

MEDITERRANEAN  
SEA

AMANUS MOUNTAINS

Kara Su

AMUQ PLAIN

Antakya  
(Antioch)

Tayinat

Atchana

THE **ORIENTAL INSTITUTE**  
**2001-2002**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

ORONTES RIVER

Cover and title page illustration: The topography of the Amuq Plain with the Amanus Mountains to the west and the limestone highlands to the east and south. Black dots are archaeological sites recorded by Robert Braidwood and the current Amuq Valley Regional Projects. The topography is derived from a publicly available “digital terrain model.”

The pages that divide the sections of this year’s report feature satellite photographs from the U.S. Geological Survey.

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*The Oriental Institute, Chicago*

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*INTRODUCTION*

*Overleaf: CORONA satellite photograph of the southern portion of the Qoueiq river valley to the southwest of Aleppo showing the village of Hadir, underneath which lies the early Islamic settlement of Qinnasrin, currently being excavated by Donald Whitcomb. Note the two tells of Hadir (to right) and Chalcis (to left), and the distinct pattern of modern radial routes focused on the village of Hadir. Printed by courtesy of the US Geological Survey*

# INTRODUCTION

GIL J. STEIN

On a visit to Chicago this year, the distinguished archaeologist Robert McC. Adams, former Director of the Oriental Institute (before going on to be Provost of the University of Chicago and later Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution), commented that in his view, the Oriental Institute is now embarking on its “second golden age.” As incoming director, the more I learn about the people and projects of the Oriental Institute, the more convinced I am that Bob Adams’s assessment is absolutely correct. As documented in this year’s *Annual Report*, the range of Oriental Institute projects and the significance of this work of discovery are quite simply breathtaking. This unique research institute, eighty-three years old, continues to break new ground as a center for innovation and scholarship in the use of textual and archaeological data to reconstruct the ancient civilizations of Egypt, the Levant, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Iran.

The central mission of the Oriental Institute is discovery. Oriental Institute scholars bring to life the richness of ancient civilizations through the exploration of ancient sites and landscapes, through the study of textual materials, through the recording and preservation of monuments, and through the development of fundamental research tools such as dictionaries designed to give scholars worldwide access to the written record of Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and Egypt. In each of these avenues of discovery, Oriental Institute researchers have consistently been at the cutting edge — most notably by applying advanced technology to the understanding of ancient civilizations.

The cover art and the pages dividing each section of this *Annual Report* bring home this innovation and intellectual integration in a particularly striking way. The photographs are recently declassified CORONA intelligence satellite images, created in the 1960s and 1970s, showing archaeological sites in north Syria and southeast Anatolia. These provide an invaluable tool to Oriental Institute researchers, enabling them to identify archaeological sites and settlement patterns from space, while also allowing them to reconstruct patterns of ancient land use for agriