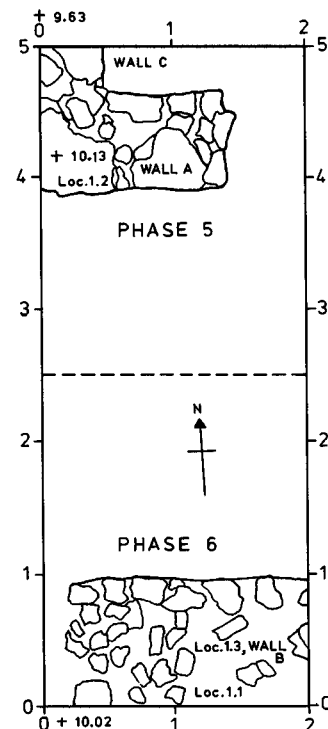


Figure 9. Trench IE, phases 5 and 6 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat



*Figure 10. Trench IF, phase 1 (photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat*



*Figure 11. Trench IF, phases 1-3 (photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat*



**Figure 12. Trench IF, phases 1–6 (photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat**

The phase 3 architectural features (plan, fig. 15; photographic view, fig. 12) consisted of the wall A stone foundations, which reached a depth of 1.25 m between the phase 2 walls G and H (see section, fig. 13) in the northwestern area of the trench; the wall B stone foundations in the southern portion of the trench extended into the northern portion of trench G and measured 2.00 m wide and was oriented east-west; and the mudbrick wall C, which was situated between walls A and B. A good pottery assemblage was associated with these three walls and the floor, locus 1.17, that was common to all three walls; the pottery group was composed of a number of cups and bowls (fig. 26:10–13), storage-type jars (one example illustrated, fig. 26:14), and a fragment of a distinctive pottery lid with a knob-like handle (fig. 26:15).

During phase 4 (plan, fig. 16), the upper portion of wall A was still in use as it was surrounded on all sides by a floor (locus 1.7), but wall B went out of use as it was completely covered over by the same floor associated with the phase 4 wall A. The remains of two other stone wall foundations, walls E and F were partially excavated on the eastern edge of the trench opposite walls A and C (see photograph, fig. 12). At sometime soon after the laying of floor 1.7, a narrow mudbrick curtain-type wall (wall D), oriented east-west, was added to the southeastern corner of wall A and adjoined the north end of wall E, which in effect provided two working or living spaces or possibly external courtyards. Only three pottery fragments were found on floor 1.7 which were a small bowl and cooking pot rim (fig. 26:16–17) and one high-necked storage-type jar that will be published in the final report.

In phase 5, only the topmost course of stones of wall A was visible. The excavated area within trench IF at this level appears to have been deliberately leveled with a compacted soil, probably in preparation for the Roman building levels that succeeded phase 4 at a much later time period. A small Early Bronze–Middle Bronze Age (EB–MB) pottery assemblage was re-

RESEARCH

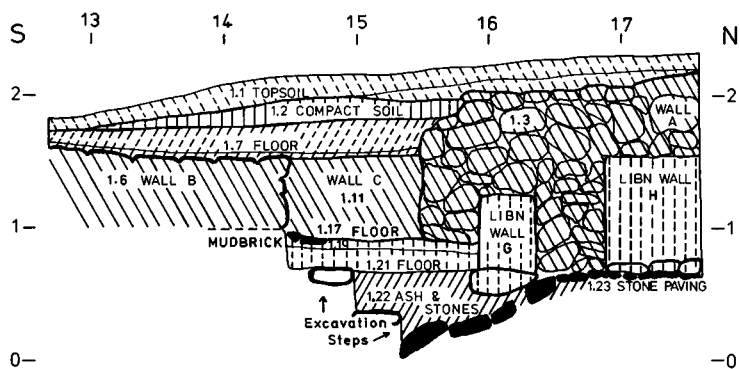


Figure 13. Trench IF, West section. Tell es-Sweyhat

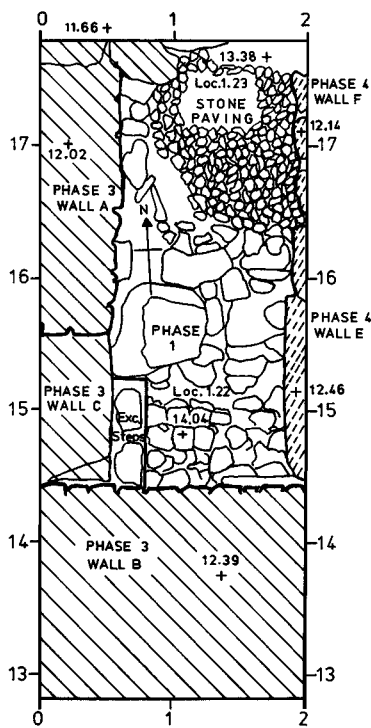


Figure 14. Trench IF, phases 1, 3, and 4 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

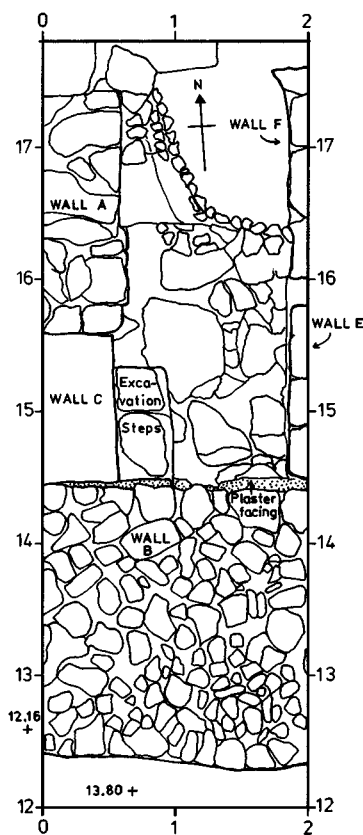


Figure 15. Trench IF, phase 3 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

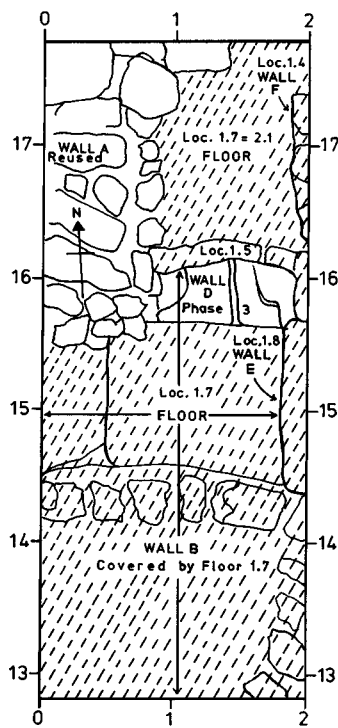


Figure 16. Trench IF, phase 4 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

covered from this area along with a thin pear-shaped stone palette made from black granite (fig. 26:19). Two storage-jar jars, a cooking pot rim and neck fragment (fig. 26:18), and a ring base from a small jar made up the pottery finds.

The uppermost topsoil layer, phase 6, contained no architectural features. The pottery assemblage from phase 6 contained both EB–MB vessels (e.g., fig. 26:20–21) and a fairly representative selection of Roman pottery forms such as wide bowls with splayed-out rims and internal ledges, one-handled jugs, and a red-slipped lamp spout fragment.

**Baulk F/G.** When the 1.00 m wide baulk between trenches F and G was removed, the southern face of the 2.00 m wide wall B was delineated (plan, fig. 15). A thick plaster facing was found on the northern face of wall B, but the southern face was unplastered; therefore, the area immediately to the south of wall B was external and might have served as a passageway or a courtyard.

A few pottery diagnostic sherds were recovered in the small space abutting the south face of wall B between about 12.25 m (east section, fig. 21) and 12.40 m (west section, fig. 19). One large storage-type jar was found in phase 2 beside the base of wall B (fig. 26:22) along with a smaller type of jar with a plain out-turned rim. Only one holemouth-type jar rim and upper shoulder fragment was found in phase 3. The upper three phases in baulk F/G were disturbed and ill-defined; the three pottery fragments from this area are therefore assigned to phases 4–6. Two of the three vessels from phases 4–6 were late third-millennium BC forms, but the third vessel was a high-necked storage-type jar that had a thick red slip outside and just over the inside of the lip of the rim, which is assigned to the Sweyhat Roman pottery assemblage, Type R.JR.C.I.c (fig. 28:7); this vessel certainly belongs to the uppermost phase 6 level in baulk F/G.

**Trench G.** This trench was initially laid out as a 2.00 × 5.00 m sounding to the south of trench F and the 1.00 m baulk F/G in grid square K7 (figs. 1–2), but was eventually extended by a further 7.00 m to the south (plan, fig. 20) with a final total length of 12.00 m (see photographs, figs. 17–18). The maximum depth of excavation was 1.50 m in the northern section of the trench between 8.00 m and 11.75 m (see sections, figs. 19, 21).

The only architectural features in trench G are two east-west mudbrick walls with rough stone foundations, designated walls 1 and 2. A large area abutting the south side of wall 2 was filled with large stones that appear tumbled, but they might have been deliberately placed there to support the mudbrick superstructure of the original wall 2 or even have been some type of defensive construction that might have been associated with what may be part of the main town wall, wall B, located at the north end of trench G in baulk F/G and trench F (see concluding discussion below).



*Figure 17. Trench IG, phases 1–6 (north photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat*

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**Figure 18.** Trench IG, phases 1–6 (south photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat

Five of the six phases in trench G contained good Bronze Age pottery assemblages (phases 1–4 and 6; no finds were found in the shallow destruction level, phase 5, associated with wall B, locus 1.2). The phase 4 level associated with the later use of wall B and the fairly deep and heavily eroded topsoil level, phase 6, also contained an extensive assemblage of Roman pottery vessels that were either deliberately discarded there from the Roman occupation remains in the northern portion of area I or were washed there when the Roman building remains went out of use.

The phase 1 locus 1.20 area immediately to the south of wall 2 (see the east section, fig. 21) contained a small bowl (fig. 27:1) that is associated with the construction of that wall. The occupation level to the north of and associated with wall 1 during phase 1 (see the east and west sections, figs. 19, 21) contained a fine ware small jar with a rolled-out rim (fig. 27:2) and another fine gray ware small jar with a slight ribbed rim (TS. 811, SJR. B.III.b), dated to the Akkadian period and which is reproduced in the forthcoming final report (pl. 225:17).

The phase 2 pottery assemblage came from locus 1.7, the decayed mudbrick area to the north of wall 1. Representative pottery forms

included a small bowl and two high-necked storage-type jars (fig. 27:3–5).

The phase 3 finds came from the gray wash level in trench G, loci 1.4–1.6 and 1.17, that is associated with the 2.00 m wide wall B in trench F and baulk F/G (see east and west sections, figs. 19, 21). The majority of the pottery forms were various types of storage jars (e.g. fig. 27:7–10) as well as one bowl type (fig. 26:6), all of which are dated to the Early Bronze Age IVb period.

The phase 4 pottery assemblage came from locus 1.3, a level that is associated with the later use of wall B in the north end of trench G. A variety of Bronze Age pottery forms were found in the phase 4 level (e.g. fig. 27:11–16). Amongst the Roman pottery assemblage were two distinctive plain ware vessels, one jar and one storage jar; the jar had a high neck with an out-turned thickened rim (fig. 28:6) and the storage jar was a holemouth type of jar with a shallow ledge on its upper shoulder (fig. 28:8).

The phase 6 topsoil level contained numerous Bronze Age and Roman pottery forms. A selection of the Bronze Age pottery vessels illustrated in figure 27:17–23 indicate that they may be dated as early as the Early Bronze Age I period (e.g., small jar with plain out-turned rim, fig. 27:21) and as late as the Early Bronze-Middle Bronze Age period (e.g., deep-walled bowl with thickened rolled ledge around the rim, fig. 27:20). The only archaeological explanation for the wide range of Bronze Age pottery forms in phase 6 is that they were most likely upturned from



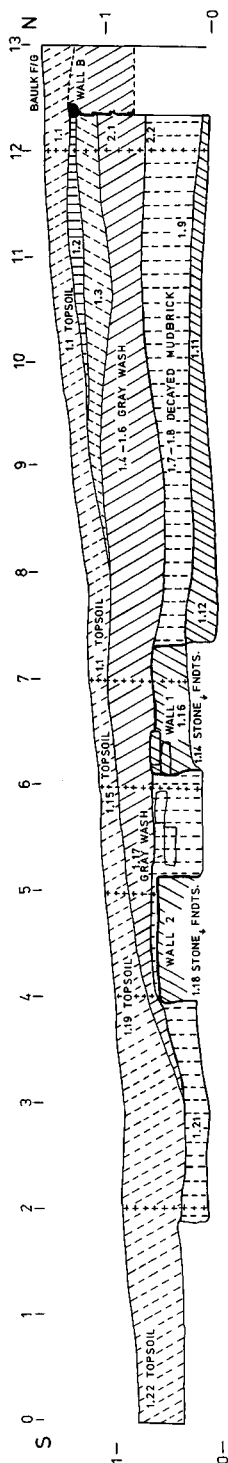


Figure 19. Trench IG, West section. Tell es-Sweyhat

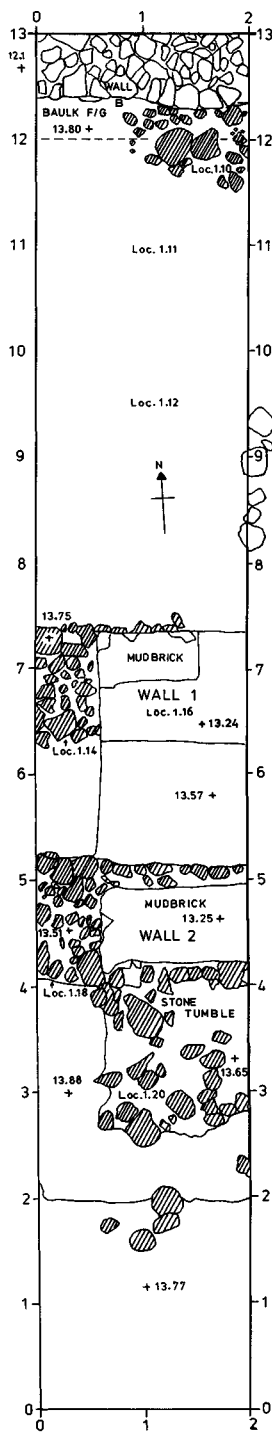


Figure 20. Trench IG, phases 1-6 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

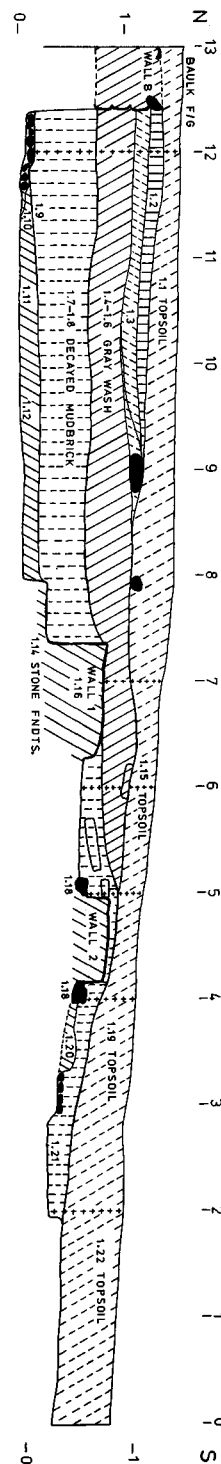


Figure 21. Trench IG, East section. Tell es-Sweyhat

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Figure 22. Trenches IH and IJ (south photographic view). Tell es-Sweyhat

their original contexts during the Roman period building activities in area I and were in the soil that was used to level the ground; extensive erosion after the final abandonment of the tell by the Romans has resulted in an approximate twenty-five degree slope of the inner town mound on its southern end. The Roman period vessels in the topsoil are not in their original contexts and are also there due to the effects of erosion. The Roman pottery assemblage from phase 6 included bowls (fig. 28:2–4), a narrow-necked, handled jug (fig. 28:9), a cooking pot with reddish-brown slip on its outer surface (fig. 28:13), and a drainage-type pipe with a deeply ridged outer wall (fig. 28:15).

**Trench IH.** This trench, 2.50 m × 5.00 m, was situated to the east of trench F with a 0.25 m baulk between IH and IF (see photograph, fig. 22; foreground and plan, fig. 23). The maximum depth of the excavated area was only 0.67 m in the middle portion of the western side of the trench, which was designated phase 1, along with the eastern extension of wall B (see below). The uppermost phase 2 contained the remains of stone foundations that belonged to adjoining walls A and C in the northern end of the trench and that slightly protruded above the existing surface level of the mound. The upper

portion of the 2.00 m wide wall B that was first exposed in trench F continued eastward into trench IH for a distance of 1.90 m; the space between the eastern end of this wall and the south-eastern edge of the trench, 1.10 m wide, was filled with a brickly “libn” fill — this space might have originally been a door or gateway into the room or courtyard on the northern side of wall B.

No pottery or small finds were recovered from phase 1 in trench IH, which supports the suggestion above that the area north of wall B might have been a courtyard and not a dwelling or working room. The uppermost phase 2 contained a small fragment of a dark gray vesicular basalt grinding stone and a mixture of Bronze Age and Roman pottery vessels. The two Bronze Age cup fragments (fig. 27:24–25) belong to the Early Bronze Age IV period. The small assemblage of four Roman pottery vessels included a wide shallow bowl with an upturned rounded rim (fig. 28:1).

**Trench IJ.** Trench IJ, 2.50 m × 5.00 m, was situated south of IH and beside the northern portion of trench IG, with a 1.00 m baulk between IH and IJ and a 0.25 m baulk between IJ and IG (see photograph, fig. 22; background and plan, fig. 24). The maximum depth of the excavated area was only 0.50 m over the entire area of the trench. The earliest excavated level, phase 1, only contained irregularly placed large stones down the middle portion of the trench, which may originally have been part of some kind of Roman industrial establishment. The topsoil level, phase 2, locus 1.1, contained fairly large assemblages of both Bronze Age and Roman pot-

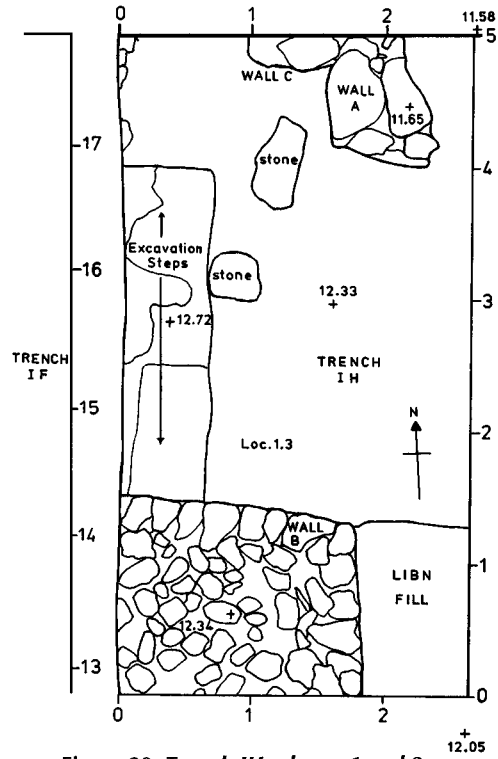


Figure 23. Trench IH, phases 1 and 2 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

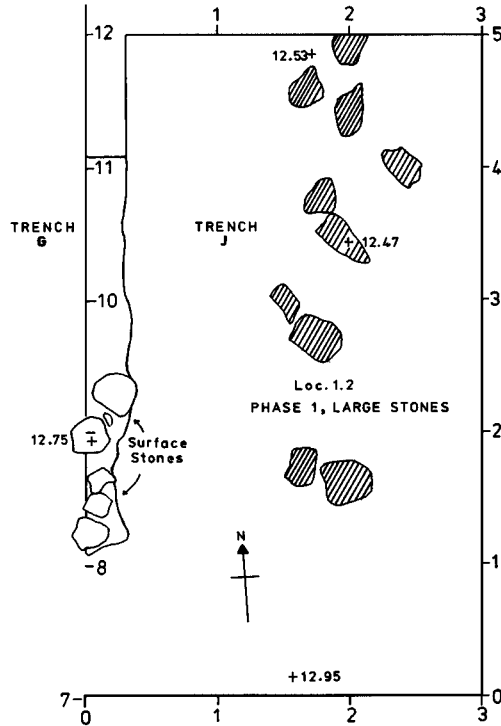


Figure 24. Trench IJ, phase 1 (plan). Tell es-Sweyhat

## RESEARCH

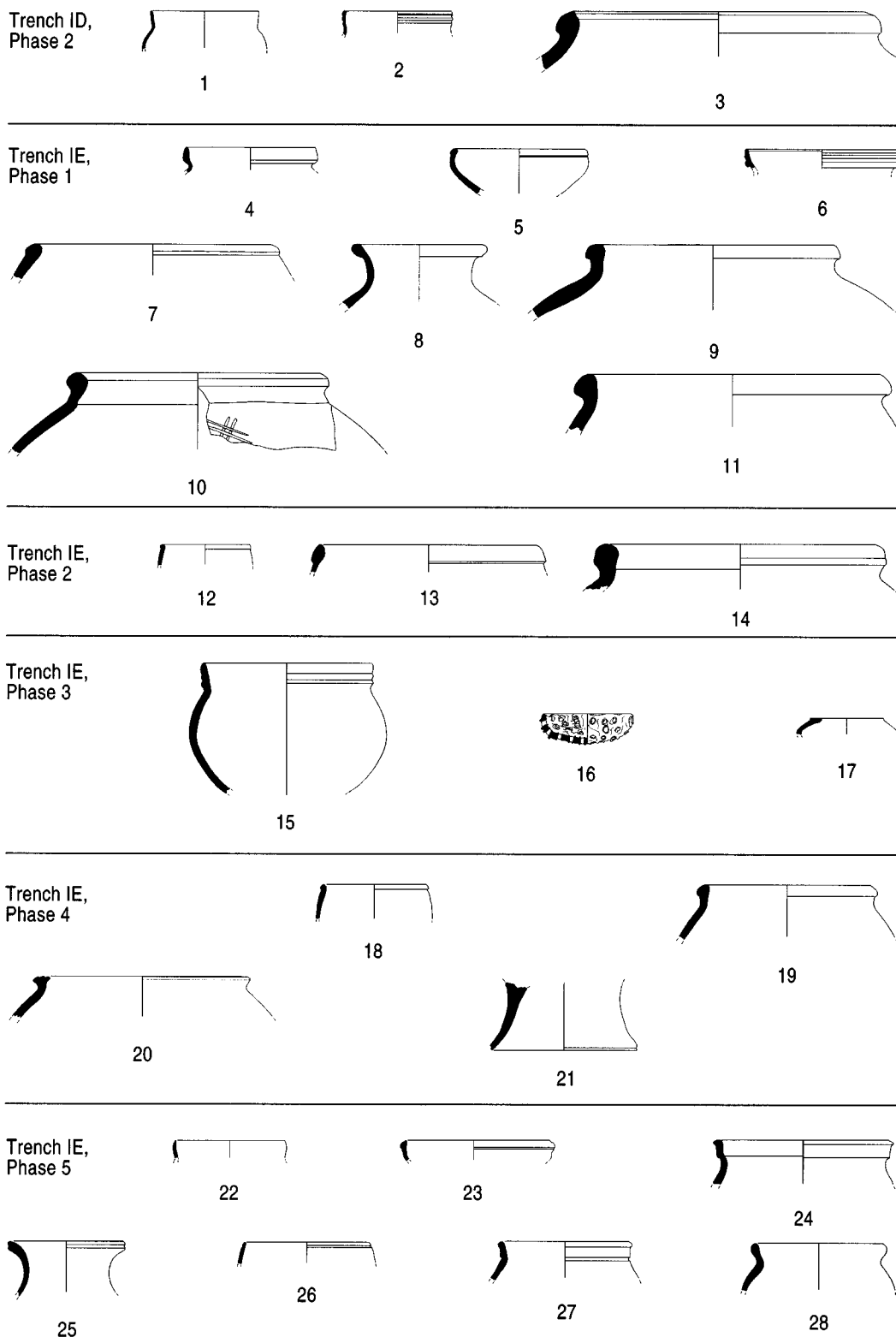
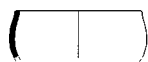
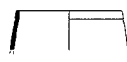


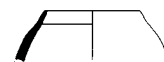
Figure 25. Trenches ID and IE, Bronze Age pottery vessels (1–3, Tr. ID; 4–28, Tr. IE). Scale 1:7. Tell es-Sweyhat

Trench IF,  
Phase 1

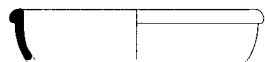
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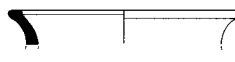
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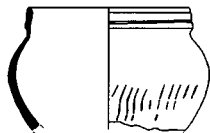
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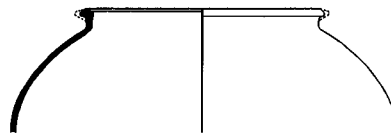
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Trench IF,  
Phase 2

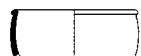
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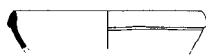
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Trench IF,  
Phase 3

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11



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13



14



15

Trench IF,  
Phase 4

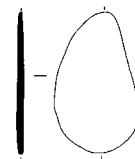
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17

Trench IF,  
Phase 5

18



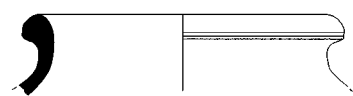
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Trench IF,  
Phase 6

20



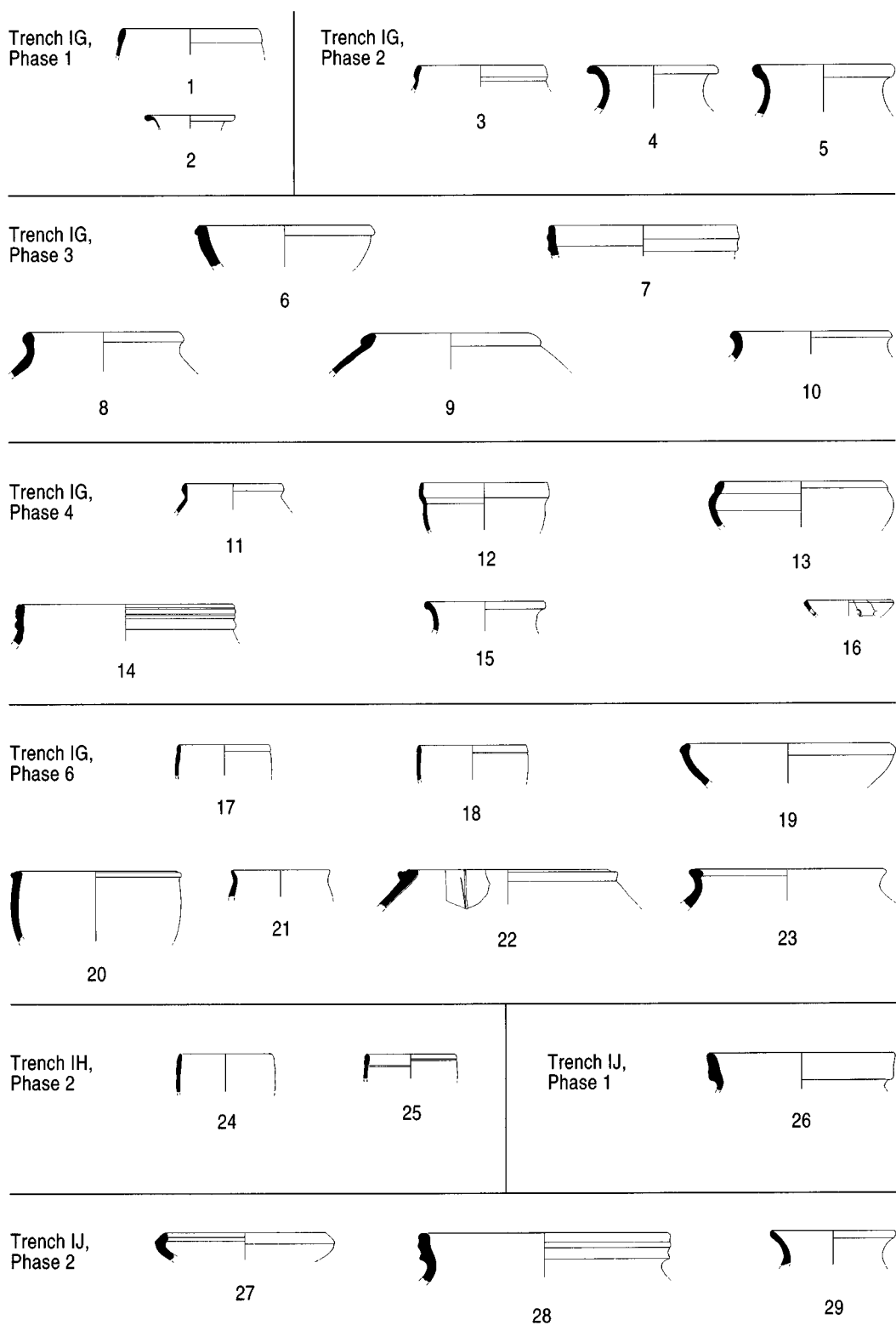
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Trench IF/G,  
Phase 2

22

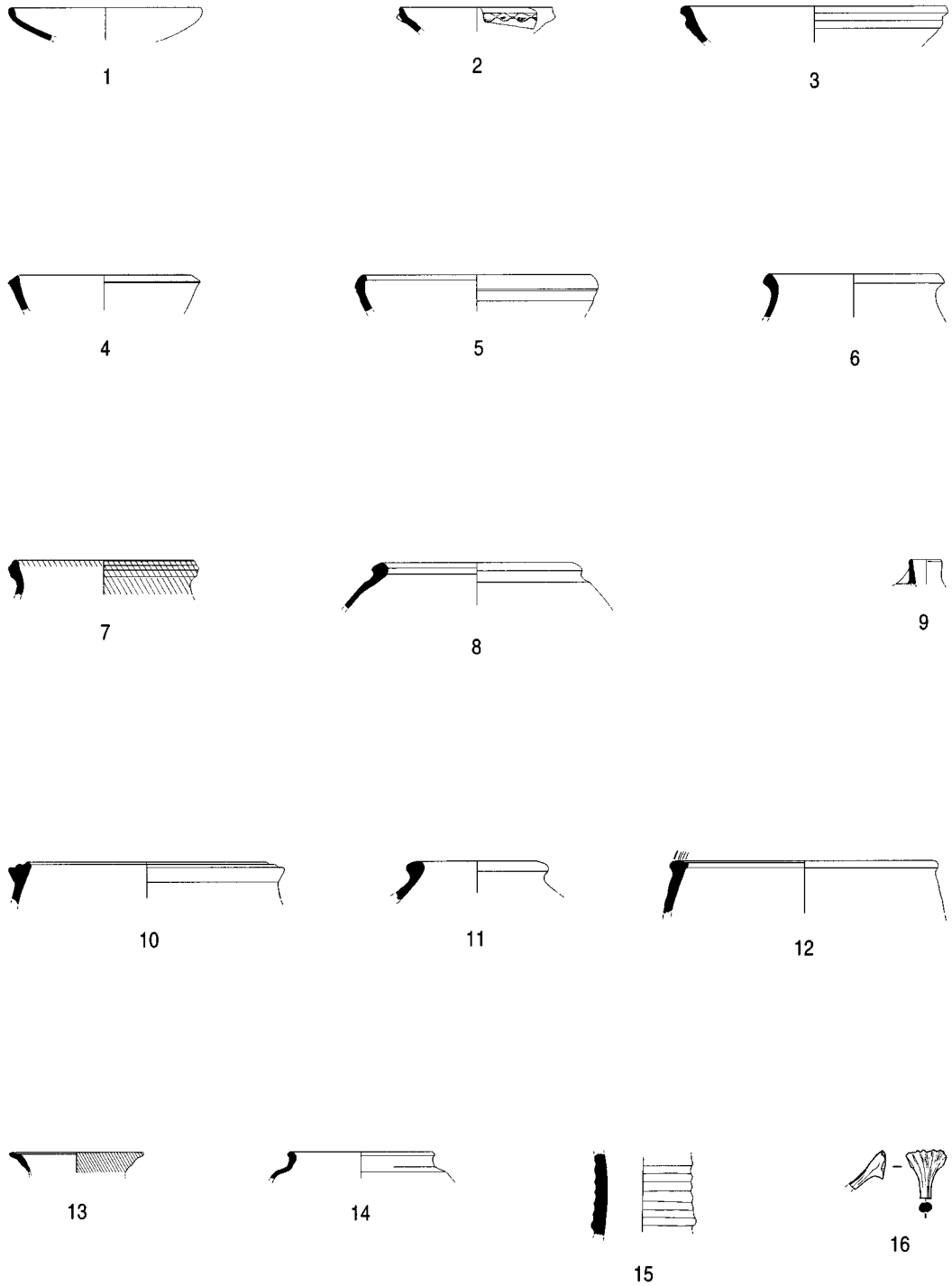
Figure 26. Trench IF, Bronze Age pottery vessels (1–16, 18–20) and stone palette (17). Scale 1:7. Tell es-Sweyhat

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**Figure 27. Trenches IG, IH, and IJ, Bronze Age pottery vessels (1–23, Tr. IG; 24–25, Tr. IH; 26–29, Tr. IJ). Scale 1:7. Tell es-Sweyhat**

## Area I - Roman Period Pottery and Glass



**Figure 28. Trenches ID, E, F/G, G, and H, Roman period pottery vessels (1-15) and glass (16). Scales (1-15) 1:7 and (16) 1:4. Tell es-Sweyhat**

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tery forms similar to those also found in the topsoil level in the southern end of trench G (see above).

The trench II phase 1 pottery assemblage consisted primarily of Early Bronze Age IV pottery forms (e.g., fig. 27:26). Phase 2 contained eighteen Bronze Age vessel types (e.g., fig. 27:27–29) and ten Roman vessel forms, one of which was a deep holemouth storage-type jar (fig. 28:12).

The excavation of the area I trenches revealed that the inner mid-to-late third-millennium BC town, which was defended by a 2.00 m wide mudbrick wall and an external tower in the western sector of the town in area IV (plan, fig. 1) along the 10.50 m contour line of the mound, extended to at least the same contour line on the southern slope of the mound in trench E (figs. 1, 4–7). The evidence from the southernmost trenches in area I, located 23.00 m south of trench E, suggests that the Bronze Age occupation in the inner town extended at least up to the inner face of the 2.00 m wide stone foundations of wall B that was excavated in trenches F, F/G, and H (figs. 14–16, 20, 23). If wall B is indeed a remaining portion of the town wall on the southern flank of the town, then the town wall did not completely follow the line of the present day contour lines of the tell; wall B is situated about 2.00 m beyond the 10.50 m line of the area IV wall to contour line 12.50 m in grid square K7. Further evidence in trench H also suggests that wall B may be a portion of the main town wall; an opening on the eastern edge of the wall that was filled with brickly debris may in fact be part of a gateway leading into the southern portion of the inner town (fig. 23). The presence of the stone paving area and stone-lined pit in trench F also suggests that at least a portion of this quarter of the inner town was devoted to either some kind of industrial processes or to an area of food processing.

Although no new Bronze Age pottery forms, other than those already published, occurred in the area I assemblages, the Roman period pottery assemblages contained some variations of previously known forms as well as a few new forms. The new Roman forms include the bowl with the piecrust-like molding just below and outside the rim of the vessel (fig. 28:2), an upright necked storage-type jar with red slip outside and just over the inside of the rim (fig. 28:7), two deep holemouth-type jars with channeled-rim tops (fig. 28:10, 12), one drainage-type pipe fragment (fig. 28:15), as well as a dark gray colored glass handle fragment most likely originally belonging to a jar (fig. 28:16).

The area I trenches discussed here supplement the main third–early-second-millennium sequence of occupation in the inner town that was first excavated in the deep 6.00 m sounding in area I, trench C, that was initially reported upon in *Levant* 8 (1976): 38 and that will be fully published in a forthcoming volume of the Oriental Institute Publications series.



# INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

## RICHARD H. BEAL

**Richard H. Beal** spent much of his time reference-checking and otherwise preparing the first fascicle of the Hittite Dictionary's Š volume for publication, which is now virtually ready for press.

In addition to this Hittite Dictionary work, he has written an article discussing the sorts of questions Hittites asked their gods through oracles and what can be gleaned from this about Hittite society. Through long series of yes or no questions, the Hittites asked what god or gods might have made the king sick and what needed to be done to solve the problem. Often testimony of all sorts of derelictions in the temples would be placed before the god: "The eyebrow of the god has fallen off. The tail of one of the harnessed billy goats has fallen off. The pearls on the rhyton are broken off. An alabaster cup is smashed and the jewel-inlaid rhyta are missing. Is this why you are angry?" So much for the ancients living in some sort of superstitious dread of the gods. In other texts, the gods were asked where the king should spend the winter and whether any of a number of terrible things would happen during the winter. Military campaigns were laid out and possible leaders mentioned for the god's opinion. Interestingly, the idea was to separate divinely acceptable from unacceptable, leaving the final decisions among the acceptable suggestions to the king. Only one question out of thousands deals with "fertility," which indicates that "fertility" is more an issue of modern scholars than of ancient Hittites. Beal also wrote "'Ethics & Law' in Hittite Anatolia" and "Oracles and Prophecy" for *Religions of the Ancient World*; "Hittite POWs" for *The Encyclopaedia of Prisoners of War*; and "Hittite Historiography" for *Archaeology Odyssey*. In addition, a review of *Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie 1915–1995*, by V. Souček and J. Siegelová, for *Archiv für Orientforschung*, and a review of *Hittite Diplomatic Texts* (second edition), by G. Beckman, for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* have been completed. Finally, he spent the last two weeks of June on vacation in the student's room of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities in the British Museum, reading the easier portions of Assyrian and Babylonian medical texts and so helping JoAnn Scurlock on her project to understand ancient Mesopotamian medicine, before the tablet collection was closed to move to new quarters in the museum.

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## ROBERT D. BIGGS

**Robert D. Biggs** spent part of July 2000 at the British Museum in London studying Babylonian cuneiform texts. He also participated in the Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Paris. More recently he has been preparing a paper "The Babylonian Sexual Potency Texts" for the 47th Rencontre, whose theme is "Sex and Gender in the Ancient Near East," to be held in July 2001 in Helsinki.

## JOHN A. BRINKMAN

**John A. Brinkman** has several articles in press for the next fascicles of the reference works *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* and the *Prosopography of the Neo-Assyrian Empire*. In July 2000, he participated in a conference on Ancient Near Eastern chronology in Ghent, Belgium, giving one of the main talks at the conclusion of the proceedings. In May, Brinkman worked in the Babylonian Collection at the University Museum, Philadelphia, completing the first draft of his catalog of the extensive Kassite archives there (about 5,400 documents) which were excavated at Nippur in the late nineteenth century. In the Winter Quarter, he began to post an experimental website on Mesopotamian chronology that will cover the periods from 2350 BC to AD 225 and eventually include comprehensive chronological tables, documentation, bibliography, and indexes.

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## FRED M. DONNER

**Fred M. Donner** was fully engaged in teaching during the autumn of 2001, but spent most of Winter and Spring Quarters in Amman, Jordan, at the American Center for Oriental Research (ACOR), on an ACOR-National Endowment for the Humanities grant. This enabled him to escape his duties as chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and other university obligations, for a time so as to concentrate on drafting the bulk of a short book to be called *Muhammad and the Believers: At the Origins of Islam*. Amman proved to be an ideal location for such work, and in the four months he spent at ACOR, he was able to write a rough-draft of four of a projected five chapters. The presence of excellent colleagues nearby at the University of Jordan made his stay there even more rewarding. It was, of course, also possible to take side trips to many of Jordan's fascinating historical monuments, including a number of early Islamic archaeological sites Donner had not visited before.

During the year Donner also completed the draft translation of his assigned section of the *History of the Medieval Scholar al-Ya'qubi* (d. AH 284/CE 897), as part of a collective venture with about fifteen other scholars to publish all of al-Ya'qubi's works in English translation.

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## PETER F. DORMAN

In July of last year **Peter F. Dorman** addressed colleagues at a colloquium sponsored by the British Museum on the general theme of "The Theban Necropolis: Past, Present, and Future." He spoke on the problem of "Family Commemoration and Burial" and the concept of the Theban tomb as a family monument as much as an individual memorial; the presentations from this colloquium should be published this coming year. In September he attended the second Chicago-Johns Hopkins Theban Workshop, held this year in Baltimore, and spoke on "The Title 'God's Wife of Amun,' with Special Reference to the Queens of the Early Eighteenth Dynasty," a discussion of the strictly ritual duties of the God's Wife in comparison to the overtly politicized roles they assumed for relatively restricted periods during the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth/ Twenty-sixth Dynasties.

In conjunction with the exhibit *Pharaohs of the Sun*, Dorman also lectured in September at the Art Institute on the aftermath of the Amarna period and the return to religious orthodoxy under the successors of Amarna. In October he was invited to Brown University to give a members' lecture on "Iconography and the Transmutation of Power: The Regency of Queen Hatshepsut," an examination of the first years of Hatshepsut's floruit.

During the past year he was also a reviewer and contributor to the online listings on Egyptian history and religion for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

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## MCGUIRE GIBSON

**McGuire Gibson** continues to collaborate with Tony Wilkinson, John Christensen, Steve Cole, and a group of students in a modeling project, funded by a Collaborative Grant from the University and Argonne National Laboratory. He also continues the collaboration with the University of Ghent on a corpus of second millennium pottery and a project for the understanding of the history of the Babylonian alluvial plain. In July, he participated in a conference in Ghent, which was devoted to a discussion of a revised chronology for Mesopotamia that grew out of archaeological and textual work related to the pottery corpus. The publication of that conference, which he helped to edit, has already appeared. He is also a member of the editorial board of the Belgian journal, *Akkadica*. A long-standing research interest in the ancient city of Kish has involved him in planning by The Field Museum to computerize the catalog of objects from Kish and Jemdet Nasr that are housed in that museum. During the year, he gave lectures on Hamoukar as an early state to a variety of audiences in Chicago, Damascus, and Baghdad. He gave a day-long set of four lectures related to Babylon at the Smithsonian Institution in June 2001. He continues to serve on the boards of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers and the American Institute for Yemeni Studies.

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## HRIPSIME HAROUTUNIAN

In 2000/2001 **Hripsime Haroutunian** was a Research Associate on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project. During this period she spent much of her time transliterating newly published cuneiform texts (about 140 fragments) in volume 31 of *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi* (KBo), identifying them, matching them to similar fragments from the project files, finding duplicates, parallel fragments or joining pieces, and simultaneously keying them into the project computer. In addition, she checked her transliterations of the texts from KBo 38 and 39 against Theo van den Hout's own transliterations and made necessary additions to them. Haroutunian also incorporated the new joins published by D. Groddek in recent issues of *Altorientalische Forschungen* and *NABU* into the transliterations of texts from KBo 38, KBo 39, *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin* (VS) 28 (done by Theo van den Hout), and KBo 37 (done by Oğuz Soysal), and made those ready for parsing and filing.

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Haroutunian was also in charge of supervising the Hittitological students (Dennis Campbell, Kathleen Mineck, and Carl Thunem) in parsing and filing already “processed” (i.e., transliterated and checked) fragments of newly published cuneiform texts (KBo 39, VS 28).

Besides her involvement in the Hittite Dictionary project, Haroutunian was further engaged with compiling a bibliography on the most recently published articles and books in the field, being the sole editor and publisher of the *Newsletter for Anatolian Studies*. She has almost finished collecting data for the upcoming enlarged volume of the *Newsletter* that will be released end of September. This will be the last hard copy of the journal. Haroutunian is exploring the possibility of placing the *Newsletter* on the Internet and producing future issues electronically, which would allow her to publish the journal quarterly (more frequently than in hard copy) and also to make it more up-to-date and dynamic, as well as completely searchable.

Aside from this, in April she corrected and returned the proofs of her article, entitled, “Bearded or Beardless? Some Speculations on the Function of Beard among the Hittites.” This is an expanded version of her presentation at the 207th Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society in Miami (March 1997), and it will finally appear end of this summer in H. G. Güterbock et al., eds., *Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History* (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns).

Haroutunian was also busy with preparing for publication two other articles, “Some Thoughts on <sup>LÚ</sup>taḫiyala-/<sup>LÚ</sup>taḫiyali- ‘Barber’, ‘Shearer’,” and “The Role of Prostitutes in Hittite Religion.” She was also working on entries “Religious Personnel,” “Organizational Forms: Religious Practices of the Individual and family” for the Anatolia section of the reference book *Religions of the Ancient World* (Harvard University Press).

Furthermore, she prepared an Oriental Institute Adult Education Course, “Meet the Hittites: The People of a Thousand Gods,” that she will teach during July–August 2001.

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## THOMAS A. HOLLAND

**Thomas A. Holland** was informed by the Oriental Institute Director and the Publications Committee that the two-volume archaeological report, text and plates, of the Tell es-Sweyhat final report was accepted for publication after having been reviewed by an external reader. Tony Wilkinson’s report on the landscape studies at Sweyhat and on numerous other sites in the plain surrounding the Sweyhat inner and outer towns was previously accepted for publication and will form the introductory volume of the three-volume final report in the Oriental Institute Publications series. The Publications Office is aiming to begin preparatory work on these volumes in 2002 with a publication date in 2003.

In the 1998/99 *Annual Report*, Holland reported upon the Sweyhat Roman period remains from two of the ten trenches that were excavated in area I (trenches IA1 and IA2), located on the southern slope of the main tell. Last year’s *Annual Report* contained the preliminary report on the Bronze Age and Hellenistic remains from the long step trench cut into the steep northern side of the central mound of the tell. During this academic year, the remaining area I trenches, not previously examined in detail, were studied. The results of that study revealed further information with regard to both the Bronze Age and Roman period occupations at Tell es-Sweyhat. A preliminary analysis of these periods of occupation are presented in a separate report in this volume.

On behalf of the Sweyhat Expedition to Syria, Holland once again wishes to express his appreciation to those who have previously financially supported the expedition's work. He is also very grateful for the help he has received from within the Publication's Office from Thomas Urban and from the present work-study students, Dennis Campbell and Leslie Schramer, who did a magnificent job scanning the photographic negatives, plans, sections, and pottery and small find illustrations that appear in this year's *Annual Report* on Tell es-Sweyhat.

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## JANET H. JOHNSON

**Janet H. Johnson** spent much of her time during the past year working on the Demotic Dictionary Project (see separate report) and on the Annotated Egyptian Readingbook Project (see separate report). She also attended the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt (for which she serves on the Board of Governors) held in Providence, Rhode Island, in April 2001 and was invited to present a discussion on Egyptian and Demotic lexicography at a special session on ancient Near Eastern lexicography organized at the Midwest Branch meeting of the American Oriental Society, held at Notre Dame in February, 2001. Her publications during the year include both traditional print articles, such as "What's in a Name?," which appeared in *Structuring Egyptian Syntax: A Tribute to Sarah Israelit-Groll*, and technologically newer electronic publications, including the third edition of *Thus Wrote 'Onchsheshonqy*, her teaching grammar of Demotic Egyptian. During Winter and Spring Quarters she served as acting chairman of the Technology Oversight Committee of the Division of the Humanities, which helps keep the Oriental Institute tuned into what is going on technologically in the most closely related part of the University. She also began a three-year term as a member of the Council of the University Senate. During the year, she was appointed a Member of the Groupe de Recherches "Réseau International d'études et de recherches achéménides" of the Collège de France.

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## W. RAYMOND JOHNSON

**W. Raymond Johnson** completed his twenty-second year working for the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, and his fourth season as Field Director. In November he supervised a sixth (and final) short season of documentation work for the Egypt Exploration Society at the small Ptah temple in Memphis, where he finished the studying and recording of limestone blocks of Nebmaatre Amenhotep III reused by Ramesses II, for publication in the Egypt Exploration Society's Survey of Memphis series.

Ray gave the keynote address this year at the annual Fulbright Binational Commission 51st Anniversary Alumni Dinner on 2 November in Cairo on the history and ongoing preservation work of Chicago House in Luxor ("Chicago and Luxor: Partners in Preservation, 1924–2000"). Ray also gave a talk at the Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, Atlanta, on "New Kingdom Sculpture in the Thalassic Collection" currently on exhibit there. Ray contributed five entries this winter (numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14) to the catalog of the exhibition, *The Collector's Eye: Masterpieces of Egyptian Art from the Thalassic Collection* (Atlanta, 2001).

## RESEARCH

In June, Ray was notified that the Board of Governors of the German Institute of Archaeology has elected him a Corresponding Member of the German Institute of Archaeology. There will be a presentation ceremony in Cairo on Winckelmann day, 19 December 2001.

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## CHARLES E. JONES

**Charles E. Jones'** research centered, as always, on the development and maintenance of the collections and catalogs of the Research Archives (see separate report), and, in collaboration with John Sanders, on the development of the Electronic Resources of the Oriental Institute (see separate report).

Jones was appointed to the steering committee of [achemenet.com](http://www.achemenet.com) (<http://www.achemenet.com>), a website focusing on Achaemenid studies under development at the Collège de France under the leadership of Pierre Briant. He participated in a conference organized under its auspices in December and met again with the steering committee in June in Paris.

Beginning more than a year ago Jones has been working with colleagues from a number of universities towards the development of an electronic library for ancient Near Eastern studies. This project, called ETANA (Electronic Tools and Ancient Near Eastern Archives), received a \$100,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Under the leadership of the Vanderbilt University Libraries, ETANA is a cooperative project supported by the American Oriental Society, the American Schools of Oriental Research, Case Western Reserve University Library, the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University, the Institute of Archaeology (Tel Aviv University), the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, the Society of Biblical Literature, Vanderbilt University Press, and the Vanderbilt Divinity Library. Further information will appear at <http://www.etana.org> as the project develops.

In his capacity as coordinator for text encoding, available web resources, and tool developments relating to the ancient Near East for the online journal *Ariadne* (<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk>), Jones solicited and saw through to press a number of articles on ancient subjects.

Along with authors Mark Garrison and Margaret Root, Jones read final proofs of the volume on the seal impression on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets. This volume might well appear from the Oriental Institute Publications Office by the time this *Annual Report* is in circulation.

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## WALTER E. KAEGI

Most importantly, Cambridge University Press accepted his book manuscript *Heraclius*, for which **Walter E. Kaegi** spent time (and travels) revising, choosing illustrations, and rechecking references this year. The Turkish translation of his 1992 book *Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests* appeared. He wrote the Introduction for the forthcoming Arabic translation of the same book. He published the following shorter works: "Gigthis in the Pseudo-Methodius Apocalypse and Its Significance," in *Abstracts, 26th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference, 2000* (Harvard University); "Africa, North," "Herakleios," "Warfare, Byzantine," and "Yarmuk," in

*Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition*, edited by Graham Speake (Fitzroy-Dearborn, 2000); "Gigthis and Olbia in the Pseudo-Methodius Apocalypse and Their Significance," *Byzantinische Forschungen* 26 (2000): 161–67; "A Misunderstood Place-name in a Poem of George of Pisidia," *Byzantinische Forschungen* 26 (2000): 229–30; and a review of *Asia Minor and Its Themes*, by Eleonora Kountoura-Galake et al., in *Speculum* 76 (2001): 486–87.

Two articles were accepted: "Byzantine Sardinia and Africa Face the Muslims: A Rereading of Some Seventh-Century Evidence," *Bizantinistica* 3 (2001), and "Commentary on Session on Late Antiquity: State of Researches, AAH/AHA Joint Session, January 2000," together with the three papers from that session by other contributors, for *Ancient World*.

His principal research involved preparing the *Heraclius* manuscript for publication as a book. He continued to collect material for another book project on the Muslim Conquest of North Africa in the seventh century. He is preparing contributions for festschrifts for Wilferd Madelung and Frank M. Clover, in addition to a contribution for the Nikos Oikonomides memorial volume. Kaegi participated with Donald Whitcomb in the National Endowment for the Humanities seminar on Islamic Origins, June–July 2000, under the principal grantee, Fred M. Donner.

He chaired two University of Chicago personnel committees and was also a member of the Committee on the Future of Armenian Studies. He served as Director of the Workshop on Late Antiquity and Byzantium. He chaired the dissertation defenses of Todd M. Hickey and Mark Stein in History and served as a reader for the dissertations of David Cook and Joshua Holo.

Outside the University of Chicago he served 10–17 September 2000 as a member on the International Evaluation Committee for four Greek Research Centers, Athens, under the auspices of the Ministry of Development, General Secretariat of Research and Technology, Directorate, Supervision of Research Institutions. He was External Referee for Personnel Decisions at one United States and three foreign universities. He also was bibliographer for *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, and more important, editor of volume 26 of *Byzantinische Forschungen*, which appeared at the end of 2000.

He delivered three papers: (1) "The Battle of Yarmuk Reconsidered," Loyola University Department of Classical Studies and the Chicago Consortium on Ancient History, Conference on Perspectives of War and War Experience, Ancient and Modern, 14 October 2000, Loyola University of Chicago, Crown Center; (2) "Gigthis in the Pseudo-Methodius Apocalypse and Its Significance," 27 October 2000, Harvard University, 26th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference; and (3) "On the Puzzling Fate of Byzantium in the Seventh Century," Wednesday Talks, Franke Institute for the Humanities, University of Chicago, 24 January 2001. Kaegi also served as a Faculty Advisor, American Institute for Maghrebi Studies (AIMS), Graduate Students (drawn from various North American institutions) Dissertation Workshop, University of Chicago, 21 April 2001.

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## CLEMENS REICHEL

**Clemens Reichel** continued his work as Project Coordinator for the Diyala Objects Publication Project (see separate report). During Spring Quarter 2001 he submitted and successfully defended his dissertation "Political Changes and Cultural Continuity at the Palace of the Rulers in Eshnunna (Tell Asmar) from the Ur III period to the Isin-Larsa period (c. 2070–1850 BC)." He

## RESEARCH

will be appointed Research Associate at the Oriental Institute, continuing his work for the Diyala Project.

During much of the year, Reichel continued his work on the sealings and the tablets from Tell Asmar. His conference paper "Seals and sealings at Tell Asmar: A New Look at an Ur III to Early Old Babylonian Palace," presented at the seal symposium in Yale during the *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* in 1998, has just appeared in the *Proceedings of the 45th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, published by CDL Press. Another article, "A Modern Crime and an Ancient Mystery: The Seal of Bilalama," submitted in 1999, should appear in the festschrift for Burkhard Kienast in due course.

## ERICA REINER

**Erica Reiner** continued to read proofs of volume P of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. She read a paper in May in Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the title *A Tale of Two Dictionaries* at the Biennial conference of the Dictionary Society of North America where the completion of the Middle English Dictionary was celebrated. The paper prepared for the conference "Under One Sky" held in London in June was read by a colleague when she was unable to attend in person.

Also in June she had the opportunity to attend the memorial service for Oliver Gurney in Oxford and to renew contact with the Fellows of All Souls College and colleagues at Oxford University's Oriental Institute.

Her contributions to the *History of the Language Sciences* (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2000), to *Studies in Assyriology in Honour of W. G. Lambert*, and to the anniversary volume honoring Klaas Veenhof appeared in the course of the academic year 2000/2001.

## ROBERT K. RITNER

**Robert Ritner's** year was bracketed by appearances at the Louvre in Paris and the British Museum in London, with the grant of tenure in between. On 30 September, he participated in the Louvre symposium *La magie en Égypte: À la recherche d'une définition*, where he detailed evidence for "Necromancy in Ancient Egypt." The theme of magic was continued in several additional lectures, with an analysis of "Egyptian Medicine and Magic" at the Oriental Institute on 11 November and "An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Magic" presented on 4 April at Johns Hopkins University. The latter talk served as the annual Ancient Near Eastern Studies Student Association (ANShE) lecture, an invited presentation selected and hosted by graduate students in Near Eastern studies.

Prior to the Fall Quarter, he provided three lectures for the Egypt Summer School series sponsored by the University of Chicago Graham School and the Oriental Institute: "The Late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period," "Mummies and Forensics," and "Medicine and Magic" (24–28 July). In company with Zahi Hawass, Mark Lehner, Kent Weeks, and Salima Ikram, he participated in the symposium "Egypt Revealed II" in Dallas on 16–17 September, speaking on "Theory and Practice in Ancient Egyptian Magic and Medicine."



Throughout the year, he has acted as the sole Egyptology consultant for the Chicago venue of the exhibit *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, organized by the British Museum and sponsored locally by The Field Museum with the collaboration of the Oriental Institute. This responsibility included review and revisions of labels for the more than 300 pieces included in the show, as well as participation as Panel Chair in the British Museum Twenty-fifth Classical Colloquium, "Cleopatra Reassessed," held in London on 14 June.

Publications included "Necromancy in Ancient Egypt," in *Magic and Divination in the Ancient World*, edited by Leda Ciruolo and Jonathan Seidel; and "Dream Books," "Magic: an Overview," "Magic: Magic in Medicine," "Magic: Magic in Daily Life," "Magic: Magic in the Afterlife," "Medicine," and "Neferti," in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, edited by Donald B. Redford. During the year, Ritner completed the translations for his monograph *The Libyan Anarchy: Documents from Egypt's Third Intermediate Period* as well as 13 texts for the revised version of *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, edited by William Kelly Simpson. In addition, he composed an article on the origins of Demotic legal terminology, provided editorial review for the Egyptian sections of the forthcoming third volume of *The Context of Scripture*, and acted as a consultant for the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and for a new installation at the Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum in Chicago.

From 1 to 17 February, he led the annual Oriental Institute tour of Egypt, remaining in Luxor for an additional week of personal research and consultation with the Epigraphic Survey. The Institute tour, assisted by guide Walid el-Batouty and facilitator Hisham el-Sebai of Egitalloyd Tours, was one of the most extensive in years, with an enthusiastic group that pressed on to view an unscheduled five tombs (in lieu of lunch) on the first day alone. A tour reunion was held on 21 April.

Ritner was filmed as a commentator for "Egypt: Land of Gods," destined for the History Channel, and for the Fox Network's "In Search of ..." program on the supposed Tutankhamun tomb curse. With the release of the film "The Mummy Returns," his translations of magical spells appeared on the website AOL Moviefone. When not lecturing, composing or consulting, he taught five courses on language and religion in addition to student supervision and University committee service.

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## MARTHA T. ROTH

**Martha T. Roth** devotes most of her scholarly energies to the Assyrian Dictionary project (see separate report), which received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant of \$470,000 for the three-year period which began 1 July 2000. This year, the Assyrian Dictionary team worked on the P, T, Ṭ, and U/W volumes. During the 2000/2001 academic year, she also taught courses on Old Babylonian Literature and on Mesopotamian Law; lectured on "Only Millennia Matter: The Making of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary" for the University alumni association in April, and on "Hammurabi's Wronged Man" at the 211th Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society in Toronto, also in April.

Among the articles which appeared were "The Law Collection of King Hammurabi: Toward an Understanding of Codification and Text," in *La Codification des Lois dans L'Antiquité*, edited by E. Lévy, pp. 9–31 (Travaux du Centre de Recherche sur le Proche-Orient et la Grèce Antiques 16; De Boccard, 2000); and "The Priestess, the Prostitute, and the Tavern," *Munuscula*

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*Mesopotamica*, edited by B. Böck, E. Cancik-Kirschbaum, and T. Richter, pp. 445–64 (*Alter Orient und Altes Testament* 267; Kevelaer: Butzon und Bercker, 1999); the latter volume honors our longtime friend and colleague on the Assyrian Dictionary, Johannes Renger of Berlin. Volume 2 of *Context of Scripture*, edited by W. W. Hallo (Leiden: Brill, 2000) includes Roth's translations of six Akkadian and Sumerian law collections. Roth also submitted articles for festschrifts for other Assyrian Dictionary colleagues and a programmatic essay on "Reading Mesopotamian Law Cases: PBS 5 100" which has been accepted by the *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*. Additionally, she continues work on a volume of *Mesopotamian Law Cases* for the Writings from the Ancient World series.

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## DAVID SCHLOEN

**David Schloen's** research efforts this year focused on the completion of his lengthy book on *The House of the Father as Fact and Symbol: Patrimonialism in Ugarit and the Ancient Near East*. After a time-consuming period of final editing, formatting, and indexing, the book appeared in print in May 2001, the product of several years of research and writing. It deals with archaeological and textual evidence for extended patriarchal households in the Bronze Age of the third and second millennia BC, and in the Late Bronze Age Canaanite kingdom of Ugarit in north Syria, in particular. Schloen has begun to work on a companion volume that will treat important developments in the functioning and symbolism of ancient households during the first millennium BC, especially in the biblical kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Meanwhile, Schloen's article on "Archaeological Data Models and Web Publication Using XML" appeared in the May 2001 issue of the journal *Computers and the Humanities*. This was timely because Schloen, together with Oriental Institute Director Gene Gragg and other colleagues, had submitted a major grant proposal earlier in the year for a project to develop an Internet-based Electronic Encyclopedia of the Ancient Near East (e-ANE), making use of the revolutionary new Extensible Markup Language (XML), which has been widely adopted in the business world for distributing complex, structured information across the World Wide Web. This electronic encyclopedia will include both archaeological and philological data in a form usable by professional researchers worldwide, creating a new kind of research and publication environment. There is no better place to attempt this kind of ambitious project than the Oriental Institute, with its large faculty and long tradition of providing sophisticated research tools for the scholarly community. We will continue to seek funding for this important work.

In June 2001, Schloen went to Israel to participate in a study season at Ashkelon, in his capacity as associate director of the Leon Levy Expedition, which took a break from digging at the site this year after sixteen consecutive summer seasons of excavation. The first three volumes of the Ashkelon final report series are nearing completion, and in the coming months Schloen will be occupied with editing them and completing his own contributions to these volumes.

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## OĞUZ SOYSAL

**Oğuz Soysal** continued his work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary. He has spent most of his time writing articles on words beginning with “*šu-*.” In March 2001, after six years work and about one hundred and fifty articles, he finally completed the “*šu-*” words.

Aside from this, his research activities have continued to focus on Hittite culture/history and Hattian language. The following articles were published in 2000 or currently in press for publishing in 2001: “Bazı kayıp, gözden kaçmış ve yanlış saptanmış Hattice fragmanlar,” *Archivum Anatolicum* 4 (Turkey, 2000), pp. 177–205; “Analysis of a Hittite Oracular Document,” *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 90/1 (Germany, 2000), pp. 85–122; “Hattice Araştırmalarında Son Durum,” in Fourth International Congress of Hittitology, Würzburg, Germany, 4–8 October 1999, for *Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten* 45 (Germany, 2001); “Zum Nomen *šuwaru-*,” for a second festschrift for Günter Neumann (Germany, 2001); “A Practical Vocabulary from Ortaköy,” with Aygül Süel, in a festschrift for Harry A. Hoffner (USA); Review of *Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie 1915–1995*, by V. Souček and J. Siegelová, *Journal of Ancient Oriental Studies* 121 (USA, 2001), pp. 296–98; “Ortak Bir Eski Anadolu Kelimesi *parinkali-*’nin Kökeni Hakkında,” *Archivum Anatolicum* 5 (Turkey); “Einige vermißte, übersehene oder verkannte hattische Fragmente,” for a gedenkschrift for an Italian colleague; “Zur Herkunft eines gemeinsamen Wortes in Altanatolien: *parinkali-*,” for a festschrift for a Polish colleague; “Ist das hattische Wort für “Kuh” gefunden?” *Altorientalische Forschungen* 28 (Germany, 2001); and “Labarna (I),” “*Ḫattušili* (I),” and “Telipinu and His Proclamation,” for *Encyclopedia of the Ancient World* (USA, 2001).

In addition to these activities he has also been preparing since January 1996 a Hattian word list based on texts in the Hattian language from Boğazköy (Hattian-Hittite bilinguals, Hattian recitations, Hittite rituals and festivals with Hattian elements, etc.). The list in question currently consists of about 10,000 computer-stored entries (words and word complexes; 100% of published material). The content of the book in progress entitled as “*Hattischer Wortschatz in hethitischer Textüberlieferung*” has been recently enlarged with additional chapters on the Hattian text corpus, phonology, grammar, lexicography, and bibliography of 1,000 pages. It is expected to be published next year. For this summer, Oğuz Soysal plans to visit Germany in order to manage publishing this book.

The planned trip to Germany will allow him to temporarily cease work on the original Ortaköy tablets in Turkey this year. However, the Ortaköy team is preparing a text edition with title *The Hattian-Hittite Foundation Rituals from Ortaköy (I) — Fragments of CTH 726 “Rituel bilingue de fondation d’un temple ou d’un palais,”* which will probably go to the press next year.

During Spring Quarter 2001 he had the opportunity to offer a class entitled “Hattian-Hittite Bilingual Texts on the Sacred Buildings.” Class participants included both Hittite students and members of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary staff. The more advanced knowledge of Hattian language will also be helpful to the staff of dictionary project in future works. We are now able to better understand and interpret Hattian words, which are frequently mentioned in the Hittite Dictionary.

## MATTHEW W. STOLPER

**Matthew W. Stolper** was invited to give a series of lectures on Achaemenid Babylonia at the Collège de France in Paris in December 2000. While he was there, he took part in a meeting on the structure and future of the website *achemenet.com*, produced under the direction of Pierre Briant at the Collège de France. In June he returned for a subsequent meeting of the steering committee of the website project. He and Charles E. Jones discussed and demonstrated work on online presentation of texts from Persepolis.

An article on “Fifth-Century Nippur: Texts of the Murashûs and from their Surroundings,” forthcoming in the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, includes annotated editions of stray texts from the Murashû Archive and contemporary texts from the same city with specific formal and substantive connection to the archive. It also presents and discusses an exceptional earlier text, from the Oriental Institute excavations at Nippur, that prefigures some of the legal language and administrative practice represented by the Murashû texts. A pre-publication version has been posted on at <http://www.achemenet.com/resources/souspresse/stolper/index.html>.

In June 2001, Stolper returned to the Vorderasiatische Museum in Berlin for a week to resume work on Achaemenid Babylonian texts from the Kasr of Babylon. He plans to collaborate with Olof Pedersén (Uppsala), who has long been working on the identification and archival arrangement of texts from the Babylon excavation.

In collaboration with Charles E. Jones and Gene Gragg, he has continued to prepare electronic editions of Achaemenid Elamite documents from the Persepolis Fortification (beginning with texts partially edited by the late Richard T. Hallock), for online publication on the Oriental Institute website.

## EMILY TEETER

**Emily Teeter's** academic work in the last year continued to be directed toward the publication of the small finds from the Oriental Institute's excavations at Medinet Habu between 1926 and 1933. The first volume is in press, and the texts for the second, dealing with baked clay figurines, is nearly complete. In connection with this research Emily gave a paper on the enigmatic votive beds and associated stela at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt, held in Baltimore.

During the summer, Emily served as a consulting curator for the exhibit *Pharaohs of the Sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamun* at the Art Institute of Chicago. She presented a lecture series on the Amarna period offered jointly by the Oriental Institute and the Art Institute. She gave lectures on the Amarna period on behalf of the University of Chicago Alumni Society in southern and central California, and on the East Coast. She also participated in the Oriental Institute-sponsored week-long Egyptian summer seminar.

Emily gave a seminar on Egyptian language to the Dallas chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, and she spoke on popular religion to the Research Center's Washington, DC, chapter.

Publications for the year include entries in the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*; a section in *Art of the Ancient Mediterranean World: Egypt, Greece, Italy* published by Art Institute of Chicago; commentary in *The Angle of Repose: Four American Photographers in Egypt*; “The Body in Ancient Egyptian Texts and Representations,” in the *Bulletin of the American Society of*

*Papyrologists*; an article in *Egyptian Archaeology*; and several reviews in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.

Emily led a tour to Egypt for Oriental Institute donors, and she also acted as escort-lecturer for one of the first American tour groups to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In September, Emily was appointed Research Associate and Curator of Egyptian and Nubian Antiquities.

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## DAVID TESTEN

**David Testen** spent the academic year 2000/2001 as a Visiting Scholar at the Oriental Institute working on a research project entitled “Stem Opacity and the Development of Semitic Roots.” The aim of the project, which was supported by a fellowship provided by the American Council of Learned Societies, was to underscore the importance of contextually conditioned sound changes in the phonological development of the languages of the Semitic family. Some of the results of this project were presented at meetings of an informal weekly workshop on Near Eastern languages and linguistics, which Testen organized during the Spring and Summer Quarters to give students and faculty at the Oriental Institute a venue to present discussions of their work.

At the Toronto meeting of the American Oriental Society, in a joint session with the North American Conference on Afro-Asiatic Linguistics, Testen presented a paper on “Arabic Correlates to the Akkadian Stem-Type *purussā-*.” He also submitted an article (“Cognates to the Akkadian Preposition *ana* in Ethiopia and South Arabia”) for a memorial volume dedicated to I. M. Diakonoff and has reviews forthcoming in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, *Israel Oriental Studies*, and *Diachronica*.

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## THEO VAN DEN HOUT

**Theo van den Hout** started this year as the new Hittitologist and professor of Anatolian languages at the Oriental Institute. Apart from the “Elementary Hittite” class throughout the year and more advanced reading courses, he taught Lydian in the Winter Quarter to an enthusiastic group of some eight students. In October he gave his first lecture for members of the Oriental Institute, entitled “A Living, Breathing Tomb: Some Thoughts on the Continuity of Anatolian Culture in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.” In November he lectured at the lunch series of the Franke Institute for the Humanities, New Faculty Series, on “How to Become a God: The Hittite Royal Death Ritual.” Besides the work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (see separate report) his research time was devoted to several contributions to festschrifts for colleagues in the field of Hittitology. One article on the group of oldest Hittite oracle texts was submitted as well as one on the Hieroglyphic Luwian words for *Self*, *Soul*, *Heart*, and *Portrait*. His review of *The Kingdom of the Hittites*, by Trevor Bryce, was published in *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. In May he attended the Biennial Conference of the Dictionary Society of North America at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Van den Hout continued to serve as editor of the series *Culture and History of the Ancient Near East* for Brill (Leiden).

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## EDWARD F. WENTE

During the past academic year **Edward F. Wente** has been devoting some time studying certain Coffin Text spells involving father and son. Inscribed on the interiors of Middle Kingdom coffins as aids for a deceased individual, these spells, which are of considerable philological and religious interest, seem originally to have been used by a living person and express the interdependent and reciprocal relationship between a son and his deceased father. Two of the spells contain predictions about the longevity of the living son, and Wente is exploring the possibility that they may reflect the existence of an individual at Heliopolis who functioned either as a seer or interpreter of oracles. Several articles by Wente have appeared in the recently published *Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, and his article on ancient Egyptian esotericism and mysticism has been submitted to Harvard University Press for inclusion in a projected encyclopedia of ancient religions.

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## DONALD WHITCOMB

Once again, this year brought Oriental Institute students and the author to Syria, the excavations at Hadir Qinnasrin, an unassuming village just south of Aleppo. This town which had once ruled north Syria and coordinated attempts to conquer the remainder of the Byzantine Empire in the eighth century AD, now has quite forgotten its past, a past that can only be recovered through archaeological research. The first account of this research remains languishing in a Parisian publishing house; the second season, in August and September, is recounted for the first time in this *Annual Report*. It is important to note the role of Chicago students in this excavation: Elena Dodge, Katherine Strange, Ian Straughn, and Tasha Vorderstrasse; and no less, the wisdom and experience of Dr. Alexandrine Guérin.

Preliminary syntheses of the research at Hadir Qinnasrin were presented in a lecture for the Byzantine workshop on campus and another for the Historians of Islamic Art *majlis*, happily held at the Oriental Institute. A more theoretical approach was presented for the Anthropology workshop, "Toward an Archaeology of Nomad Settlement: Tribes and the Early Islamic State in North Syria." Another subject which Don has pursued this year resulted in a lecture for the École biblique at the Chicago Cultural Center entitled, "From Earliest Church to Earliest Mosque — Archaeological Discoveries and Places of Worship." This was followed with a lecture on "The Early Mosque in Arabia" in St. Petersburg, Florida, for a conference entitled "Religious Texts and Archaeological Contexts," soon to be published.

Don has taught "Islamic Archaeology of Coptic and Islamic Egypt" and the "Introduction to Islamic Archaeology" this year, between which he had a study season in the Damascus Museum. Settled into the laboratory of the museum, he spent weeks pursuing further understanding of Qinnasrin artifacts. Finally, he obeyed a "call to the north" and spent two pleasurable weeks at Mar'ash in Turkey with Elizabeth Carter (as recounted in *New & Notes*).

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## TONY J. WILKINSON

July 2000 provided an excellent opportunity for **Tony J. Wilkinson** to experience the northeastern Mediterranean at its hottest point of the year. As part of the Amuq Valley Regional Project directed by Ashlan Yener, a small team from the Oriental Institute undertook sample surveys of the hilly flanks of the Amanus Mountains to determine if Hellenistic and Roman settlement extended up into the wooded foothills. It did. On the return trip, a stopover in London provided the opportunity to present a paper on the latest results of the mapping of the Bronze Age town of Hammat al-Qa (Yemen) at the Seminar for Arabian Studies. This paper, which supplements an article published in *Antiquity* in 2000 (with Chris Edens and Glynn Barratt), is due out in July 2001. There followed, after August in Chicago, a trip to Syria, first to visit the Homs survey, directed by Graham Philip for Durham University, and then on to Qinnasrin and Hamoukar. The Homs project, being a landscape survey, was of considerable interest to me because I was about to sign a contract to write a book on archaeological landscapes of the Near East. Not only does such a contract concentrate the mind, but it also provides a reminder of just how little one knows. I was therefore eager to learn more about the development of the landscapes of western Syria. My trip continued with an itinerary that followed almost the entire length of the Orontes Valley. I was then able to rendezvous with Don Whitcomb and team in Aleppo, who were en route to Qinnasrin. Following an overnight in Qinnasrin, I undertook ten days of fieldwork at Hamoukar where I worked with two teams. First on survey, where Jason Ur and team were unraveling the mysteries of the Hamoukar landscape, and then with Colleen Coyle and Mark al-Taweel who were engaged in excavating soundings in the mysterious and massive southern extension site at Hamoukar. Following the Fall Quarter and New Year in Chicago, it was back to Yemen via a brief halt in Frankfurt for a lecture and seminar. Fieldwork in Yemen (see separate report) was wrapped up by a lecture on the development of Yemeni landscapes at the American Institute for Yemeni Studies.

During 2000/2001, papers were presented at the American Schools of Oriental Research meeting in Nashville, and the Society for American Archaeology meetings in New Orleans. In addition to various lectures in Chicago, I was able to contribute a joint paper (with graduate student Jesse Casana) at a workshop in Durham, England, on the geoarchaeology of the Orontes Valley. This year I was pleased to see the appearance of a number of papers on various topics that had been trapped in the publications pipeline. Among these was my view of the current state of Mesopotamian Surveys published in the *Journal of Archaeological Research* (2000), a joint article with my wife (Eleanor Barbanes) on the archaeology of Iron Age Syria, and an article summarizing survey methodology and sampling practice for the new *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*. Much of late 2000 and 2001 has been devoted to putting the final flourishes to a report on the archaeology of the Upper Tabqa Dam area in Syria for Oriental Institute Publications, and writing a book, *Archaeological Landscapes of the Near East*, for the University of Arizona Press. The latter, I hope, will present an integrated view of landscape development from Anatolia to southern Arabia over the last 6,000 years or so.

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## RESEARCH

## KAREN L. WILSON

Although most of **Karen L. Wilson's** time was devoted to directing the museum activities described in the museum section of this report, this past year she did manage to eke out a small amount of time for some other scholarly pursuits. During Winter Quarter she taught a new undergraduate course, "The Art of the Ancient Near East and Egypt." In April, she presented a paper entitled "The Temple Mound at Bismaya" at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in Toronto. She continued her research on ancient Mesopotamian cult statues and published a review of *Born in Heaven, Made on Earth: The Making of the Cult Image in the Ancient Near East*, by Michael B. Dick, in *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. In closer connection with her museum duties, during the academic year she served as a member of the Arts Advisory Group, convened by the Provost; presented a paper titled "Precious Beauty: The Art of the Royal Cemetery," at the Oriental Institute Symposium in the fall; and made numerous presentations to a wide range of audiences on topics pertinent to the Ur exhibition both in Chicago and in other cities.

## K. ASLIHAN YENER

During 2000, **K. Aslihan Yener** directed the sixth season of work at the Amuq Valley Regional Projects in the Hatay/Antakya, Turkey. Excavated materials from previous Tell Kurdu seasons were studied while a new project was launched at Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh). An intensive surface survey of Atchana was combined with photographic documentation of the still extant mudbrick palace and temple buildings.

The work in the Amuq is published in "Amuq Valley Regional Project," 1999/2000 *Annual Report*, 11–16 (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2000); "Alalakh: A Late Bronze Age Capital in the Amuq Valley, Southern Turkey," *The Oriental Institute News & Notes* 169 (2000): 1–6; "The Amuq Valley Regional Project 1995–1998," with C. Edens, T. Harrison, J. Verstraete, and T. J. Wilkinson, *American Journal of Archaeology* 105 (2000): 1–51; "Tell Kurdu Excavations 1999," with Christopher Edens, Jesse Casana, Benjamin Diebold, Heidi Ekstrom, Michelle Loyet, and Rana Özbal, *Anatolica* 26 (2000): 31–117. New additions to our website are also accessible at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AMU/Amuq.html>

Honors, grants, and awards during 2000 included the University of Chicago Women's Board Grant, "The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey and Metallurgical Laboratory." Small Grants for Instructional Improvement, the Joukowsky Family Foundation, "The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey"; the National Geographic Society Grant, Institute of Aegean Prehistory Grant and the American Schools for Oriental Research Grant, "The Oriental Institute Alalakh Survey, Turkey."

Yener's work with ancient metallurgy appeared in the publication *The Domestication of Metals: The Rise of Complex Metal Industries in Anatolia* (Amsterdam: E. J. Brill, 2000); "The Organization of Tin Production: Strategic Industries in Early Bronze Age Anatolia, Ancient Turkey," in *Recherches Archéométriques*, edited by M. Fortin, pp. 1–15 (Centre d'études interdisciplinaires sur les lettres, les arts et les traditions cahiers archéologiques; Québec: Laval University, 2001); "Stable Lead Isotope Studies of Black Sea Anatolian Ore Sources and Related Bronze Age and Phrygian Artefacts from Nearby Archaeological Sites. Appendix: New



Central Taurus Ore Data,” with E. V. Sayre, E. C. Joel, J. M. Blackman, and H. Özbal, *Archaeometry* 43 (2001): 77–115.

The upcoming reinstallation of galleries in the Oriental Institute provided the opportunity to investigate the collections from Turkey, especially the Amuq. We reviewed incredibly wonderful, and in many instances unpublished, sculpture, reliefs, and small finds from Tells Tayinat, Judaidah, and Chatal Höyük in the Amuq which will be prominently displayed in upcoming years. The Amuq collections, bolstered by finds from Alisar as well as other Urartian, Phrygian, and Hittite materials, will constitute the Anatolia section.

Yener taught a course on the “Art History and Archaeology of the Ancient Near East: Introduction to Anatolian Archaeology.” Yener was on sabbatical for two quarters at the Franke Institute for the Humanities, but she continued committee work as the University of Chicago’s representative for the American Research Institute in Turkey. In addition to teaching and committee work, Yener delivered papers entitled “The Oriental Institute Amuq Valley Regional Projects, the 1999 Tell Kurdu Excavations,” Meetings of the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry, 25–29 May, Ankara, Turkey, 2000; “Traders, Jewelers and Metallurgists of the Third Millennium BC,” Cleveland Museum of Art, Ur Exhibit; and “The Craft Specialists of Power and Prestige: Traders, Jewelers and Metallurgists of the Third Millennium BC,” Oriental Institute, Ur Exhibit, 2000.

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## RESEARCH SUPPORT

### COMPUTER LABORATORY

**John C. Sanders**

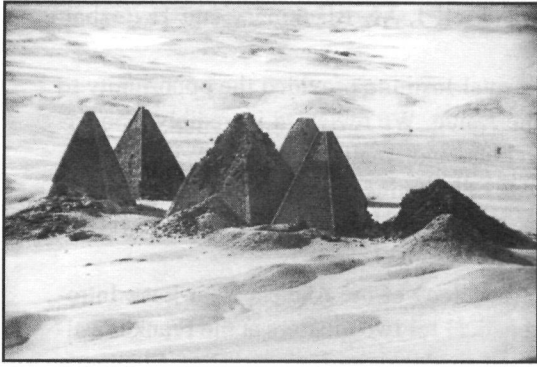
Having spent more than twenty-five years working in various archaeological capacities throughout the Middle East I have learned that the expression “everyone needs an assistant” is commonplace. It is in my role as Head of the Computer Laboratory, however, where this notion rings true. In the time that Katherine Strange has been working for the Lab (just over a year now), she has been invaluable in the production process for several Lab projects: preparing the electronic version of the 1996/97, 1997/98, 1998/99, and 1999/2000 *Annual Reports*; the preparation of website versions of several lead articles from past issues of *News & Notes*; and she participated in the scanning and processing of hundreds of the photographs for our website exhibition of *The 1905–1907 Breasted Expedition to Egypt and Sudan: A Photographic Study* (see further discussion below).

#### **LABORATORY PROJECTS**

##### **1905–1907 Breasted Expedition to Egypt and Sudan**

As this *Annual Report* goes to press the Institute’s website will be significantly enlarged with the release of 1,055 photographs from the Institute’s Photographic Archives, taken by James Henry Breasted, the Oriental Institute’s founder, during his early travels throughout Egypt and Sudan.

## RESEARCH



**Figure 1. View from mountains showing pyramids. Gebel Barkal (Napata)**

These images and their captions were originally published in the 1975 Oriental Institute text/microfiche publication entitled *The 1905–1907 Breasted Expedition to Egypt and Sudan: A Photographic Study* (for examples, see figs. 1, 3). Through the use of the Internet, and the gracious assistance of a volunteer staff, they will now be made available to scholars and the public worldwide via our website.

Docent Volunteers Karen Terras, Nancy Gould, Peg Cipolla, and students Nicholas Lezak, Sriram Kanteti, Katherine Strange, Peter Friedman, and Mara Terras are due a much deserved

thank-you for their help in photographic scanning, text processing, and HTML markup of web pages for the new *1905–1907 Breasted Expedition to Egypt and Sudan* photographic exhibit. This addition to the Institute's website is the direct result of their cumulative efforts over a six-month period.

### **Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur Exhibition**

As a complement to *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, a traveling exhibition organized by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, at the Oriental Institute from 21 October 2000 to 21 January 2001, I developed a component for the Institute's website highlighting several of the show's artifacts with photographs and textual descriptions (fig. 2). Because the exhibition was temporary and its artifacts are not a part of the Oriental Institute Museum's collections I decided to design its look and feel in a manner very different from our "Highlights from the Collection" section of the website. Based on website statistics, visitor totals, and word-of-mouth comments during the time the show was at the Institute, both exhibitions were well received by the public.

### **Electronic Publications**

In conjunction with the Oriental Institute Publications Office, the Institute has produced its first electronic publication, a third edition to *Thus Wrote 'Onchsheshonqy: An Introductory Grammar of Demotic*, by Janet H. Johnson (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 45; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2000). Several "letters" of *The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, edited by Janet H. Johnson, are being prepared as the Institute's second electronic publication. These publications were selected to be distributed via the World Wide Web as an experimental foray into the electronic dissemination of Oriental Institute titles. This manner of distribution, and the titles suitable for it, will be evaluated during calendar year 2001.

### **Qinnasrin and CAMEL**

Two new archaeological projects were added to the Institute's website during 2000/2001: Associate Professor Donald Whitcomb's Qinnasrin Project in Syria, and the Center for Archaeology of the Middle East Landscape (CAMEL), under the direction of Associate Professor Tony Wilkinson.

Qinnasrin is the name of a famous city founded in the early Islamic period as the capital of the *jund* or province of north Syria. This city was located about 25 km south of the ancient city of Halab (Aleppo) and was associated with the classical city of Chalcis ad Belum. Work in the Qinnasrin area is a joint project of the Department of Antiquities of Syria, the University of Paris — Sorbonne, and the University of Chicago, directed by Donald Whitcomb. These participants hope to continue this research into the history of Qinnasrin and the development of early Islamic civilization.

The Middle East landscape bears the imprint of thousands of years of human activities. These activities include the excavation of canals, the creation and cultivation of fields, the movement of caravans, the excavation of materials for building construction, and the extraction of metallic minerals. The aim of CAMEL is to analyze and understand this landscape by combining both traditional on-the-ground archaeological surveys with remote-sensing methods such as satellite imagery and aerial photograph analysis.

### Developing a New Oriental Institute Website Design

During the winter of 2000 I began discussions with several individuals in the University's Networking Services and Informational Technologies (NSIT) regarding the moving of the Institute's entire website from our own in-house web server to a server administered and maintained by NSIT. In the future the Institute would like to take advantage of several web-related services, such as electronic commerce and database backend serving, that NSIT is better equipped to handle than the Institute and at a lower overall cost in the long-term. In conjunction with such a move the look and feel of the Institute's website would get a make-over, updating the now five-year-old design into a presence more aligned with other University of Chicago departmental presentations. Discussions are still ongoing, and we will give the reader a complete rundown of this transition in next year's *Annual Report*.

As a first "baby" step in this process the background color on practically all existing Institute web pages was changed to white in March 2001. It was hoped that changing to this neutral color will help in evaluating the new design options for the website.

### Docents Online

In July 2000 I worked with Museum Education intern Nitzan Mekel to establish a Bulletin Board component to the Oriental Institute website, to assist docents working with school groups by providing a forum for electronic question and answer interaction. Students and teachers can use email to submit questions that the docents will research and answer by return email.

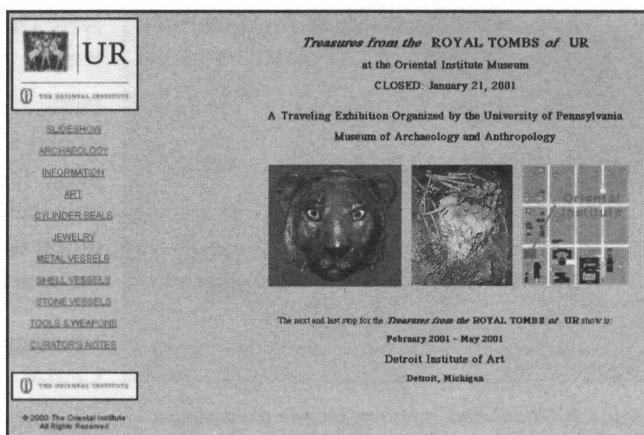


Figure 2. Homepage for Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur exhibition on Oriental Institute's website

## RESEARCH



*Figure 3. Unfinished colossus, temple of Atlanersa and Senkamanisken. Gebel Barkal (Napata)*

### New Design for Publications Office Web Pages

Publications Office Sales and Marketing manager Robert Herbst and I redesigned the individual web pages for all of the Institute's publications, which now include a scan of the cover or title page in addition to the bibliographic information provided for each book.

### Museum Education's Online Teacher Resource Center

Anna Rochester, Education Outreach Coordinator in the Museum Education Office, developed an ex-

tensive set of educational resources for teachers during the past year which are now available to selected schools via the Institute's website. The Online Teacher Resource Center was developed with Chicago Public School (CPS) educators who took part in Oriental Institute Museum Teacher Training Seminars on ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. The site provides materials for classroom and museum use, allowing teachers to choose what relates best to their curriculum and to students' needs and interests. The materials and activities on the site follow themes outlined in *Life in Ancient Egypt* and *Life in Ancient Mesopotamia: Guides for Teachers Based on the Collections and Resources of the Oriental Institute Museum*.

## LABORATORY EQUIPMENT / INSTITUTE RESOURCES

In August 2000, two new computer systems were installed in the Oriental Institute's William M. Sumner Computer Laboratory. An 800 MHz Dell computer running Windows 98 and an Apple Macintosh G4 computer have significantly increased the computing power within the Computer Lab and eased those periodic instances when faculty, staff, and students seeking use of Lab computers outnumber those available. I intend to replace at least one older Macintosh computer in the Lab during 2001/2002, and perhaps we will have to purchase one or two more because usage of Lab facilities is still increasing yearly.

The new Macintosh G4 computer is also equipped with an Epson 11" x 17" flatbed scanner in order to accommodate scanning of larger illustrations and oversized publications.

## WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

For further information concerning several of the above mentioned research projects, the Institute's World Wide Web (WWW) database, and other Electronic Resources in general refer to the What's New page on the Oriental Institute's website, at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/OI\\_WWW\\_New.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/OI_WWW_New.html) (Note: URL case-sensitive)

The homepage for the Oriental Institute website is at:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu>

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## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Charles E. Jones

John C. Sanders

### INTRODUCTION

*This seven year I have your servant be;  
Now have I yow, and also have ye me,  
My dere herte...!"*  
*This lady smyleth at his stedfastnesse,  
And at his hertly wordes, and his chere,...*

From: The Legend of Good Women: The Legend of Ariadne  
Incipit Legenda Adriane de Athenes by Geoffrey Chaucer  
Published at the Berkeley Digital Library (Online Medieval and Classical Library Release #25)  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/OMACL/GoodWomen/ariadne.html>

It has now been seven years since the Oriental Institute's web presence was launched in the spring of 1994. Like Theseus pulling Ariadne's thread through the Labyrinth, we have been seeking to build a map of an unknown space while escaping the clutches of the monsters inhabiting it. Unlike Theseus, we do not expect to be able to escape entirely. Monsters of various sorts always seem to be nipping at our heels, and the entrance to the Labyrinth has yet to materialize around the next bend. For most of the time we have been developing the website we have presented each year a summary of the new developments here in the *Annual Report*. While the data we present in these reports often recapitulates discussions presented in the reports of projects and individuals found elsewhere in each volume, it is our intention to gather references to all such new and developing online publications in a single location. We trust this information is a useful summary and convenient point of entry to the Labyrinth. Previous reports are available online in the context of the electronic *Annual Reports* of the Oriental Institute.

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/99-00/99-00\\_Elec\\_Resources.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/99-00/99-00_Elec_Resources.html)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/97-98/97-98\\_Elec\\_Resources.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/97-98/97-98_Elec_Resources.html)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/96-97/96-97\\_Elec\\_Resources.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/96-97/96-97_Elec_Resources.html)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/95-96/95-96\\_Elec\\_Resources.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/95-96/95-96_Elec_Resources.html)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/94-95/94-95\\_Elec\\_Resources.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/94-95/94-95_Elec_Resources.html)

### SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE WEBSITE

Over the last year the site has logged an average of about 15,000 user sessions per week from users in ninety-nine countries. These users look at between 10,000 and 20,000 individual documents and images on our server.

The main homepage is the post popular point of entry to our website:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/default.html>

Closely followed by the homepage of Abzu:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU.HTML>

**RESEARCH**

Aside from these two primary portals and their immediate subsidiary pages, the ten most popular resources available on our website are (in order of descending popularity).

1. WHO WAS WHO AMONG THE ROYAL MUMMIES, by Edward F. Wente  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/WENTE/NN\\_Win95/NN\\_Win95.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/WENTE/NN_Win95/NN_Win95.html)
2. THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM HOMEPAGE  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/OI\\_Museum.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/OI_Museum.html)
3. CONSTRUCTING THE GIZA PLATEAU COMPUTER MODEL (1990–1995), by John C. Sanders and Peggy M. Sanders  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/COMP/GIZ/MODEL/Giza\\_Model.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/COMP/GIZ/MODEL/Giza_Model.html)
4. DEATH IN ANCIENT EGYPT, by Alexandra A. O'Brien  
<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/DEATH.HTML>
5. EGYPT AND THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST: WEB RESOURCES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND TEACHERS, by Alexandra A. O'Brien  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/YOUTH\\_RESOURCES.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/YOUTH_RESOURCES.HTML)
6. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MAP SERIES  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/MAP/ANE\\_Maps.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/MAP/ANE_Maps.html)
7. THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM: THE VIRTUAL MUSEUM  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/QTVR96/QTVR96\\_Tours.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/QTVR96/QTVR96_Tours.html)
8. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH ARCHIVES HOMEPAGE  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/Research\\_Arch.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/Research_Arch.html)
9. NIPPUR — SACRED CITY OF ENLIL: SUPREME GOD OF SUMER AND AKKAD, by McGuire Gibson  
<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/NIP/PUB93/NSC/NSC.html>
10. NUBIA — “ITS GLORY AND ITS PEOPLE” — 1987 EXHIBITION: BROCHURE, by Bruce B. Williams  
[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/NUB/NUBX/NUBX\\_brochure.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/NUB/NUBX/NUBX_brochure.html)

**INTERNET GATEWAYS****Ancient Near East (ANE) Mailing List**

To subscribe to the ANE mailing list, send an electronic mail (email) message to:

[majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu](mailto:majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu)

In the body of your email message, include one of the following lines in the body of the message:

subscribe ane

subscribe anenews

subscribe ane-digest

subscribe anenews-digest

You will receive a return email immediately confirming your subscription. This lists offers four options for different levels of discussion on topics relating to the ancient Near East. We welcome either active or passive participation. Membership remains steady, as it has over the past few years, at between 1,400 and 1,500 subscribers. Full information on the list, and a complete archive of all traffic can be found at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/ANE/OI\\_ANE.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/ANE/OI_ANE.html)

### **Research Archives Recent Acquisitions (RABooks) Mailing List**

To subscribe to the RABooks mailing list, send an electronic mail (email) message to:

[majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu](mailto:majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu)

In the body of your email message, include the following line in the body of the message:

subscribe RABooks

You will receive a return email immediately confirming your subscription. This new list offers monthly postings of lists of acquisitions in the Research Archives. There is no discussion on this list. We welcome your membership. As of mid-July 2001, membership stands at 408 subscribers.

The Computer Laboratory and the Research Archives collaborate in the running of the Oriental Institute mailing lists. John Sanders oversees the Majordomo computer program which automates the routine administration of Internet mailing lists, and Charles E. Jones administers the membership and content of the lists.

## **NEW AND DEVELOPING RESOURCES IN 2000/2001**

### **Oriental Institute World Wide Web Database**

Several Oriental Institute units and projects either updated existing pages or became a new presence on the Institute's website during the past year. (NOTE: all web addresses below are case-sensitive)

### **ABZU: Guide to Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East Available on the Internet**

Several hundred new references have been added this year.

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU.HTML>

### **ANNUAL REPORTS**

*1999/2000 Annual Report*

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/99-00/99-00\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/99-00/99-00_AR_TOC.html)

*1998/99 Annual Report*

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/98-99/98-99\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/98-99/98-99_AR_TOC.html)

*1997/98 Annual Report*

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/97-98/97-98\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/97-98/97-98_AR_TOC.html)

*1996/97 Annual Report*

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/96-97/96-97\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/96-97/96-97_AR_TOC.html)

**RESEARCH****ARCHAEOLOGY****Amuq Project**

Progress report covering the summer 2000 field season

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AMU/Amuq.html>

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AMU/Atchana.html>

**Bir Umm Fawakhir Project**

Progress report covering the fifth field season, March 1999

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/FAW/Fawakhir.html>

**Center for the Archaeology of Middle East Landscapes (CAMEL)**

Umbrella organization for several of the Institute's archaeological landscape projects

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/CAMEL/Main.html>

**Qinnasrin Project, Syria**

New Oriental Institute archaeological project homepage

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/QIN/Qinnasrin.html>

**MUSEUM****Persian Gallery of the Oriental Institute Museum**

Opened to the public on 9 September 2000

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/GALLERY/PERSIAN/New\\_Persian\\_Gallery.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/GALLERY/PERSIAN/New_Persian_Gallery.html)

**Photographic Archives**

1,055 photographs from the Oriental Institute text/microfiche publication entitled *The 1905–1907 Breasted Expeditions to Egypt and the Sudan: A Photographic Study*

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/PA/EGYPT/BEES/BEES.html>

***Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur***

Traveling exhibition organized by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology: 21 October 2000 through 21 January 2001

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/UR/Ur\\_home.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/UR/Ur_home.html)

**PUBLICATIONS OFFICE****First Online Title**

*Thus Wrote Onchsheshonqy: An Introductory Grammar of Demotic*, Janet H. Johnson. Third edition. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 45. Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/SAOC/45/SAOC45.html>



## RESEARCH ARCHIVES

### Research Archives Catalog Online

Web version of the Research Archives Catalog. For more information on the development of this tool, see the Research Archives section in this *Annual Report*.

<http://oilib.uchicago.edu/oilibcat.html>

### Acquisitions Lists of the Research Archives

January–February 2001

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.1-2.html>

November–December 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.11-12.html>

October 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.10.html>

August–September 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.89.html>

July 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.7.html>

June 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.6.html>

May 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.5.html>

April 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.4.html>

March 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.3.html>

February 2000

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2000.2.html>

### Dissertation Proposal

By Hratch Papazian, presented to the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, University of Chicago, and approved in October 1999, entitled “The ‘Per Shena’: From Palace Estate to Sacred Storehouse. The Structure and Evolution of an Ancient Egyptian Economic Institution”

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/DISPROP/papazian\\_diss.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/DISPROP/papazian_diss.html)

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## PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

### Thomas A. Holland

The staff of the Publications Office for this year consisted of Thomas Holland and Thomas Urban in the Editorial Office and Robert Herbst in the Sales Office. We were also fortunate to have the assistance of graduate students Simrit Dhesi and Blane Conklin for the first half of the year, followed by Leslie Schramer, Dennis Campbell, and Thomas Dousa for the second half. Irv Diamond continued to volunteer on a number of projects, as did Catherine Dueñas and Emily Napolitano. Jean Grant and John Larson provided invaluable assistance as always.

#### Editorial Office

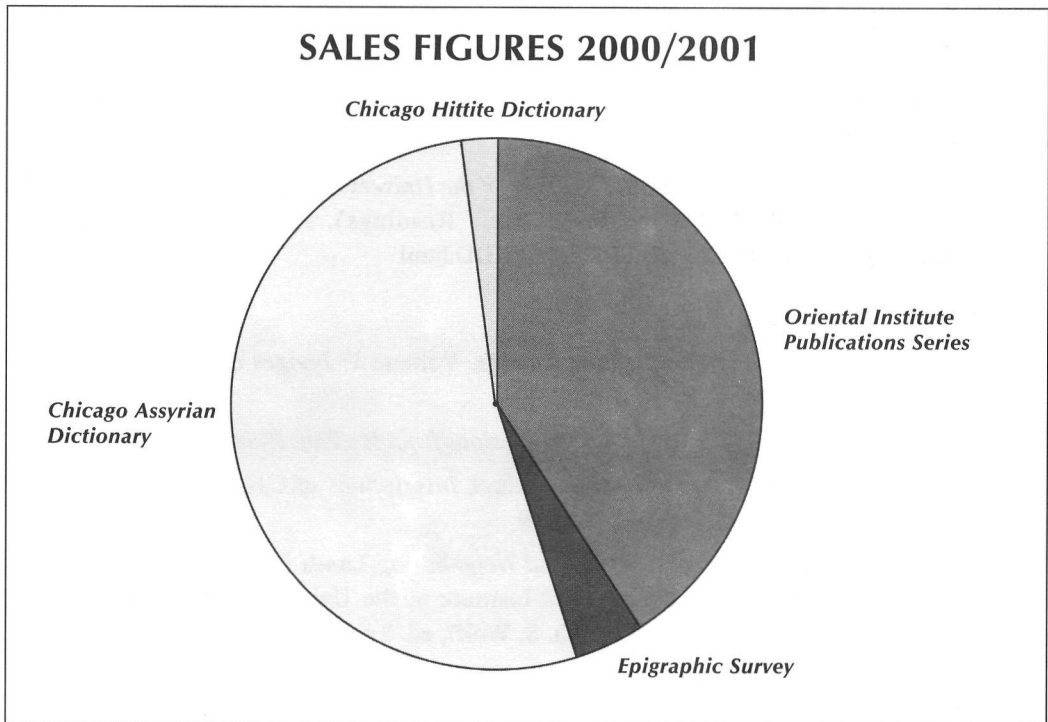
Aside from the indices, work is completed on the double volume *Seals on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets*, by Mark Garrison and Margaret Cool Root (OIP 117); and aside from the glossary, work is also completed on *Theban Desert Road Survey*, by J. C. Darnell. We continued preparing *News & Notes* and the *Annual Report* for press. We experimented with the electronic distribution of two of our titles (see below), one previously published and the other a new publication.

#### Sales Office

This last year our inventory has been consolidated from several different locations into one, which provides us with efficient inventory retrieval and accurate inventory counts. The online catalog has been rewritten and will be upgraded further in the coming year. Our shipping program has improved this last year. We now have a contract with United Parcel Service (UPS) to ship our books worldwide, alleviating the many problems we faced using the postal service for international orders. With an organized inventory and a reliable shipping service our orders are now being fulfilled quicker. Sales figures are up 29%. The heavy discounting of our older titles during the Members Sale, the sales of two new titles (SAOC 58 and OIC 28) published at the end of last year, and the retrieval (and subsequent sales) of seventeen Oriental Institute titles previously distributed by the University of Chicago Press (see below) have resulted in higher sales. With the anticipation of publishing at least three new titles, we anticipate even higher sales in the coming year.

#### Volumes Retrieved from University of Chicago Press

1. *Sumerological Studies in Honor of Thorkild Jacobsen on His Seventieth Birthday, June 7, 1974*. S. Lieberman, ed., 1976. AS 20
2. *Sargonic Texts in the Louvre Museum*. I. J. Gelb. 1970. MAD 4
3. *Sargonic Texts in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*. I. J. Gelb, 1970. MAD 5
4. *Excavations at Nippur: Eleventh Season*. McG. Gibson, 1976. OIC 22
5. *Ausgrabungen von Khor-Dehmit bis Bet El-Wali*. H. Ricke, 1967. OINE 2
6. *Persepolis, Volume 3: Royal Tombs and Other Monuments*. E. F. Schmidt, 1970. OIP 70
7. *Studies in Arabic Literary Papyri, Volume 3: Language and Literature*. N. Abbott, 1972. OIP 77



8. *Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah*. C. W. McEwan. L. S. Braidwood, H. Frankfort, H. G. Güterbock, R. C. Haines, H. J. Kantor, and C. H. Kraeling, 1957. OIP 79
9. *Ptolemais: City of the Libyan Pentapolis*. C. H. Kraeling, 1963. OIP 70
10. *Aramaic Ritual Texts from Persepolis*. R. A. Bowman, 1970. OIP 91
11. *Persepolis Fortification Tablets*. R. T. Hallock, 1969. OIP 92
12. *Medinet Habu, Volume 7: Temple Proper, Part 3: Third Hypostyle Hall and All Rooms Accessible from It with Friezes of Scenes from the Roof Terraces and Exterior Walls of the Temple*. Epigraphic Survey, 1964. OIP 93
13. *Medinet Habu, Volume 8: Eastern High Gate with Translations of Texts*. Epigraphic Survey, 1970. OIP 94
14. *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch, Volume 2: Structural Remains of the Later Phases: Chatal Hüyük, Tell Al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta 'yinat*. R. C. Haines, 1971. OIP 95
15. *Inscriptions from Tell Abū Šalābīkh*. R. D. Biggs, 1974. OIP 99
16. *Prehistoric Investigations in Iraqi Kurdistan*. R. J. Braidwood and B. Howe, 1960 (second printing 1966). SAOC 31
17. *Studies in Honor of John A. Wilson, September 12, 1969*. E. B. Hauser, ed., 1969. SAOC 35

## RESEARCH

**Volumes Printed Online**

1. *Thus Wrote 'Onchsheshonqy: An Introductory Grammar of Demotic*. J. H. Johnson. Third edition. SAOC 45. <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/SAOC/45/SAOC45.html>
2. *Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Introduction, Y, F, L, R, H, H̅, K, T̅, D̅, and Problematic Readings)*. J. H. Johnson, ed. [www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html)

**Volumes in Preparation**

1. *Seals on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets, Volume 1: Images of Heroic Encounter*. M. B. Garrison and M. C. Root. OIP 117
2. *Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions from Medinet Habu*. E. Teeter. OIP 118
3. *Theban Desert Road Survey, Volume 1: Rock Inscriptions of Gebel Tjauti, Part 1, and Wadi el-Ḥôl, Part 1*. J. C. Darnell. OIP 119
4. *Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and Neighboring Lands in Memory of Douglas L. Esse*. Joint Publication of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the American Schools of Oriental Research. S. Wolff, ed. SAOC 59
5. *Excavations at the Prehistoric Mound of Chogha Bonut, Khuzestan, Iran: Seasons of 1976–1978 and 1996*. A. Alizadeh. OIP 120
6. *Cuneiform Texts from the Ur III Period in the Oriental Institute, Volume 2: Drehem Administrative Documents from the Reign of Amar-Suena*. M. Hilgert. OIP 121

**Manuscripts Accepted for Publication**

1. *Neo-Babylonian Texts of the Oriental Institute Collection*. D. Weisberg
  2. *Early Urban Life in the Land of Anshan: Excavations at Tal-e Malyan in the Highlands of Iran*. Joint Publication with the University of Pennsylvania Museum. W. M. Sumner
  3. *Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, Volume 1: Settlement and Land Use on the Margin of the Euphrates River and in the Upper Lake Tabqa Area*. T. J. Wilkinson
  4. *Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, Volume 2: Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains at an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River*. T. A. Holland
  5. *Taxes, Tax-Payers, and Tax-Receipts in Early Ptolemaic Thebes*. B. P. Muhs
  6. *Megiddo, Volume 3: Final Report of the Stratum VI Excavations*. T. P. Harrison
  7. *Origins of State Organizations in Prehistoric Fars, Southern Iran: Final Report on the Excavations at Tal-i Bakun A*. A. Alizadeh
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## RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles E. Jones

### Introduction: Building and Renovation Projects

As I sit in the Research Archives office early on a Monday morning during the July heat wave, electricians are wheeling in lifts and preparing to remove the two long banks of fluorescent fixtures before installing the newly minted reproductions of the original fixtures. Outside my window, roofers are working slowly and steadily on the last remaining component of the roofing project — the flat roof over the south and west galleries of the Institute. The electricians and I are grateful to be working indoors in the cool of the Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room as the temperature outside rises up into the nineties. The reproductions of the lighting fixtures — cast in bronze and fully re-lamped with modern electrical components — were delivered late last week. A steady stream of colleagues has been admiring them in their crates in the west gallery of the museum. All are excited to see this project finally coming to fruition.

With an end in sight to the lighting installation — it is scheduled to be complete by early August — it appears that a long period of physical change and renovation is drawing to a close. Beginning with the reconfiguring of the stacks nearly a decade ago and proceeding through the building of the new wing and the two phases of the reading room renovation project and the roof replacement, I have had to move the entire collection four times. The consequences of this change are good. We have a facility that is much improved from the point of view of both organization and aesthetics. We have had the space we inhabit increased to help accommodate the ever-expanding collection. We can also provide state of the art research facilities for all our users, local and remote. And finally, the staff of the Research Archives can concentrate on projects that, if less visible, are of equal importance in the ongoing task of building and maintaining a research facility.

### Acquisitions Lists

As I announced in last year's *Annual Report*, we had then just begun a plan to provide access to the Acquisitions Lists of the Research Archives by e-mail and online. Regular lists of books and journals acquired in the Research Archives, and by its predecessor the Library of the Oriental Institute (subsumed into the Regenstein Library in the early 1970s) have been produced for many years. Such lists are a feature of many research libraries and are distributed to scholars interested in particular fields as a means of cooperation and mutual support. The Research Archives Acquisitions Lists appeared informally from the early 1970s and were distributed informally, mostly intramurally, until the early 1990s. At that point the beginnings of the development on our electronic catalog and the integration of computers and networking in the administration of the Research Archives (as well as the rest of the Oriental Institute) made it seem possible to produce a radically expanded version of the Acquisitions List. For four years we produced this version of the lists, which included a categorized and indexed listing of each and every essay, article, and review included in all materials acquired by the Research Archives as well as complete bibliographical descriptions of each volume acquired. While it was an interesting experiment to produce these volumes, it was a very expensive enterprise, and for budgetary reasons it was abandoned in favor of concentration on the electronic catalog and ultimately on the online version of that catalog.

**RESEARCH**

It has been a happy and successful corollary of the development of those resources that we are now able to redevelop publication of the Acquisitions Lists in an almost entirely paperless environment and in a timely and inexpensive manner. In June 2000 we announced the availability of this project and solicited (free) subscriptions to the electronic mailing list. In October we posted the first seven of these lists:

1. Acquisitions: February 2000.
2. Acquisitions: March 2000.
3. Acquisitions: April 2000.
4. Acquisitions: May 2000.
5. Acquisitions: June 2000.
6. Acquisitions: July 2000.
7. Acquisitions: August–September 2000.

Soon followed by Supplement 1. Dissertations Available in the Research Archives in pdf format.

and by

8. Acquisitions: October 2000.
9. Acquisitions: November–December 2000.
10. Acquisitions: January–February 2001.

The next two lists are in process as I write and are in typescript on my desk. They have only to receive a final reading.

As the time of writing we have 408 subscribers to the mailing lists for the Acquisitions lists. This number grows slowly and steadily. We are pleased to be able to provide this service to the community.

For information on how to subscribe and how to view the lists on the Oriental Institute website, see Electronic Resources, above.

**Online Catalog**

The Oriental Institute has logged over 50,000 user sessions from nearly 20,000 users in ninety-nine countries since we put the Catalog of the Research Archives online. In all there have been more than 380,000 queries of the database since its inception. Since I reported last year, we have had about 14,000 visitors and more than 250,000 new queries. Almost 4,000 visitors have come back for additional visits, and nearly 2,000 of them may be considered “regular customers.” I consider this to be a great success.

At the beginning of 2001 we began to enter all analytical records directly into the database. Since then, each essay, article, and review appearing in books and journals acquired in the Research Archives has an entry in the online catalog. Each book also has a main entry. This procedure replaces the practice developed in the early 1990s and eliminates a number of stages in the cataloging process. It makes catalog more current — indeed immediately current — and makes the collection more useful. We have added some 8,000 records to the database during the last year.

We have a couple of corpora of records nearly ready to be imported into the catalog. Some 40,000 analytical entries produced in the last six years are nearly ready to be imported, along with another 30,000 records which were produced in the context of our retrospective cataloging project. I intend, finally, to process these for inclusion in the database and begin again in earnest on additional component of the retrospective conversion.

I urge you to visit the Research Archive online catalog at: <http://oilib.uchicago.edu/oilibcat.html>

I welcome any and all comments on how we can make the catalog more useful.

## Publications and Projects

A summary of new and developing online publications will be found in this volume under Electronic Resources, above. I mention only a few salient issues here. For more than a year, I have been involved on behalf of the Research Archives in the development of a proposal to develop a digital library for ancient Near Eastern studies. Under the leadership of the Vanderbilt University Libraries, ETANA, as the project is called, is a cooperative project supported by the American Oriental Society, the American Schools of Oriental Research, Case Western Reserve University Library, the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University, the Institute of Archaeology (Tel Aviv University), the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, the Society of Biblical Literature, Vanderbilt University Press, and the Vanderbilt Divinity Library. We have been extremely fortunate to have received a generous initial grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in support of the project.

ETANA has two initial goals: (1) to develop the Abzu project of the Research Archives, the premier Internet portal devoted to the ancient Near East, into a more robust database structure and (2) to make it part of the developing ETANA comprehensive portal for ancient Near Eastern studies. The grant will also allow ETANA participants to experiment with the digitization of 100 core texts important to scholars of the ancient Near East. Published materials in this discipline can be especially difficult to digitize because of their ancient language content. Each component is of fundamental importance for the Research Archives. It will be an exciting project, and I hope to report on its progress by this time next year.

Abzu, along with other online resources here, continues to be under constant revision and updating. A list of all such publications can be found at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/Research\\_Arch.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/Research_Arch.html)

## Current Acquisitions

Following are the acquisitions statistics for the past year

	<u>May 1999 – April 2000</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monographs and Series	895	24,872
Journals	<u>260</u>	<u>10,214</u>
Total Books	1,155	35,086

This year's acquisitions statistics are consistent with the trends of the past few years. We continue to be committed to acquiring all the basic published resources for the study of the ancient Near East.

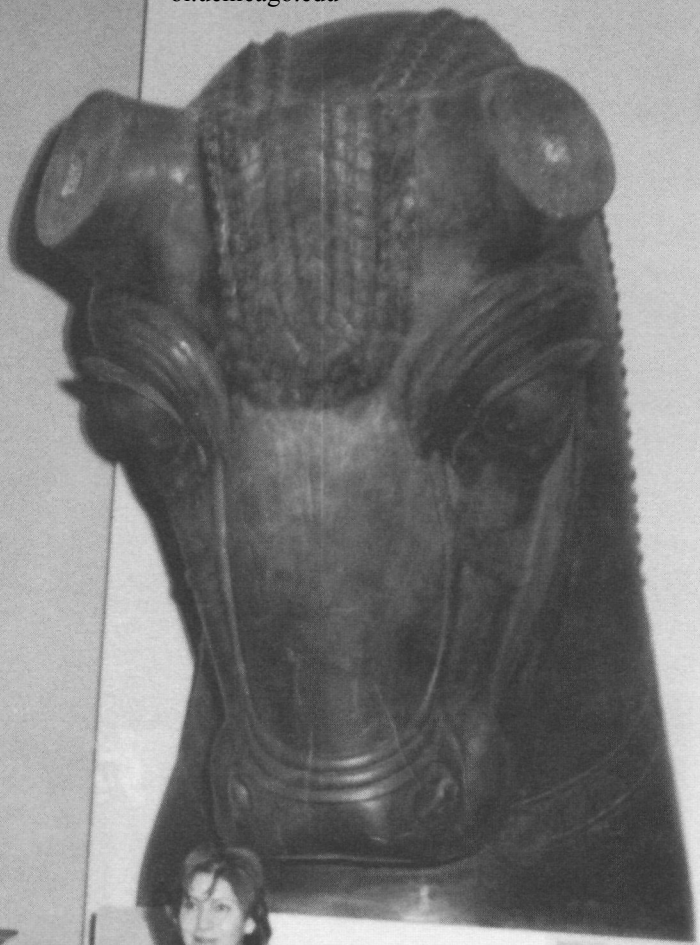
**RESEARCH****Staff**

I continue to have an excellent and reliable source of assistants in the Research Archives. The pool of graduate students is of the highest quality. The only difficulty is the competition of other projects and units for their time and skill. It has been a pleasure to have had three excellent graduate student assistants this year. Jacob Lauinger, who has just completed his second year as an Assyriology student, remained with us as did Mark Saathoff, who has just completed an M.A. in Egyptology. Leslie Schramer, first year student of Mesopotamian Archaeology joined us in the fall. Between the three of them they shared the various duties of Assistant Research Archivists and covered the weekend and Wednesday evening hours. Leslie and Mark moved on to other employment at the end of the Spring Quarter, and I now have the assistance of Alexandra Witsell. She and Jake are covering the somewhat erratic (due to construction projects) summer hours.

I am eternally grateful to all of these employees, who cheerfully engage with their work and with the users of the Research Archives and respond with energy and imagination. This library simply could not function without them.

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**MUSEUM**

***Overleaf. A member of the Iranian Cultural Society awaits guests at the traditional Haft Seen table on view in the Persian Gallery during the Naw Rouz celebration that welcomed Persian New Year in March. Along with the Society, this event was cosponsored by the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies and the Persian Cultural Society, a student organization. Photograph by Jean Grant***

# MUSEUM

## KAREN L. WILSON

The year was a very exciting one for the museum. It began with the opening of the second of our permanent exhibition galleries, the Persian Gallery, followed closely by the traveling exhibit *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. And, as it drew to a close, it found museum staff deeply immersed in planning the reopening of the rest of the museum galleries, which will take place late in 2002.

The Persian Gallery opened on 9 September, thanks to the combined efforts of Institute faculty and staff members too numerous to name individually, as well as everyone on the museum staff. It was truly a group effort — and a group triumph — and I wish to thank all of them for their generous and willing participation. The opening of the Persian Gallery was followed closely by the Ur exhibition, which opened its doors to the public on 21 October 2000 and graced us with its presence through 21 January 2001. The space in the north gallery, expertly configured by Installation Coordinator Joseph Scott, showed off these spectacular ancient masterpieces to their best, while the graphics, also designed by Joe, provided the necessary contextualization for the “treasures.” We all delighted in having these ancient Mesopotamian masterpieces here with us and were sorry to see them move on to Detroit.

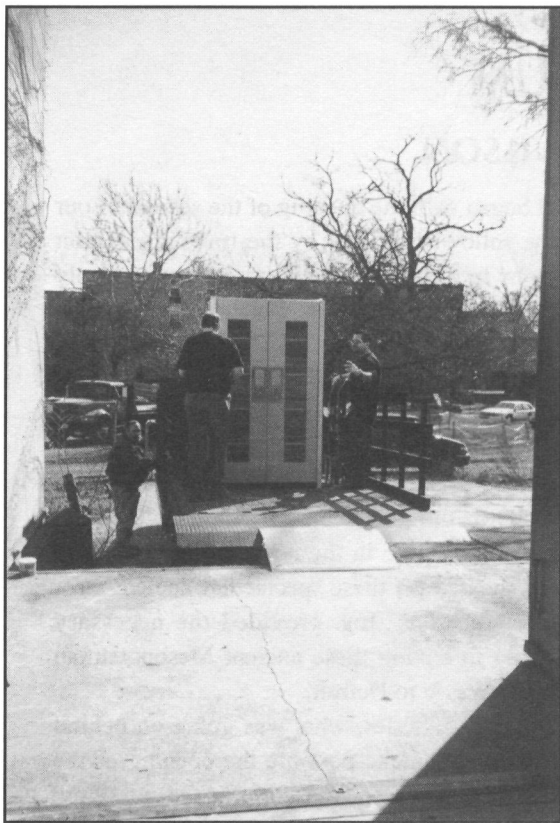
While these obvious milestones were occurring in the galleries, what was going on behind the scenes that had made them possible, and will ultimately make possible the opening of the remaining galleries, was mostly invisible to those not working for the museum. At the end of the summer, Eleanor Barbanes joined us as Project Manager for Reinstallation and hit the deck running. While everyone else was busily putting the finishing touches on the Persian Gallery, Eleanor jumped into the tasks involved in project management for the Ur exhibition. Eleanor has a master’s degree in architecture from the State University of New York, Buffalo, previous experience in project management, including a stint at the Art Institute, and a Ph.D. in ancient Near Eastern studies from University of California, Berkeley. If you haven’t done so, please consider reading her lead article in this past spring’s issue of *News & Notes*, which gives a more detailed description of our reinstallation activities than is possible here.

Also behind the scenes, in the Institute basement, Registrar and Senior Curator Raymond D. Tindel and his staff, interns, and volunteers performed many tasks that are essential to the functioning of the museum. In the course of the past year, they handled more than 22,700 objects. At the time of this writing, Ray was holding more than 3,500 artifacts in the transit area of Registration to be considered for the new galleries. Other tasks undertaken in preparation for reinstallation of the Mesopotamian and Syro-Anatolian halls have included registering material from prehistoric sites like Jarmo, Karim Shahr, M’lefaat, Barda Balka, Matarrah, Banahilk, and Sarab, as well as from Tayinat, Nippur, Bismaya, and the Diyala region.

Ray also continued the ongoing chore of unpacking the material that had been boxed up for safe handling and storage during the construction and renovation project. Since 30 June 2000, he and his crew have emptied at least 351 temporary storage boxes (known to museum staff as TSBs) weighing some 8,452 pounds. There are now fewer than 2,461 (out of an original total of 4,569) TSBs left to unpack.

Thanks to a series of successful grant applications to the Institute for Museum and Library Services, spearheaded by Head of the Conservation Lab, Laura D’Alessandro, we have been

## MUSEUM



*Figure 1. Delivery of new state-of-the-art storage cabinets for portion of Egyptian pottery collection. Photograph by Laura D'Alessandro*

able gradually to purchase state-of-the-art storage cabinets for artifacts as we unpack them. This past year, an IMLS Conservation Project Support Grant allowed us to obtain twenty-one cabinets for some 3,000 pieces of Egyptian pottery dating to the predynastic and archaic periods, Old and Middle Kingdoms, and First and Second Intermediate Periods (see fig. 1). And, thanks to another IMLS CPS grant awarded this past April, we will be able to order cabinets for our New Kingdom ceramics. Those in Registration also unpacked more than 6,000 Iranian pieces — primarily beautifully painted sherds brought back from the Oriental Institute's excavations at Chogha Mish.

In addition, Ray and his crew supplied objects of various sorts (including pottery, tablets, and manuscripts) for use in teaching by John A. Brinkman, Walter Farber, McGuire Gibson, Janet H. Johnson, Wadad Kadi, Robert K. Ritner, Donald Whitcomb, and Karen L. Wilson. Students and visiting scholars using the collections for research have included graduate students Tracy Alsberg Hoffman, Tim Collins, Colleen Coyle, and Clemens Reichel and visiting scholars from Michigan, New York, and Rome.

The wonderful corps of volunteers who have made all this work in Registration possible include Debbie Aliber, Pearl Bell, Leila Foster, Mary Grimshaw, Janet Helman, Georgie Maynard, Ila Patlogan, Jim Sopranos, Tamara Siuda, Richard Watson, Peggy Wick, and Anne Yanaway. And a special thanks to registration assistant Sabrina Sholts, who left us after a year to attend Cambridge University.

Our collection grew this year in a very exciting way. This spring, we received a major donation from the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, of material from its excavations at the site of Mendes in the Nile Delta. These 342 pieces, which include pottery, figurines, and metal vessels, provide a valuable addition to our Egyptian collection. We thank Donald P. Hansen of the Institute of Fine Arts and Christine Lilyquist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for thinking of the Oriental Institute Museum as the home for these artifacts.

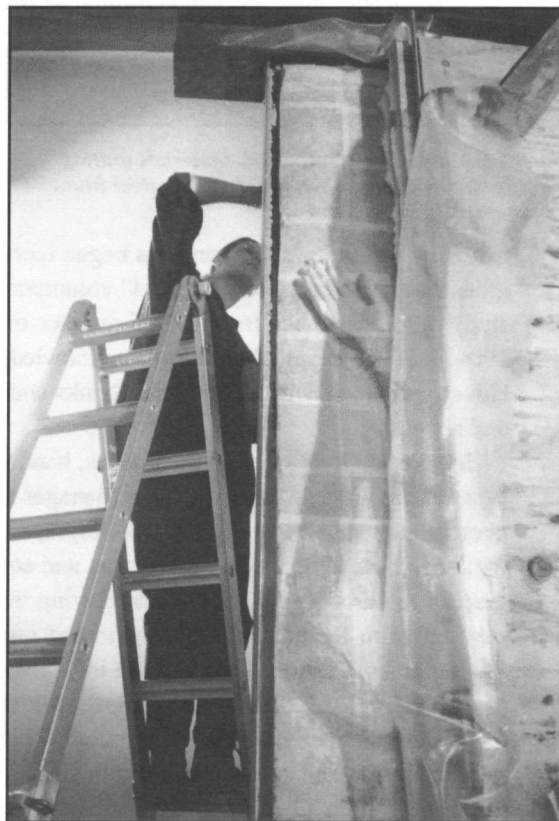
And just so everyone will know that work in the basement is not all fun-with-artifacts, we record that in the fall museum staff supervised the replacement of all the sprinkler heads (there were over 130) in the fire suppression system in the basement storage areas. The original heads, installed during the construction and renovation project, were found to be defective and were recalled by the manufacturer. And Ray turned even this project into a successful public relations vehicle: the man who did the replacement later brought his Boy Scout troop in for a behind-the-scenes tour!

Also laboring mostly behind-the-scenes in the museum basement were Museum Archivist John A. Larson and his staff of volunteers. For several years now, most of John and his volun-

teers' time has been spent unpacking the collections and making selected record groups more accessible for research. Priority continues to be given to material that will support the reinstallation of the galleries and to the needs of visiting scholars and researchers within the Oriental Institute's own community of scholars.

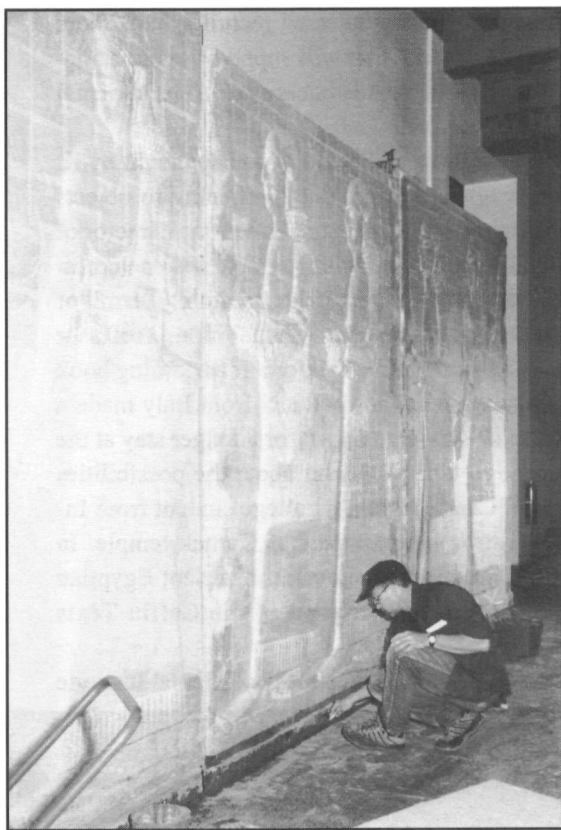
In the fall, several graduate students who had enrolled in an archaeology course taught by K. Aslihan Yener made appointments with John to investigate the field data pertaining to objects found in the 1930s in the Amuq by the Syrian Expedition. Luke P. Wilson, Executive Director of the Institute for Religious Research, came from Grand Rapids, Michigan, to look at some correspondence in the Papers of Klaus Baer relating to Baer's 1968 article, "The Breathing Permit of Hor: A Translation of the Apparent Source of the Book of Abraham." In addition, Professor David Stronach stopped by to select an Aerial Survey of Iran photograph for a forthcoming book on more recent aerial photography of Iran. In early December, Marina Pucci from Italy made a preliminary visit to examine Tell Tayinat field records; she plans to return for a longer stay at the end of this summer. A local author, Rick Cahan, came to talk with John about the possibilities for an illustrated book about the Oriental Institute, and Charles Kolb, a college student from Indiana, began research for a computer-generated reconstruction of a part of Karnak temple. In June, graduate student Harold Hays began working on a project to publish the ancient Egyptian pyramid texts that were omitted from the original publication program of the Coffin Texts Project.

John is pleased to report that we have received two new acquisitions for the Oriental Institute Archives. In January, Mrs. Dorothea Phipps of Chicago presented us with a copy of *Egypt Through the Stereoscope: A Journey Through the Land of the Pharaohs, Conducted by James Henry Breasted, Ph.D.* (New York and London: Underwood & Underwood, 1905), which had belonged to her late father. The set is complete and includes the boxed set of 100 stereographs, Breasted's 360-page book, and the booklet of maps and plans. The set has been gently used and carefully stored for nearly a century, and it is in unusually good condition. We are also grateful to Mrs. Phipps for her gift of a stereoscope and three additional stereographs from the "Eastern Series" of the Union View Co., Publishers, of Rochester, New York: "Egypt — Step Pyramid," "Egypt — Philae," and "Athens — The Propylaea." On 27 June, John welcomed Mrs. Phipps and her husband for a special tour of the museum. In mid-February, through the good offices of Joan Curry, the Archives received from Dr. Carl E. DeVries, a former Research Associate (Associate Professor) of the Oriental Institute, a box of materials relating to his years of work on the Nubian Publication Project.



**Figure 2.** Getty Intern Vicki Parry sealing gap between Khorsabad relief and its steel frame. Photograph by Laura D'Alessandro

## MUSEUM



**Figure 3. Mike Hill of Methods & Materials putting mortar between Khorsabad relief and its steel frame. Photograph by Jean Grant**

All of the volunteers who had worked regularly with John Larson in the Archives during the previous fiscal year continued to give generously of their time. This year, Hazel Cramer has worked primarily on sorting and filing the pre- and post-publication materials from the Publications Office for recent (and some not-so-recent) Oriental Institute publications that were turned over to the Archives last summer. Working part of the year at her summer home in New Hampshire, Peggy Grant has transcribed (from photocopies) letters and related documents from James Henry Breasted's 1905–1907 epigraphic expedition to Egypt and Nubia, and she is currently working on home-letters from the Breasteds' 1894–1895 honeymoon trip to Egypt. Patricia Hume is nearing completion of a long-term project based on the Papers of Helene Kantor. Sandra Jacobsohn has proofread scores of transcription printouts generated by several Archives volunteers. Lillian Schwartz has recataloged our collections of nineteenth century photographs and has been working on a catalog of the photography of Bismaya objects. Helaine Staver has transcribed three seasons of correspondence of P. L. O. Guy from Megiddo. Carole Yoshida continues with the task of reor-

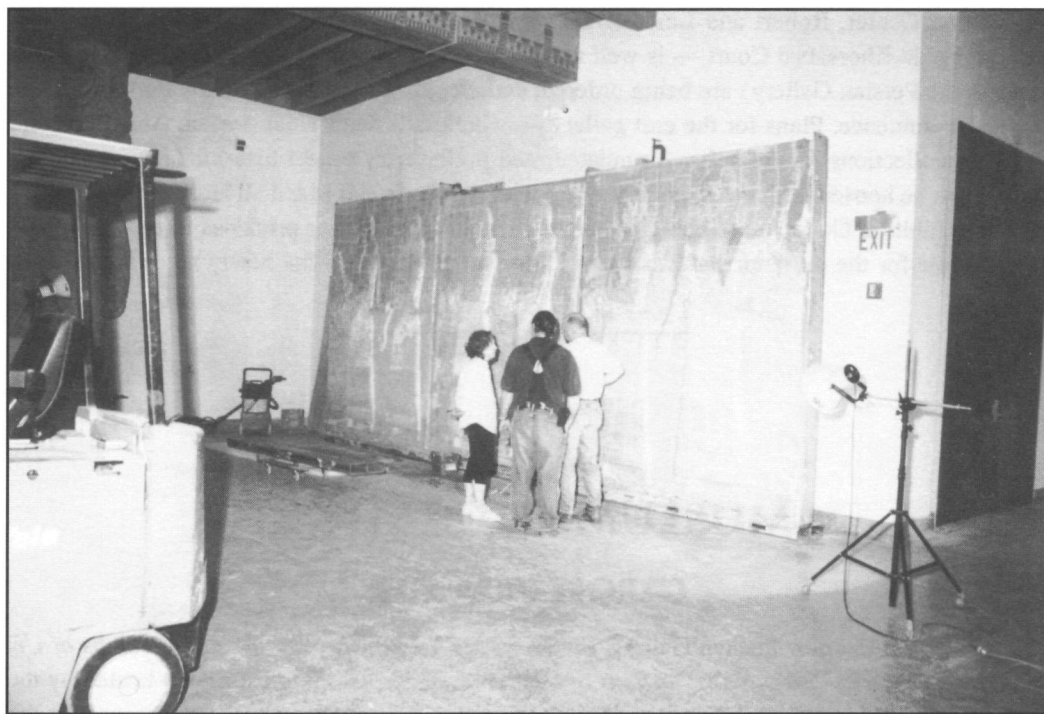
ganizing our Slide Library and has begun recruiting volunteers of her own to complete this enormous task. And in the fall, "retired" volunteer Lilian Cropsy resumed work on her biographical study of Edgar James Banks, field director of the University's expedition to Bismaya in 1903/1904. It is our happy obligation to acknowledge the many and varied contributions of these Archives volunteers with our grateful thanks and warm affection for their many years of dedication and support.

In addition to answering the phones, handling museum accounts, and keeping the building in functioning order, Museum Office Manager Carla Hosein has been entering the data from our photographic catalog cards into a photographic image database. This database, when completed, will enable us to do keyword searches and sorts of various kinds — an obvious boon to photographic research in the collections. Having the information accessible in a word-processed format will also facilitate the production of labels, captions, and data for permission forms for Photographic Services. To date, the information from just over 17,000 cards has been entered! Carla also prepares the necessary paperwork and handles all the other details that are involved in processing the requests that we receive for photographic image materials and reproduction permissions — a total of 186 transactions during fiscal year 2000/2001. Here, we cite three of the more interesting uses for Oriental Institute images that have been requested during the past twelve months: the cover illustration for the English-language translation of Jean Bottéro's *Religion in Ancient Mesopotamia*, published by the University of Chicago Press; the cover illustrations for each of the five volumes of James Henry Breasted's *Ancient Records of Egypt*, with a

preface by Peter A. Piccione, to be reprinted in a paperback edition by the University of Illinois Press (the text of the original University of Chicago Press edition is now in the public domain); and a Persepolis image used as a photographic mural in the Cincinnati Museum of Art to mark the approach to a new gallery featuring a collection of Persepolis relief fragments.

There were several changes in personnel in the Conservation Lab over the past twelve months. At the end of September, Eric Nordgren completed his twelve-month advanced Getty internship and left to join a private conservator's practice in Florida. Also in the fall, Vanessa Muros joined the museum staff as Assistant Conservator and Vicki Parry came on board as the third Getty intern. Both Vanessa and Vicki are recent graduates of the master's program in archaeological conservation at University College, London. The project that has loomed large for all three conservators has been the framing and installation of the Assyrian reliefs (figs. 2–4). As of this writing the sixth and last of the Assyrian reliefs that will be exhibited in the north gallery was being put into its steel frame and readied to be moved into place.

Thanks to the Getty Grant Program and the Women's Board of the University of Chicago, the conservators have had access to the scanning electron microscope (SEM) located in the Department of Geophysics to help them with scientific research. They have been using the SEM to identify a variety of materials over the past year: metal alloy compositions on artifacts undergoing treatment, corrosion products on metal and stone, and glaze compositions on the bricks from a temple facade at Khorsabad, Iraq. Vicki's Getty project this year involves the identification of unusual corrosion products on archaeological bronzes in the collection. These bronzes come from sites in Egypt, Israel, and Iraq and exhibit a visually identical and highly unusual cobalt-green surface corrosion.



**Figure 4.** Head of Conservation Lab Laura D'Alessandro discussing Khorsabad reliefs with Roger Machin and Dean Langworthy of Methods & Materials. Photograph by Jean Grant

## MUSEUM

Our activities garnered extensive media coverage during the year, thanks to our indefatigable colleague and friend William Harms of the University News Office, who is always willing and eager to make us sound exciting and newsworthy to the media. Thanks to Bill, the opening of both the Persian Gallery and *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* received coverage in both the *Chicago Sun-Times* and the *Chicago Tribune*, as well as in the *Chronicle* and the *Alumni Magazine*. In addition, the Persian Gallery was featured in spots on WGN Television's morning show "Around Town" and in *Museumgoer* (with a picture of Professor Matthew Stolper trying to stare down the Persepolis bull). And the Khorsabad Court project is being covered in the next edition of *The Assyrian Star*.

Our activities throughout the year were, as usual, visually documented by photographer Jean Grant — when she wasn't busy taking photographs of objects or producing prints for photograph orders. Jean notes that Irene Glasner remains a regular Photo Lab volunteer and that, on special occasions, Carole Yoshida, Madelyn Sprangel, and Maria Ahlstrom have given generously of their time. We wish to thank them all.

All these activities occurred under the watchful eye of Head of Security Margaret Schröder who, for another year, watched over the safety of the building, its inhabitants, and its collections. She also had no respite from supervising members of the construction industry, as the University completed the second half of its project to reroof the building.

While all that was happening, the reinstallation design team — consisting of Eleanor Barbanes, Joe Scott, Head of Museum Education and Public programs Carole Krucoff, Assistant Preparator Elliott Weiss, and Karen Wilson — has been deeply involved in designing and planning the remaining museum galleries. Regular meetings of this team and faculty members with the appropriate fields of expertise have been taking place and will continue to take place throughout the coming year. As of the end of July, the north gallery — which includes a Visitor Orientation Center, Robert and Linda Braidwood Prehistory Exhibit, Mesopotamian Gallery, and the Yelda Khorsabad Court — is well underway. The new display cases (which will match those in the Persian Gallery) are being ordered, and electrical work and construction of walls is about to commence. Plans for the east gallery — which will feature our Syrian, Anatolian, and Megiddo collections — are being formulated, and preliminary object lists for the new Nubian Gallery (to be housed in the west gallery along with the Doris and Marshall Holleb Family Temporary Exhibition Gallery) are being drawn up. The upcoming year promises to be a busy and exciting one for the museum staff, as we continue to give form to the newly reconfigured museum.

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## MUSEUM EDUCATION

### CAROLE KRUCOFF

The opening of the new Persian Gallery, the arrival of *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, and the presence in Chicago of *Pharaohs of the Sun*, a major traveling exhibition hosted by the Art Institute, all led to a whirlwind of educational programming this past year. Throughout the year, faculty, staff, students, and volunteers joined us in a true team effort to plan and present a



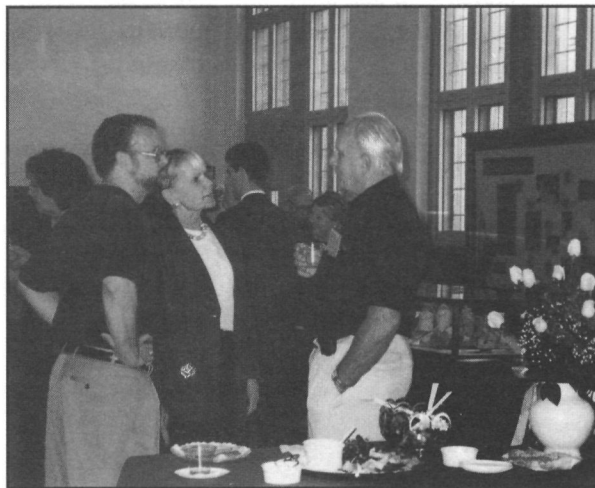
rich array of exhibit-related programs for adults and a broad range of educational services for youth and families. These public programs attracted 5,000 participants, a 59% increase over last year. In addition, support from the Lloyd A Fry Foundation, the Polk Bros. Foundation, and the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership enabled us to provide a wide variety of teacher-training opportunities for Chicago Public School educators, as well as in-depth museum learning experiences for the community's schoolchildren and their families.

### Pharaohs of the Sun Collaborations

In the summer of 2000 the Oriental Institute joined forces with cultural institutions throughout the city to take part in *Egypt in Chicago: Festival of the Sun*. This city-wide celebration of ancient Egyptian art and culture was inspired by the arrival at the Art Institute of *Pharaohs of the Sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamun*, a major traveling exhibition of art and artifacts from the Amarna Age. *Festival of the Sun* sparked city-wide interest in all things Egyptian, including our own Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery. This led to new partnerships, such as collaboration with the City of Chicago's Gallery 37 program for teens. Throughout the summer, we provided these young people interested in the arts with special tours and arts programming in our Egyptian Gallery. We also arranged for Oriental Institute members and friends to have special seats for the Philip Glass opera *Akenaten*, presented by Chicago Opera Theater. In addition, *Festival of the Sun* gave us the opportunity to create two adult education programs that reached hundreds of people across the city, as well as others throughout the state and even the nation.

In July and August, Museum Education partnered with the Art Institute to present *Pharaohs of the Sun: Life and Times in Egypt during the Amarna Age*. This five-session course was developed by Emily Teeter, Oriental Institute Research Associate and Consultant for the Art Institute installation of the *Pharaohs of the Sun* exhibition. The first four sessions of the course were presented on Wednesday evenings at the Oriental Institute, enabling visitors to hear the lecture and also visit our Egyptian Gallery. Sessions 1–4 were repeated on Friday mornings at the Art Institute for those who wished to take the course there. The final meeting, held at the Art Institute for all registrants, featured a tour and discussion of the *Pharaohs of the Sun* exhibition. This unique, two-venue format was so successful that it attracted a total of 800 participants.

*Ancient Egypt in Chicago*, a week-long summer seminar, was an even broader collaboration. Presented in partnership with the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies, the seminar's instructors were W. Raymond Johnson, Research Associate and Director, Epigraphic Survey; John Larson, Museum Archivist; Robert K. Ritner, Associate Professor of Egyptology; and Emily Teeter. Guest lecturers included John Foster, Research Associate; Harold Hays, Egyptology graduate student; Janet H. Johnson, Professor of Egyptology; Charles



*W. Raymond Johnson (left), Field Director, Epigraphic Survey, and Jill Carlotta Maher (center), Assistant to the Director, Epigraphic Survey, chat with a participant during the reception for Ancient Egypt in Chicago Summer Seminar. Johnson served as a seminar instructor for this program that attracted fifty-five registrants from across the nation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

## MUSEUM

E. Jones, Oriental Institute Archivist; Stephen Parker, Egyptologist; Justine Way, Egyptology graduate student; and Frank Yurco, Egyptologist.

Along with a series of lectures and discussions by these distinguished presenters, the seminar included an opening reception in the Egyptian Gallery, tours of the *Pharaohs of the Sun* exhibition at the Art Institute and of *Inside Ancient Egypt* at The Field Museum, and a closing banquet at the Quadrangle Club. Many attendees ended their stay with “Egyptomania: Chicago-Style,” an day-long architectural bus tour led by Michael Berger, an Egyptologist who is Head of the University of Chicago’s Language Faculty Resource Center.

The innovative nature of *Ancient Egypt in Chicago* attracted fifty-five participants from across the metropolitan area, as well as from fourteen different states that ranged from Massachusetts to California. One woman traveled all the way from Argentina to attend! The success of this new program format holds great promise for seminars on other topics when reinstallation of the museum’s galleries is complete.

### ***Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur***

The rare and exquisite artifacts on view in *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, a landmark traveling exhibition on loan to the Oriental Institute last fall and winter, inspired us to create a whole host of exciting programs designed to attract and serve a broad and diverse audience of museum visitors.

Museum Education events began with the grand opening of the exhibit to the public, a full weekend of festivities that took place 21–22 October. On both days, Education staff, volunteers, and guest presenters were hosts to crowds of enthusiastic visitors who took part in a wide variety of activities. Graduate students Dennis Campbell, Simrit Dhesi, Jacob Lauinger, and Kathy Mineck wrote visitors’ names in cuneiform on bookmarks that became souvenirs for everyone. Teen volunteers Kristen Mineck and Julia Van den Hout showed children — and their parents — how to play the Royal Game of Ur, an ancient Sumerian board game. Artist Anna Pertzoff demonstrated gold-and-silver-smithing using processes that have remained virtually unchanged since ancient times. Education staff, aided by junior docent Carl Mineck, invited everyone to try their hand at creating ancient-style jewelry as well as reproductions of ancient Sumerian cylinder seals. A lecture by Karen L. Wilson, Museum Director, introduced the Sumerian masterpieces



**Anna Rochester (center), Teacher Services and Family Programs Coordinator, helps visitors of all ages recreate ancient Sumerian designs during the opening festivities for *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* exhibit. Photograph by Carole Krucoff**

on view and described how their discovery was among the most spectacular archaeological finds of the twentieth century. The latest documentary films on ancient Sumer played continuously in Breasted Hall. And a dedicated corps of volunteers staffed the exhibition from opening to closing each day to answer the countless questions posed by visitors. Special thanks and appreciation to Rebecca Binkley, Gabrielle Da Silva, Henriette Klawans, Carol Meyer, Donald Payne, Stephen Ritzel, Lucie Sandel, Deloris Sanders, Bernadette Strnad, Teresa Hintzke, and Carole Yoshida.

Adult education opportunities in conjunction with *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* included *Ancient Sumer: Cities of Eden*, a eight-session lecture course taught by Clemens Reichel, and *Masterpieces and Mystique*, a day-long symposium co-sponsored by the Graham School of General Studies. Oriental Institute lecturers included McGuire Gibson, Professor of Mesopotamian Archaeology on “You Can Take It With You: The Ur Royal Tombs in Long-Time Perspective”; and Karen L. Wilson on “Precious Beauty: The Art of the Royal Cemetery.” Guest lecturers included Anne Draffkorn Kilmer, Professor of Assyriology and Ancient Mesopotamian Civilization, University of California at Berkeley, on “The Musical Instruments from Ur and the Music of Mesopotamia,” and Richard L. Zettler, Associate Curator-in-Charge of the Near East Section, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, on “Ur of the Chaldees: Inside Woolley’s Excavation at the Birthplace of the Biblical Patriarch Abraham.”

Other programs ranged from a screening of *The Mole People*, a 1950s on-beyond-camp view of the Sumerians (this was introduced by Matthew W. Stolper, John Wilson Professor of Assyriology and film *aficionado*) to a special Open House introducing *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* to teachers and school administrators in Hyde Park-Kenwood. Generously supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership, this program was designed to help educators take advantage of the extraordinary museum learning opportunities presented by the *Ur* exhibit. The Open House featured a lecture by Karen Wilson, exhibit-related curriculum materials, demonstrations of gallery activities available for students, and a wine-and-cheese reception.

For children and their families, we presented the *Magic Carpet: Stories, Songs, and Ancient Art*, a special event co-sponsored by Mostly Music, a Hyde Park organization that has been presenting emerging young talent and prize-winning artists to the community for twenty-eight years. *The Magic Carpet* was supported in part by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council. During the program, master storyteller Judith Heineman introduced the Sumerian King Gilgamesh as the world’s first superhero and held her audience spellbound with tales of ancient quests, magic, monsters, and epic battles between good and evil. Musician Daniel Marcotte accompanied Heineman with melodies played on ancient-style instruments. Sold out during its fall presentation, *The Magic Carpet* was repeated in winter to another sold-out crowd

## Adult Education

Along with adult education programs related to the *Ur* exhibit, Museum Education offered participants many other choices this past year — multi-session adult education courses on-campus,



*Costumed storyteller Judith Heineman poses with young visitor during Magic Carpet: Stories, Song, and Ancient Art program co-sponsored by Mostly Music, Inc. and supported in part by the Illinois Arts Council. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

## MUSEUM



**Members of the Iranian Cultural Society join Heshmat Moayyad, Professor of Classical and Modern Persian Literature, at the Naw Rouz celebration.**

classes at the University's downtown Gleacher Center for those who live north, and a growing selection of correspondence courses to meet the needs and interests of people who seek us out from locations worldwide.

Correspondence courses this year served participants from twenty-nine different states and the District of Columbia, as well as locales that ranged from Europe to South America. Stephen Parker, assisted by Hratch Papazian, taught "Hieroglyphs by Mail" for beginning and intermediate students. Daniel Nevez taught "Cuneiform by Mail." Frank

Yurco presented two courses on audio-tape — "Egypt at the Dawn of History: The Predynastic Period" and "Great Pyramids and Divine Kings: The Old Kingdom in Ancient Egypt." Assisted by John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, Yurco added a new, and very well-received, feature to both these courses. He placed full-color slides on the Oriental Institute website, so that his students — using a special URL — could view archaeological sites and artifacts on their own computers while listening to the audio-taped lectures.

Serving students closer to home, two courses were presented at the Gleacher Center. Offered in conjunction with the Graham School of General Studies, these courses were "Before the Bible: The Archaeology of Prehistoric Israel and the Levant," taught by Aaron Burke, and "The Religion of Ancient Egypt," taught by Frank Yurco.

Courses offered at the Oriental Institute included "History of Ancient Egypt, Part VII" and "Part VIII," and "Egypt and Nubia in Antiquity," all taught by Frank Yurco; "Introduction to Archaeology: Techniques, Theory, and Practice," by Aaron Burke; "The Ancient Egyptian Pyramid Texts," taught by Harold Hays, and "Egyptian Archaeology: Temples, Tombs, and Settlements," taught by Justine Way. These courses were also co-sponsored by the Graham School.

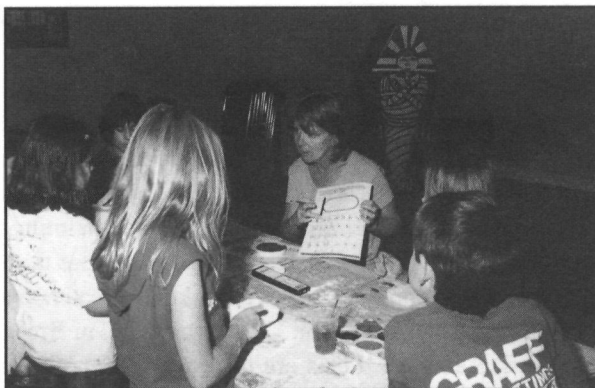
In addition to formal courses, other adult education opportunities for the public were available throughout the year. Laura D'Alessandro, Head of the Oriental Institute Conservation Laboratory, presented a richly illustrated slide lecture showing the remarkable work taking place to reinstall our Assyrian reliefs, a monumental project that will reunite these sculptures with the 40-ton human-head winged bull that stood alongside them in antiquity. Longtime docent Mary Shea provided a rare contemporary view of Persepolis in a slide presentation based on the photographs she took at the ruins of the ancient Persian capital in 1997. And our new Persian Gallery was the inspiration and setting for a grand celebration of *Naw Rouz*, the Persian New Year. More than 300 Oriental Institute members and friends attended the celebration, which was co-sponsored by Museum Education and the Development Office in collaboration with the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the Iranian Cultural Society, and the Persian Cultural Society, a University of Chicago student organization. The event featured a superb buffet of traditional foods and a *Haft Seen* table filled with traditional symbols of spring, all donated by the Iranian cultural society. Guest speakers included John Woods, Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Heshmat Moayyad, Professor of Classical and Modern Persian Literature, and Iranian filmmaker Mansooreh Saboori, whose documentary film, "Children of the Sun" had its world premiere at this event.

Other free, drop-by events featuring all our exhibits took place during the year. These included informal, docent-led tours following each of our free Sunday afternoon film showings; such tours were usually filled to overflowing during the run of *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. We also offered “Noontime in Another Time,” a repeat of last year’s popular summer gallery talk series for the University community and our Hyde Park neighbors; in winter and spring we presented Wednesday evening gallery talks.

None of our gallery-based public programs could have taken place without the support and involvement of enthusiastic and dedicated docent volunteers. Docents also played key roles in programs presented for the University community. New students and their parents received special docent-led tours during Student Orientation Week. Tours of the *Treasures of the Royal Tombs of Ur* exhibit were among the most sought-after events during Humanities Day in the fall. And docents staffed the galleries to answer countless questions when the Graduate School of Business held its annual reunion at the Oriental Institute this spring. For all of their help and support, our thanks and gratitude to docents Debbie Aliber, Rebecca Binkley, Dorothy Blindt, Wanda Bolton, Mylicent Buchanan, David Covill, Gabrielle Da Silva, Joe Diamond, Debby Halpern, Teresa Hintzke, Elizabeth Lassers, Nina Longley, Kathy Mineck, Sherif Marcus, Donald Payne, Kitty Picken, Rita Picken, Patrick Regnery, Stephen Ritzel, Deloris Sanders, Lucie Sandel, Bernadette Strnad, Mary Shea, Mari Terman, Karen Terras, and Carole Yoshida.

### Youth and Family Programs

In addition to family programs presented with the *Ur* exhibit, familiar favorites along with new events continued to serve children and their families throughout the year. For the fifth straight season we collaborated with Lill Street Studio on the north side for “Be an Ancient Egyptian Artist,” our popular children’s summer day-camp that fills to capacity almost as soon as it is announced. For the second year in a row we also offered the camp on the south side, in partnership with the Hyde Park Art Center. In fall we made the Oriental Institute’s fifteenth annual return to the 57th Street Children’s Book Fair, where volunteers Rebecca Binkley, Kristina Cooper, Elizabeth Gannett, and Kathy, Kristen, and Carl Mineck helped hundreds



*Karen Terras, docent and arts educator, shows children how to inscribe hieroglyphs onto ancient-style reliefs during Be an Ancient Egyptian Artist summer day camp co-sponsored by Lill Street Art Center. Photograph by Anna Rochester*



*Jutta and the Hi-Dukes, a folk group specializing in Middle Eastern music, had children and their parents dancing in Breasted Hall during Ancient Earth, a free celebration of Earth Day supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Yilmal Akkaya, ©2001 MODAL MUSIC, INC. (TM)*

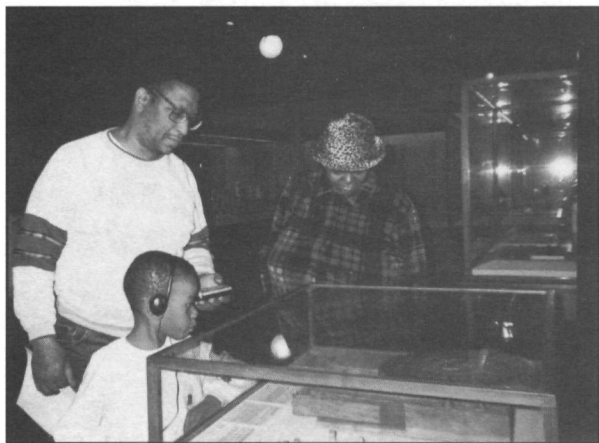
## MUSEUM

of children and their families create Sumerian-style cylinder seals in anticipation of the arrival of *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. Fall also featured the first annual Chicago Book Week — a favorite project of Mayor Richard M. Daley. We took part by inviting young museum visitors to create their own ancient-Egyptian-style “book,” a scroll of scenes decorated with hieroglyphs. In winter, we joined with the Smart Museum of Art and the Hyde Park Art Center to develop and present “Picturing Worlds Near and Far,” a Family Day filled with a array of art-making activities, including landscape-painting ancient-Egyptian-style. In spring, we joined forces with University Theater (UT), whose talented University of Chicago student performers developed and presented a remarkably creative one-act adaptation of the Epic of Gilgamesh. The play was performed on UT’s own stage, in Breasted Hall, and at eight public schools in Hyde-Park Kenwood. Plans are underway for the UT version of Gilgamesh to be a featured part of events celebrating the opening of the reinstalled Mesopotamian Gallery next year.

### “Families in the Museum” Project

In 1999, Museum Education embarked on an extensive project that will have an impact on our services for children and families for years to come. That year, the Polk Bros. Foundation awarded the Oriental Institute a major grant to create museum learning experiences that would attract and serve families who generally do not take advantage of museums as a leisure-time option. This project is being implemented in partnership with parents, students, and administrators from the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School (NKO), who have been working with us to develop and test a wide range of self-guided learning experiences for families based on exhibits in the Egyptian Gallery.

Anna Rochester is supervising this project in partnership with a panel of NKO parents and children that includes: Deborah Anderson and Jamilla (age 12); Ramona and Urie Clark and Erin (age 11) and nephew Tyler Lewis (age 8); Janet and Samuel Gray and Melanie (age 7); Garcena and Bryant Hagood and Nioki (age 12); and Dennis and Brenda Noble and Bryce (age 7) and Brendan (age 14). Advisors to the project are Marvin Hoffman and Barbara Williams, co-directors of NKO, and Jane Dowling of Wellington Consulting Group, Ltd., who is serving as educational evaluator.



**Dennis and Brenda Noble and their 7-year-old son — a North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School family — test an experimental audio-tour in the Egyptian Gallery. The Nobles are advisors for the Families in the Museum Project supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff**

Over the past year the parents have been helping us focus on informational tools and approaches to make them feel comfortable in the museum with their children and also to provide ways for children to make discoveries that excite and involve them in learning about the ancient past. The parents indicated the need for printed handouts to help organize the museum experience, enabling children to find and then learn about objects related to a particular theme, such as “ancient animals.” But they urged us to avoid handouts that were “jam-packed” with information. Instead they wished to spark curiosity, inspiring the children to want to learn more. And they asked for resources within the museum to satisfy that curiosity, so that

the children — and their parents — could continue their explorations “on the spot,” but in ways that let the children be actively involved in the experience. “Our kids learn best,” said the parents, “when they make discoveries on their own.”

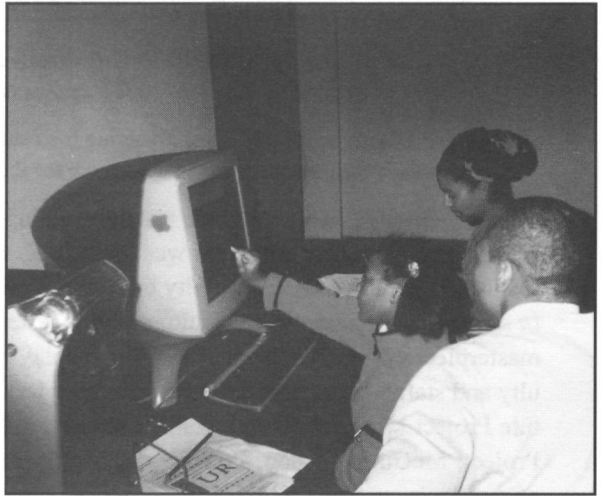
These discussions with parents have led to the development of three prototype learning approaches that are now in the testing process with parents and children. The first prototype is a series of colorful and hand-somely designed Egyptian Gallery “treasure hunts” that can help families focus on learning experiences related to specific artifacts or ideas. The second is a computer kiosk where children and parents can be introduced to the gallery, and also discover answers to questions that their exploration of themes and artifacts might raise. This approach is providing the “hands-on,” interactive experience that the parents, and NKO staff, have encouraged. Finally, both parents and children have found the idea of audio-tours for families highly appealing since such tours allow the children to control their own learning by punching in numbered keys to choose what to hear. Every family has enjoyed prototype audio-tours with a storytelling format, as well as those with questions that encourage discussion between parents and children.

Anna Rochester, an extraordinarily talented and experienced arts educator, is designing all these prototype activities. This year, she has been aided by Nitzan Mekel, who holds a Bachelor’s degree in Egyptology from Brandeis University and is now a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Along with his academic knowledge, Nitzan has experience with computers and museums, having helped develop a website related to the ancient history collection at the Carlos Museum at Emory University in Atlanta. Along with John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, Nitzan is providing Anna with the technological support needed to develop “family-friendly” computer programming for children and their parents.

We envision the activities emerging from the “Families in the Museum” project will become a model for family learning throughout the galleries as our remaining exhibits reopen. The success of this project is validating our belief that true partnerships with intended audiences are the most effective ways to create educational experiences that are meaningful and enduring.

### Teacher Training Services

Anna Rochester is also involved in additional grant-funded programs that are helping Museum Education expand its services to teachers — and their students — in the Chicago Public Schools (CPS). Since 1998, generous support from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation has enabled us to present three in-depth teacher training seminars on the ancient Near East in collaboration with the CPS Teachers Academy for Professional Growth. Designed to meet educators’ needs for both academic content and teaching resources, these series of seminars have a unique and highly successful format which includes:



*Samuel Gray and his 7-year-old daughter Melanie test an interactive computer program while Teresa Vazquez (right), Museum Programs Evaluator, takes notes. Gray and his daughter are another North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School family advising the Families in the Museum Project supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

## MUSEUM

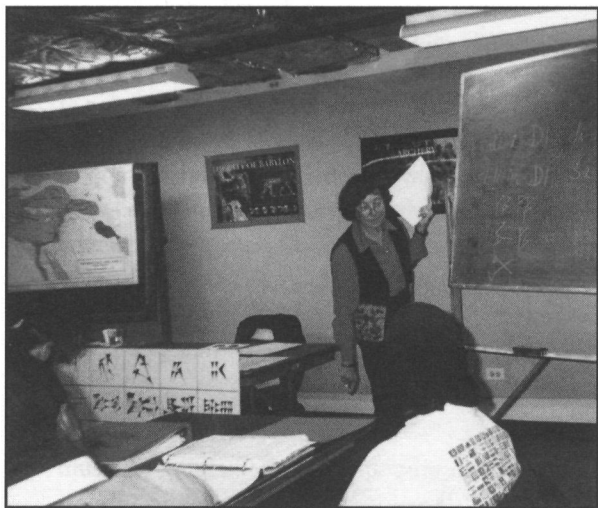
- Lectures by Oriental Institute faculty and staff
- Workshops that engage the teachers in hands-on involvement with the Oriental Institute's award-winning curriculum materials on the ancient Near East
- Workshops in the galleries, involving the teachers in ways to use the museum's collections, both for their own learning and as a resource for their students

Over the past two years, our teacher-training seminars have focused on ancient Egypt and Nubia. This year, our emphasis was ancient Mesopotamia, which enabled us to draw upon the Institute's world-renowned faculty of Assyriologists and Mesopotamian archaeologists, our *Life in Ancient Mesopotamia* curriculum guide — never before used for teacher training — and the masterpieces of ancient art that were on display in *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. Faculty and staff who offered to present seminar lectures included Eleanor Barbanes, Oriental Institute Project Manager for Reinstallation; Gertrud Farber, Research Associate, Sumerian Lexicon Project; McGuire Gibson, Professor of Mesopotamian Archaeology; Martha T. Roth, Professor of Assyriology; Tony Wilkinson, Research Associate (Associate Professor), and Karen L. Wilson, Oriental Institute Museum Director.

This year's seminar filled to capacity almost immediately when thirty-eight educators from thirty-two CPS schools located throughout the city enrolled in the program. As in the past, participants ranged from kindergarten teachers to high-school faculty and also included communication specialists, school librarians, educators of children with special needs, teachers of the gifted, bilingual education instructors, and curriculum coordinators. These educators reach approximately 4,000 students annually. As always, the success of the program could be seen in the projects produced by the teachers and their students. Those projects, which were highlighted at a special CPS "Action Lab" hosted at the Oriental Institute for educators city-wide, ranged all the way from a mathematics unit where students solved problems using cuneiform on clay tablets, to the research that transformed a classroom teacher into the Mesopotamian Queen Puabi, complete

with a replica of the queen's magnificent golden crown.

Anna Rochester has been the driving force behind the Institute's teacher-training program since its inception. Over the past year she has also devoted her attention to sharing the exemplary work of seminar participants with an audience that extends far beyond the city of Chicago. Assisted by John Sanders, she is transforming the teachers classroom and museum gallery lessons into website materials that can be accessed from the Oriental Institute's new Online Teacher Resource Center. Supported by the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, this unique online center is enabling the Oriental Institute to expand and enhance the services it provides for educators locally, nationally, and even worldwide.



**Gertrud Farber, Research Associate, Sumerian Lexicon Project, introduces cuneiform script to Chicago Public School (CPS) Teachers during a seminar and workshop series in conjunction with the *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* exhibit. This program was supported by a grant from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff**



Anna is also the Oriental Institute's liaison to Chicago WebDocent, a collaboration between the Chicago Public Schools/University of Chicago Internet Project, and several Chicago cultural institutions. Along with the Oriental Institute, these include the Adler Planetarium, the Chicago Historical Society, The Field Museum, and the Museum of Science and Industry. This project is developing a model for the production of web-based curriculum materials drawn from the resources of multiple museums. We are pleased to be part of this groundbreaking venture that has gained regional and national attention for its innovative work.

Other services for teachers offered last year included our participation in Spotlight on Chicago, a resource fair for teachers and administrators that was sponsored by the



*Teacher April Nicholson (right) chose to research and then recreate the shimmering cape and bejeweled crown of Sumerian Queen Puabi during Oriental Institute/CPS seminar and workshop series for educators. Nicholson displays her project to a fascinated teacher during a special CPS "Action Lab" hosted at the Oriental Institute for educators city-wide. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*



Oriental Institute Museum  
Online Teacher Resource Center

ENTER

**This project is made possible by the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation**

*Teacher-developed classroom and museum gallery lessons are now available to educators locally, nationally, and even worldwide as part the new Online Teacher Resources Center supported by the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation*

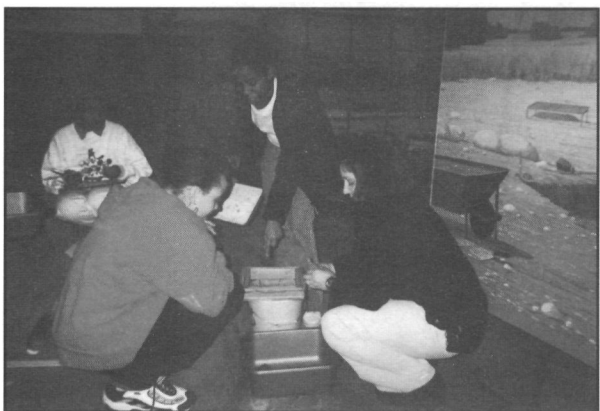
## MUSEUM



*Docent Wanda Bolton describes how Rosetta Stone was deciphered during open house for Chicago Public School principals in September. This event was co-sponsored by the DuSable Museum of African American History, the Smart Museum of Art, and the University of Chicago Office of Community Relations. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership awarded a third year of support to the Hyde Park Art Center, the Smart Museum of Art, University Theater, the University's Music Department, and the Oriental Institute, so that we all can continue expanding our educational enrichment services for Hyde Park/Kenwood schoolchildren.

The Oriental Institute's neighborhood school partners are Bret Harte School, Ray School, the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School (NKO), and Kenwood Academy. This past year, the Regents Park Partnership provided support for two special programs at Kenwood. The first was a study of ancient Egyptian arts and archaeology in collaboration with the 11th and 12th grade African-American Studies Program taught by Liz Kirby. This program included an introduction to Egyptian archaeology through student use of Oriental Institute resource materials; classroom visits by Egyptology graduate student Justine Way, who discussed her work on excavations at



*Kenwood Academy students examine a "find" during a simulated dig at the Spertus Museum Artifact Center. A collaborative program developed by the Oriental Institute and the Spertus Museum, this event was supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts partnership. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

city's Department of Cultural Affairs, a workshop for educators sponsored by Roosevelt University, and an Information Fair for all the faculty at Kenwood Academy. We also joined with the Smart Museum of Art and the DuSable Museum of African-American History to host an Open House for Chicago Public School principals. This event was co-sponsored by the University of Chicago Office of Community Relations.

### **Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership**

Generous support from a local foundation is enabling us to further our relationships with neighborhood cultural institutions and local public schools. This past year, the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership awarded a third year of support to the Hyde Park Art Center, the Smart Museum of Art, University Theater, the University's Music Department, and the Oriental Institute, so that we all can continue expanding our educational enrichment services for Hyde Park/Kenwood schoolchildren. The Oriental Institute's neighborhood school partners are Bret Harte School, Ray School, the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School (NKO), and Kenwood Academy. This past year, the Regents Park Partnership provided support for two special programs at Kenwood. The first was a study of ancient Egyptian arts and archaeology in collaboration with the 11th and 12th grade African-American Studies Program taught by Liz Kirby. This program included an introduction to Egyptian archaeology through student use of Oriental Institute resource materials; classroom visits by Egyptology graduate student Justine Way, who discussed her work on excavations at the site of the Great Pyramid and the Sphinx; and museum visits focusing on Egyptian art, with bus transport and materials for students provided by the Regents Park Partnership. We appreciate the support that has enabled us to work in tandem with Ms. Kirby, whose talents as an educator have just earned her the prestigious Golden Apple Award.

The second collaboration was an expanded version of the program on Egypt in the Roman era that has taken place over the past two years with students of Latin teacher Alice Mulberry. This year, in addition to a classroom presentation on archaeology by Clemens Reichel, a guided museum tour focusing on Egypt in Roman times, and a pottery reconstruction session, the students also

visited the Spertus Museum. There they took part in a joint Oriental Institute/Spertus Museum program that featured an archaeological dig simulation focusing on the world in Roman times. Along with Ms. Mulberry, Kenwood Social Studies Department Chairperson Renna Alissandratos served as a chaperone on this trip, terming it an extremely worthwhile learning experience for the students.

Collaboration with the Spertus Museum also figured prominently in Regents Park Partnership programs for 6th grade students in our partner elementary schools. For them, the emphasis was on *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. Teachers, museum educators, and docents from both institutions met to plan a joint program that would introduce students to the investigative processes involved in archaeology as well as to the historic and artistic masterpieces discovered during the excavations at Ur. Archaeology graduate student Jesse Casana served as special advisor to the project, which enabled close to 200 6th graders to take part in:

- Simulated dig experience at the Spertus Museum
- Discussion session with Casana, who introduced them to the excavations at Ur and answered questions about his own work
- Docent-led guided tour of the Treasures of Ur exhibition
- Hands-on arts experience with gold and silver foils and metalworking tools that let students recreate art motifs from the ancient treasures on display

Along with Casana, as well as archaeology graduate student Colleen Coyle, special thanks go to Ray School teacher Mary Cobb, NKO teacher Marcus Tollerud, Curator Susan Marcus of Spertus Museum's Artifact Center, and docents Nina Longley, Kathy Mineck, Deloris Sanders, Daila Shefner, Mari Terman, and Karen Terras.

Ray School and NKO students also took part in special programming related to the Egyptian Gallery. Both took guided tours and then participated in sketching and writing activities related to the art and artifacts on display. Our thanks to docents Debbie Aliber, Mylicent Buchanan, Ira Hardman, Mary Harter, and Lee Herbst, who helped plan and evaluate these activities. Ray programming concluded with two in-school residencies. Nitzan Mekel visited classes to discuss how scholars use the latest scientific techniques — such as MRI and CT scans — to study ancient Egyptian mummies. Anna Rochester involved students in creating papyrus-like paper, which the students then inscribed with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. NKO enjoyed a two-day residency with ceramic artist Hardy Schlick, who brought ancient Egyptian art to life by demonstrating the making of vessels out of clay, and then involved students in recreating the ancient arts processes to make their own ancient Egyptian-style objects.

In the spring, the Regents Park Fine Arts Partnership helped Museum Education reach out to the community in an even wider way. Students and families of Hyde Park/Kenwood's elementary schools were invited to Ancient Earth, a free celebration of Earth Day that filled the museum with arts activities, music, and dance on Sunday 22 April.



*Students in Hyde Park/Kenwood elementary schools took part in special sketching and writing programs in the Egyptian Gallery thanks to the generous support of the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

## MUSEUM

Co-sponsored by the Smart Museum of Art, the Hyde Park Art Center, and the Environmental Concerns Organization, a campus student group, this event invited visitors to create ancient-style sculpture using recycled materials, taught the ancient game of Mancala using recycled egg cartons, and introduced ways to make "mummy masks" using plastic milk jugs. Jutta and the Hi-Dukes, a folk group specializing in Middle Eastern music, had children and their parents dancing in Breasted Hall. This special event could not have taken place without the support of the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership.

### Oriental Institute School Affiliates

Generous support from major grants has been essential in enabling Museum Education to create award-winning services and materials for schools. In 1998, principals of several schools that had been collaborating with us on grant-funded projects helped us develop the Oriental Institute/CPS School Affiliates program, which allows schools to pay a modest fee for services as grant-



*Artist Hardy Schlick helps students create ancient-style ceramics during a two-day residency at the North/Kenwood Oakland Charter School. This program was supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

funded support comes to an end. Principals are especially interested in retaining such services as outreach visits by graduate students, who describe ways the Oriental Institute learns about the ancient past, and visits by Oriental Institute and community artists, who involve students in ancient arts processes. Thanks to the Affiliates Program, our team of graduate students and artists can continue their outreach work. This year's team of graduate students included Aaron Burke, Jesse Casana, Nitzan Mekel, Clemens Reichel, Jason Ur, and Justine Way. Artists included Liz Cruger, Robert Gadomski, Judith Heineman, Daniel Marcotte, Randolph Olive, Anna Pertzoff, Anna Rochester, and Hardy Schlick. These

classroom visits and other services were so well received that the principals voted to renew the Affiliates program for the third year in a row, once again affirming the value of the educational services we provide for schools.

### Behind the Scenes

Taking stock of all that has been accomplished during this past year, I would like to express once again how much I appreciate the encouragement and support Museum Education has received from faculty, staff, students, and volunteers. And nothing would have been possible without the vision, creativity, and extraordinary dedication of the Museum Education Office staff. The invaluable contributions of Anna Rochester, Teacher Services and Family Programs Coordinator, are evident throughout this report. Several additional people require special mention here

Much of the success of all our programs has been due to Judy Chavin, Education Programs Associate, who served as our public relations officer, editor, and graphics design expert from May 1998 to June 2001. Judy wrote and distributed our quarterly press packets, and all individual press releases. She also designed and supervised production of all our educational and

marketing materials, including a quarterly calendar of events, a semi-annual tour brochure, and marketing pieces for individual programs. In addition, she developed a highly effective campaign of paid advertisements for a variety of community calendars, as well as selected local, regional, and national media. Her expertise lent all these materials a highly professional look that belied the frugal nature of our marketing budget! All of us will miss Judy for her many talents, as well as her wit, wisdom, and caring concern for her colleagues. However, we are hopeful that she can continue to advise us as our marketing and graphic design consultant.

Two Education Office Assistants were crucial to the implementation of all educational programs. Megan Kossiakoff, a graduate in history from Stanford, assumed this part-time position last year and quickly mastered its important tasks. These include supervision of registration and confirmation of all pre-reserved adult education, family, and guided tour programs as well as financial record-keeping and provision of general information services to the public. When Megan assumed a full-time research and educational programming position at the Spertus Museum, Candi McDowell became Education Programs Assistant, but she has now also left us for a full-time position. We plan to change the Programs Assistant's position from half time to full time in the upcoming year, reflecting the growth in educational services our department offers.

An important and long-standing mission for Museum Education has been to provide avenues for University of Chicago students to become involved with the Oriental Institute. This report has described ways graduate students hone their teaching skills as adult education instructors and school outreach visitors, and also how we strive to forge working relationship with student-run groups, such as University Theater. We also benefit every summer from the valuable assistance of student interns who work closely with us to gain practical experience with educational programming as well as increased understanding of the museum profession. This past summer Maia Nam from the History Department researched, planned, and helped implement marketing strategies for many of the *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* programs. A good portion of their success is due to her inventiveness and hard work. Nitzan Mekel also began with us last summer as an intern and quickly became such an asset that he now assists us with some of our most innovative uses of computer technology.

As you will see in the next section, the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program reached new heights this past year. The program is supervised by Cathy Dueñas and Terry Friedman, two gifted and dedicated women who are continually inspired by the creativity and commitment of their remarkable corps of volunteers. Read on to see how the volunteers have continued to serve the community through outreach while simultaneously meeting the need to present museum tours and informational services for the thousands of visitors who flocked to see *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*. Congratulations to Cathy and Terry for all they have helped the volunteers to accomplish!

Finally, I once again offer my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Education Office staff. Your outstanding achievements are the best assurance of the Museum Education program's continued success.

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# VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

## CATHERINE DUEÑAS AND TERRY FRIEDMAN

It has been a year of transition, expansion, and exploration for the Volunteer Program. Our nation experienced a Presidential election decided with the recount of chads and dimples, and the university community welcomed a musicologist as the new President of the University of Chicago. Within the Oriental Institute, visitors were mystified by the timeless beauty of the special traveling exhibit from the University of Pennsylvania, *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* and thrilled to see the stunning objects from ancient Persia on display again in a beautifully redesigned Persian Gallery space.

As we moved through the opening months of the twenty-first century as well as through the dawn of a new millennium, we prepared for the challenges and opportunities ahead. The Volunteer Program, which began thirty-four years ago, has been able to change and evolve with the times, never losing sight of its mission nor of its purpose.

### Tours

Docent-led tours of the permanent galleries (the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery and the newly reinstalled Persian Gallery) were in high demand, keeping the museum docents actively involved with museum visitors of all ages. With the opening of the Persian Gallery in September 2000 and with the opening of the special traveling exhibit, *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, in October, volunteers were involved with learning exciting new material to enhance their tours. Many museum docents arranged sessions to work together to develop special-interest tour topics. These sessions proved to be a dynamic information exchange and helped to share ideas on interactive touring techniques, scheduling, and confirmation procedures.

This year the monthly docent captains' meetings were reinstated by the volunteers. This gave all the captains the opportunity to meet each other on Volunteer Day and exchange their ideas and thoughts on different aspects of the volunteer program, the museum, and many other concerns. The captains' suggestions and observations were helpful in initiating many changes and improvements in the scheduling procedures of the tour program.



*Saturday Docent Captains Lucie Sandel and Carole Yoshida have fun trying to move two-and-a-half ton block in Egyptian exhibit at Field Museum. Photograph by Jean Grant*

The Docent Captain System, which was started many years ago, has continued to run smoothly and efficiently. We are grateful to the captains: Debbie Aliber, Mary Harter, Teresa Hintzke, Nina Longley, Masako Matsumoto, Georgie Maynard, Roy Miller, Donald Payne, Stephen Ritzel, Lucie Sandel, Deloris Sanders, Larry Scheff, Anne Schumacher, Karen Terras, and Carole Yoshida for their dedicated work with the organization and maintenance of museum docent staffing for morning and afternoon tours. Their administrative skills and unwavering support have helped to make the museum tour program very successful. This

year 8,708 people enjoyed the benefits of a docent-led tour. Congratulations to everyone who made this possible.

### Special Slide Lectures

Our thanks and appreciation to Erl Dordal, Karen Terras, and to Mary Shea for pursuing independent research by developing special interest slide talks for museum visitors.

Erl Dordal developed a comprehensive slide talk based on our permanent Egyptian collection to help introduce students to the artifacts displayed in the Egyptian Gallery.

For the Naperville Community Associates of the Art Institute, Karen Terras prepared a slide presentation on ancient Egyptian and Persian art. Through her slides and extensive research, Karen helped to focus the group's attention on a variety of artistic expressions displayed in the galleries.

Mary Shea captivated her audience with a rare contemporary view of "Persepolis Today." Her insightful commentary and detailed photographs brought to life this ancient Persian capital.



*Ashkelon Reunion- Cathy Dueñas, Larry Scheff, and Bud Haas reminisce with Tracy Alsberg Hoffman about their experiences while digging at Ashkelon. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

### New Badges for Volunteers

This year Oriental Institute Volunteers received handsome new identification badges as a special gift from Masako Matsumoto. Masako, along with Karen Terras, supervised the project in its entirety. The creative new badge features a picture of each volunteer within the outline of an Egyptian cartouche. Docents and the volunteers were honored to receive this distinctive new addition that identifies them to museum staff and visitors.

### Volunteer Days

The Oriental Institute Docents and Volunteers continue to support the interactive monthly continuing education seminars. They use this opportunity to broaden their knowledge of the ancient Near East, while enjoying special camaraderie with their colleagues both here at the Institute and with volunteers at other cultural institutions.

The Volunteer Day programs have explored a broad spectrum of research and interests. Our thanks to: Abbas Alizadeh, Eleanor Barbanes, McGuire Gibson, Tracy Alsberg Hoffman, Clemens Reichel, Robert Ritner, Anna Rochester, Emily Teeter, Theo van den Hout, and Karen L. Wilson for their informative presentations and involvement with the Volunteer Pro-



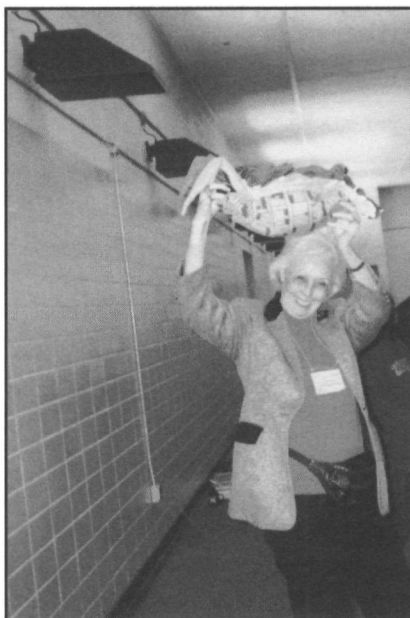
*Karen Terras and Masako Matsumoto show off their handsome new name badges for everyone to see. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

## MUSEUM



**Oriental Institute volunteers enjoyed the opportunity for closer view "Inside Ancient Egypt" while on special field trip to Field Museum. Photograph by Terry Friedman**

these exhibits. Our thanks to both Eleanor Barbanes and to Karen L. Wilson for their time and commitment to training the volunteers, and to Karen for producing a comprehensive Persian Gallery Guide to add to our training materials. This guide will be a valuable educational resource for docents and volunteers to use for years to come. We would also like to thank Clemens Reichel for preparing an additional training session for the docents on the archaeological exploration of Ur and the tombs.



**Anne Schumacher catches "a gentle crocodile" by its mouth and tail during "show and tell" session with museum replicas during outreach visit to Scott Middle School. Photograph by Terry Friedman**

gram. We also want to thank volunteers Janet Helman, Kathleen Mineck, Larry Scheff, Mary Shea, and Carole Yoshida for their important contributions to Volunteer Day programming. Our thanks also go to Bob Cantu and his wonderful staff of volunteers, who have made our visits to The Field Museum very special occasions.

### Volunteer Training Sessions

In preparation for the re-opening of the Persian Gallery and for the special traveling exhibit from the University of Pennsylvania, *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, several special training sessions were developed to help familiarize the volunteers with the contents and historical significance of both of

A special note of appreciation goes to Tim Cashion, Director of Development. It was the Development Office that generously purchased copies of the catalog for the *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* exhibit and provided complimentary copies to all of the volunteers who attended the three Ur training sessions. These catalogs became an important part of the docent training materials. Our thanks to the Development Office for underwriting the cost of this beautiful catalog.

### Field Trips

Volunteers enjoyed three field trips to other cultural institutions. In September, we gathered at the Art Institute to see *Pharaohs of the Sun*.

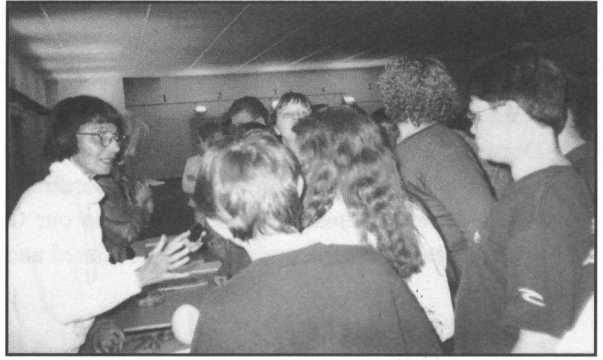
We were very fortunate to have Emily Teeter accompany us through this magnificent exhibit. Volunteers enjoyed a two-hour private lecture and tour through the collection of artifacts representing this unique and thought-provoking period of Egyptian history.

In January, we traveled to The Field Museum to view the *Kremlin Gold* exhibit. Nearly fifty of our Volunteers participated in this special January Volunteer Day Program. This extraordinary collection highlighted royal masterpieces of the



Russian aristocracy, religious icons, and items of personal adornment.

In May, we were invited to return again to The Field Museum to see *Inside Ancient Egypt*. This was the first part of a two-part collaborative series to help familiarize each institution's volunteers with the other's permanent Egyptian collection. The visit helped to set the stage for our volunteers to participate in the summer/fall training sessions for both *Inside Ancient Egypt* and the upcoming groundbreaking exhibition, *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, which is scheduled to open on 20 October 2001.



*Gabrielle Da Silva engages students from Scott Middle School in Hammond, Indiana, in conversation about the wonders of ancient Egypt. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

### Visiting Museum Docents

Throughout this past year, the volunteers also enjoyed the opportunity to meet visiting museum docents from other cultural institutions. Many volunteers joined us for an informal coffee and conversation with docents from the Carlos Museum at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and The Field Museum right here in Chicago. The lively exchange of ideas, hospitable welcome, and outstanding gallery tours were appreciated by everyone who attended.

### Outreach

The Outreach Program continued to retain a loyal cadre of client support, as well as attract new audiences to enjoy this special "in-school field trip" experience. The Outreach Program continued to receive accolades and praise from students, educators, parents, and adults throughout met-



*During outreach visit, 6th graders from James Hart Middle School enjoy dressing up as queens and pharaohs for a day. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

## MUSEUM

ropolitan Chicago. The program has steadily grown in strength and popularity over the past five years. Our audience base represents diverse groups of all ages and cultural backgrounds. Even with the reopening of the Egyptian and Persian Galleries, many schools and community groups have opted to request an outreach visit to enhance their museum visit. This year the Outreach Docents “took the show on the road” to almost 1,000 participants. We would like to thank Anne Schumacher for taking on the task of coordinating the large outreach programs for us. Anne’s creative and administrative skills, both as our Outreach Captain and Thursday Afternoon Museum Docent Captain, are greatly appreciated and we thank her for a job well done.

### Elder Hostel at the Oriental Institute

In July, we collaborated with the Anita M. Stone Jewish Community Center of Flossmoor and Governor’s State University in a week-long Elderhostel program. The series, “Ancient Egypt: A Cradle of Civilization” beautifully blended slide presentations with gallery talks and creative hands-on activities. We would like to thank the Docents who participated in this very successful Elder Hostel Program: Joe Diamond, Bud Haas, Debby Halpern, Janet Helman, Henriette Klawans, Masako Matsumoto, Robert McGuinness, Roy Miller, Kathleen Mineck, Rita Picken, Karen Terras, Deloris Sanders, and Carole Yoshida.

### Volunteer Recognition and Annual Holiday Luncheon

Each year faculty, staff, and volunteers gather to enjoy a festive holiday celebration for December Volunteer Day. This popular program includes a guest speaker, as well as the introduction of new volunteers, and the volunteer recognition ceremony. The event culminates with a lovely holiday luncheon. This year’s special event took place on Monday 4 December.

The morning program featured McGuire Gibson, who gave an extremely interesting lecture on “Tell Hamoukar and Its Relevance to the Origins of Civilization and the First Empire.” His talk focused on the recent discoveries of early urbanization in Syria.

Even though we did not have formal docent training sessions, we were pleased to welcome aboard nineteen new members into the Volunteer Program this past year: Catherine Deans-Barrett, Joe Diamond, Sam Dreessen, Tom Duda, Dario Giacomoni, Terry and Bill Gillespie, Leigh Ann Hirschman, Nancy Huth, Rachel Kreiter, Lo Luong Lo, Sherif Marcus, Nancy Patterson, Ila Patlogan, Semra Prescott, Joy Schochet, Mara Terras, Claire Thomas, and Roxanne Volkman. The motivation and enthusiasm of these new volunteers has infused both energy and vitality into the volunteer corps. We also welcome the return of a docent from one of the first docent training classes, who has gone on to become a visiting committee member and is now helping the registrar. Welcome back, O. J. Sopranos!



*Congratulations to this year’s Recognition Award recipients. Standing from left to right: Debbie Aliber, Teresa Hintzke, Pat McLaughlin, Dorothy Blindt, Patty Dunkel, Joyce Weil, Maria Ahlstrom, Christel Betz, Elizabeth Baum, and JoAnn Putz. Photograph by Jean Grant*

Following the introduction of the new volunteers, the Year 2000 Recognition Award recipients were announced. Congratulations and bravo to this year's ten recipients!

### 5 Year Award

Patty Dunkel Pat McLaughlin Joyce Weil\*

### 15 Year Award

Christel Betz

### 20 Year Award

Maria Ahlstrom Debbie Aliber Dorothy Blindt

### 25 Year Award

Teresa Hintzke JoAnn Putz

### 35 Year Award

Elizabeth Baum

The Recognition Ceremony has traditionally been a time to celebrate the years of devoted service each award recipient has given to the Oriental Institute, as well as a time to remember those volunteers who have passed away during the year.

After the conclusion of the morning program, docents and volunteers were invited by Gene Gragg, Director of the Oriental Institute, to enjoy a lovely catered luncheon at the Quadrangle Club in the company of the faculty and staff of the Institute. Our thanks and appreciation go to the Development Office for graciously underwriting this festive annual occasion and for providing complimentary memberships for all the Recognition Award recipients. We would also like to give a special note of thanks to Jean Grant for taking some wonderful photographs of the day's events.

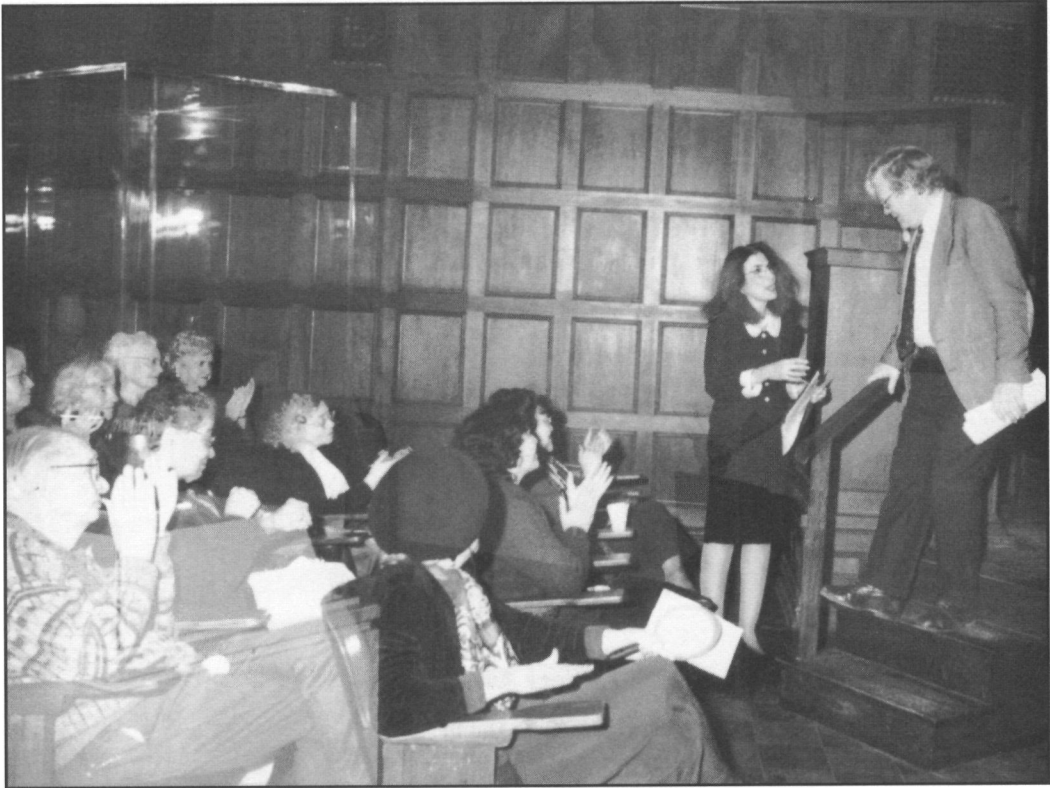
### Docent Library

The Docent Library has continued to expand and flourish throughout this past year. Under the skillful guidance and supervision of Debbie Aliber, the Docent Librarian, and her assistants, our collection has continued to grow, aided by the many generous donations and contributions from faculty, staff, and volunteers. This year Debbie and her assistant librarians (Patricia Hume, Sandra Jacobsohn, Deloris Sanders, and Daila



*Bud Haas and Betty Baum enjoyed chatting together during Annual Holiday Luncheon at Quadrangle Club. Photograph by Jean Grant*

## MUSEUM



*Volunteers gathered for December Volunteer Day to hear Professor McGuire Gibson who spoke about recent discoveries of early urbanization in Syria. Photograph by Jean Grant*

Shefner) focused their attention on the development of a Resource File for the volunteers. These files now catalog a variety of articles and special interest research topics that are organized by geographic area. We encourage everyone to peruse this new addition to the collection.

### Interns

We were delighted this year to have the opportunity to work with two bright and motivated interns, Rachel Kreiter from Francis Parker School and Claire Thomas from the University of Chicago. From administrative tasks to museum tours, these energetic and creative interns made many important contributions to the Volunteer Program.

### In Memoriam

We were saddened this past year to lose four devoted friends and supporters of the volunteer program: Laurie Fish, Peggy Kovacs, Joyce Weil, and Vida Wentz.

Laurie Fish had been a loyal Thursday afternoon museum docent for many years and continued to support the program. Laurie had just celebrated her 90th birthday.

Peggy Kovacs had been a *Suq* volunteer for twenty years. Although not actively involved the past few years because of poor health, Peggy remained a loyal friend and supporter of the Volunteer Program.

Joyce Weil was tragically killed in an automobile accident in February while driving home from a birthday party for her grandson. Joyce was working with McGuire Gibson and Clemens Reichel on the Diyala project, scanning the materials and the photographs from the project into a

computer database. Joyce was also an Outreach Docent and an avid traveler. Her gifts of time and talent helped to enrich the volunteer program, the museum, and the Institute. She will be greatly missed.

Vida Wentz was a longtime member and volunteer who supported the Oriental Institute for many years.

### **In Retrospect**

Throughout its history, the volunteer program has adapted well to changing demands, while still providing a rich and rewarding experience for its volunteers. This could have never been possible without the loyalty and support of the faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute. Throughout the years, they have been our role models, teachers, and mentors, sharing their wealth of knowledge and expertise, sparking our curiosity, and encouraging us to explore countless resources for our continuing education. Their accessibility and friendship motivate and inspire the high level of volunteer commitment throughout many vital areas of the Oriental Institute and the Museum.

We would like to thank our colleagues in Museum Education: Judy Chavin, Education Programs Associate; Megan Kossiakoff and Candi McDowell, Education Programs Assistants; Carole Krucoff, Head of Education and Public Programs; and Anna Rochester, Teacher and Family Services Coordinator; for their abiding support throughout this past year. In a beehive of activity, they are the voice of calm reassurance and sage advice.

We were very fortunate this past year to have as a volunteer a professional facilitator and consultant, Sheldon Newman. He has assisted the Volunteer Program and Museum Education in a variety of capacities for the past three years. This past year, Sheldon assisted us with our inter-



***Abbas Alizadeh talks about newly reinstalled Persian Gallery with museum docents and volunteers.  
Photograph by Terry Friedman***

## MUSEUM

nal staff dynamics from defining job descriptions to projecting long-term program goals. Sheldon has been there to help us find productive solutions for our many concerns and problems.

The new century provided a moment in time to pause and reflect upon the Volunteer Program's past accomplishments while at the same time to set our vision for the program's future goals and direction in the twenty-first century. We have worked diligently to ensure the continued growth and vitality of the program. Whether through in-house tours, outreach visits, or over the Internet, the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program now can share its rich experience and knowledge with an ever-growing public audience.

The volunteers are a rare and cherished asset. Their hard work and enthusiasm continue to transform the ancient world into an exciting adventure for visitors to the Institute and the museum. They are active contributing partners and valued human resources in the Institute's ongoing daily operation. Whether behind-the-scenes, assisting with research, or in the public eye doing gallery tours or outreach visits, the docents and the volunteers show unwavering support and inspiration to all. We admire their numerous talents, we applaud their many accomplishments, and we wish to thank them for their many hours of dedication and hard work.

### Advisors to Volunteer Program

Carlotta Maher   Peggy Grant   Janet Helman

### Honorary Volunteers-At-Large

Carol Randel   Elizabeth Sonnenschein

### Museum Docents

Debbie Aliber	Dario Giacomoni	Nina Longley	Laura Sanchez
Bernadine Basile	Nancy Gould	Sherif Marcus	Lucie Sandel
Jane Belcher	Bud Haas	Masako Matsumoto	Deloris Sanders
Rebecca Binkley	Cissy Haas	Georgie Maynard	Larry Scheff
Dorothy Blindt	Debby Halpern	Roy Miller	Joy Schocket
Wanda Bolton	Ira Hardman	Kathy Mineck	Anne Schumacher
Myllicent Buchanan	Mary Harter	George Morgan	Daila Shefner
David Covil	Janet Helman	Nancy Patterson	Bernadette Strnad
Gabriele Da Silva	Lee Herbst	Denise Paul	Mari Terman
Catherine Dean-Barret	Teresa Hintzke	Kitty Picken	Karen Terras
Joe Diamond	Leigh Ann Hirschman	Rita Picken	Claire Thomas
Erl Dordal	Henriette Klawans	Semra Prescott	Roxanne Volkmann
Sam Dreessen	Elizabeth Lassers	Patrick Regnery	Carole Yoshida
Margaret Foorman	Lo Luong Lo	Stephen Ritzel	

**Outreach Volunteers**

Bernadine Basile	Cissy Haas	Betsy Kremers	George Morgan
Rebecca Binkley	Debby Halpern	Nina Longley	Stephen Ritzel
Richard Blindt	Ira Hardman	Masako Matsumoto	Deloris Sanders
Myllicent Buchanan	Mary Harter	Georgie Maynard	Larry Scheff
Janet Calkins	Richard Harter	Robert McGuiness	Anne Schumacher
Hazel Cramer	Janet Helman	Pat McLaughlin	Karen Terras
Erl Dordal	Lee Herbst	Caryl Mikrut	Claire Thomas
Bettie Dwinell	Mary Jo Khuri	Roy Miller	Carole Yoshida
Bud Haas	Henriette Klawans	Kathy Mineck	Agnes Zellner

**Museum Education and Family Programs Volunteers**

Debbie Aliber	Elizabeth Gannett	Kristen Mineck	Daila Shefner
Rebecca Binkley	Debby Halpern	Ila Patlogen	Mari Terman
Myllicent Buchanan	Ira Hardman	Kitty Picken	Karen Terras
Kristina Cooper	Lee Herbst	Rita Picken	Mara Terras
Gabriele Da Silva	Nina Longley	Stephen Ritzel	Julia van den Hout
Joe Diamond	Carl Mineck	Lucie Sandel	Carole Yoshida
Erl Dordal	Kathy Mineck	Deloris Sanders	

**Suq Docents**

Maria Ahlstrom	Patty Dunkel	Peggy Kovacs†	Norma van der Meulen
Barbara Storms Baird	Peggy Grant	Agnethe Rattenborg	Felicia Whitcomb
Muriel Brauer	Ruth Hyman	Rochelle Rossin	
Meg Dorman	Georgie Maynard	Jane Thain	

**Substitute Suq Docents**

Janet Helman Jo Jackson

**Suq Behind-the-Scenes Docent**

Georgie Maynard

**Suq Jewelry Designer**

Norma van der Meulen

**Suq Office and Stock Room Volunteer**

Georgie Maynard

**Museum Archives Volunteers**

Hazel Cramer	Patricia Hume	Lillian Schwartz	Carole Yoshida
Peggy Grant	Sandra Jacobsohn	Helaine Staver	

MUSEUM

**Registrar's Office Volunteers**

Debbie Aliber	Mary Grimshaw	O. J. Sopranos	Anne Yanaway
Pearl Bell	Janet Helman	Tamara Siuda	
Leila Foster	Georgie Maynard	Richard Watson	
Peggy Grant	Ila Patlogen	Peggy Wick	

**Diyala Project Volunteers**

Richard Harter	Helaine Staver	Joyce Weil†
Betsy Kremers	George Sundell	Carole Yoshida

**Hamoukar Project Volunteers**

Betsy Kremers

**Photography Lab Volunteers**

Irene Glasner   Betsy Kremers   Madeline Spragle   Carole Yoshida

**Courtyard Volunteers**

Terry Gillespie   William Gillespie   Robert Herbst

**Computer Lab Volunteers**

Peg Cipolla	Nancy Gould	Sriram Kanteti	Karen Terras
Peter Friedman	Richard Harter	Nicholas Lezak	Mara Terras

**Docent Library**

**Head Librarian**-Debbie Aliber

**Assistant Librarians**

Sandra Jacobsohn   Deloris Sanders   Daila Shefner

**Assistants to Epigraphic Survey and Chicago House**

Carlotta Maher   Crennan Ray   David Ray   Mary Grimshaw

**Assistants to the Prehistoric Project**

Diana Grodzins   Andree Wood

**Hittite Dictionary Project Volunteer**

Irv Diamond

**Publications Office Volunteer**

Irv Diamond



**Iranian Prehistoric Project Volunteer**

Janet Helman

**Volunteers Emeritae**

Elizabeth Baum	Mary D'Ouille	Carol Green	Eleanor Swift
Charlotte Collier	Laurie Fish††	Dorothy Mozinski	Vida Wentz††

†Deceased 2000

††Deceased 2001

**SUQ****DENISE BROWNING**

This has been a very exciting year for the Suq. The Ur exhibition enabled us to do one of the things I have always wanted to do since I started at the Suq many years ago. We commissioned an excellent goldsmith and artisan, Anne van der Meulen, to create some gold pieces uniquely for the Suq in the likeness of the gold leaves and coils from the University of Pennsylvania's Mesopotamian collection. We incorporated these pieces into earrings and necklaces which we sold in the Suq and on the Internet.

The excitement of the Ur show was surpassed only by a surprising and extremely generous donation by Visiting Committee Member Robert G. Schloerb in honor of his wife Mary, making it possible for the Suq to purchase a computerized cash register/inventory system known as POS (point of sale). With this state-of-the-art system we will be able to reduce our many hours of hand-generated inventory and track our sales with ease.

Many thanks to all of our volunteers who perform such a wonderful service to our customers and who have been such a pleasure to work with all of these years. Thanks to Florence Ovidia who continues to come up with wonderful displays, Georgie Maynard who replenishes our stock, Norma van der Meulen who designs and makes original jewelry for us, and to our student staff: Christian Hess, Holly Warren, Jennifer Westerfeld, Emily Shavers, Adrian Degifis, Kirsten Welman, and Meg Dorman.

**Docents — Loyal Regulars**

Maria Ahlstrom	Peggy Grant	Rochelle Rossin
Muriel Brauer	Ruth Hyman	Jane Thain
Patty Dunkel	Agnethe Rattenborg	Norma van der Meulen

**Docents — Loyal Extras**

Barbara Baird	Janet Helman	Jo Jackson	Felicia Whitcomb
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***DEVELOPMENT***

***Overleaf. Detail of newly-installed light fixtures, which replicate the original fixtures, in the Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room. Photograph by Bruce Powell Photography, 4050 Emerson, Skokie, IL 60076. (847) 329-8225***

# DEVELOPMENT

## TIM CASHION

Private, non-federal gifts and grants totaled \$1,579,105.35. Membership revenues totaled \$194,216.71. The gallery reinstallation project reached \$2,192,822.99 of its new goal of \$3,800,000 by the close of the fiscal year on 30 June 2001.

The Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute met three times in 2000/2001. At the first meeting, on 18 October 2000, members were introduced to Theo van den Hout, the Institute's new Professor of Hittitology, then had a preview of *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur*, a traveling exhibit from the University of Pennsylvania Museum. On 14 February 2001, the Committee met, again at the Institute, and heard presentations from Professor van den Hout on the story of Croesus and the Lydian Language, from Museum Director Karen L. Wilson and Head of Conservation Laura D'Alessandro on the installation of Assyrian reliefs in the Khorsabad Court, and Ph.D. Candidate Jason Ur on the use of satellite imagery by the Hamoukar excavation team. On 17 May 2001, the Committee met at the LaSalle Bank Building in the Chicago Loop, where Professor Janet H. Johnson updated members on the Demotic Dictionary and demonstrated METEOR, a tool for the electronic study of Middle Egyptian. At the May meeting, the Committee was joined by Don M. Randel, the President of the University of Chicago, who described his vision for the University over the next several years and took questions from the floor.

The University of Chicago Board of Trustees elected four new members to the Visiting Committee; we were joined this year by Gretel Braidwood, Deborah Halpern, Lucia Woods Lindley, and John W. McCarter. The Institute thanks John D. Ong, a University Trustee, who has served as Chair of the Committee since 1998, for his service in that role. Towards the end of the academic year, Thomas C. Heagy, Vice Chairman of the LaSalle Bank and Chief Financial Officer at ABN AMRO North America, Inc., assumed chairmanship of the Committee.

The James Henry Breasted Society met twice during the year. Breasted Society Members were the first to view *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* at a catered reception and dinner on 18 October 2000. On 14 June 2000, Harvey and Elizabeth Plotnick hosted Breasted Society Members at their home for dinner and a viewing of their early Islamic ceramic collection.

The Institute hosted the following events and lectures in 2000/2001:

23 August 2000: "The Tomb of Maya, Treasurer of Tutankhamun," an Associates Lecture by Geoffrey T. Martin of the University of London.

4 October 2000: "A Living, Breathing Tomb: Some Thoughts on the Continuity of Anatolian Culture in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages," a lecture by Professor of Hittitology Theo van den Hout of the Oriental Institute.

8 November 2000: "Women of Ur: Gender and Sexuality in Ancient Mesopotamia," a lecture by Professor Jerrold S. Cooper of the Johns Hopkins University.

14 November 2000: "Anemurium: Roman City in Southern Turkey," by Professor James Russell of the University of British Columbia. Professor Russell's talk was the inaugural Robert Scranton Memorial Lecture, presented by the Archaeological Institute of America and the Oriental Institute.

## DEVELOPMENT

15 November 2000: "During the Time of the Hebrew Monarchy," a lecture by Kenneth Kitchen of the University of Liverpool.

19 November 2000: "Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur," a discussion of the exhibit and the excavations that uncovered the objects on display by Richard L. Zettler, Curator of the exhibition and Associate Professor at the University of Pennsylvania. This lecture was presented by the Archaeological Institute of America, the Classical Arts Society of the Art Institute, and the Oriental Institute.

6 December 2000: "The Craft Specialists of Power and Prestige: Traders, Jewelers, and Metallurgists of the Third Millennium BC," a lecture by Associate Professor of Anatolian Archaeology K. Aslihan Yener of the Oriental Institute.

16 January 2001: A private viewing of *Treasures from the Royal Tombs of Ur* for our Associate Members.

14 February 2001: "Iraq Since the End of the Gulf War: One Visitor's Impressions," an Associates Event by Professor McGuire Gibson of the Oriental Institute.

18 April 2001: "Only Millennia Matter: 4,000 Years in the Making of the Assyrian Dictionary," an afternoon introduction to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary project by Professor of Assyriology Martha T. Roth, Editor-in-Charge. This event, held in downtown Chicago at the Gleacher Center, was presented in conjunction with the University of Chicago Alumni Association.

25 April 2001: "Edward William Lane's Description of Egypt: An Illustrated Lecture," a lecture and book-signing by Jason Thompson, Associate Professor at the American University in Cairo.

The Oriental Institute Travel Program offered two departures this year. In February 2001, Associate Professor Robert K. Ritner led a very well-received tour of Egypt, while in May, Associate Professor Emeritus Richard L. Chambers led a tour, jointly sponsored by the Institute and the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, of Turkey and Cyprus. Additionally, several Institute members arranged private tours of Egypt under the Institute's auspices.

On 3 June 2001, the Institute celebrated the close of the academic year with the Annual Dinner. This year's dinner supported the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary and the evening's speaker was Professor of Assyriology Martha T. Roth, Editor-in-Charge of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. After a reception in the Institute and Professor Roth's remarks in Breasted Hall, some 270 members and friends of the Institute adjourned to a tent constructed on the University Quadangles for a dinner of grilled meats, fish, and vegetables. The return of the Annual Dinner was warmly greeted by all in attendance, and the generosity of members and friends enabled the Institute to reach its goal of \$50,000 for the CAD. This amount will be matched, dollar-for-dollar, by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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The Membership Honor Roll is arranged in alphabetical order within each membership level and reflects active memberships as of 30 June 2000. The Donor Honor Roll, also alphabetical by gift level, includes non-membership gifts only. Gifts received after 30 June 2001 will appear in next year's *Annual Report*. We have made every effort to verify gift levels and donor names. Please contact the Development Office at (773) 702-9513 if you wish to make changes in your honor roll listing.

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The James Henry Breasted Society includes Oriental Institute members who annually contribute \$1,000 or more (Patron) and \$2,500 or more (Director's Circle) to provide a direct, renewable source of unrestricted funds for Oriental Institute projects and for matching money to private and federal grants. We thank each of our Breasted Society members for their ongoing generosity.

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**INFORMATION**

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The Oriental Institute  
1155 East 58th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

The Institute's Egyptian and Persian Galleries are now open, while the remaining galleries will open in late 2002.

Museum gallery hours:

Tuesday through Saturday 10:00 AM–4:00 PM

Wednesday 10:00 AM–8:30 PM

Sunday 12:00 NOON–4:00 PM

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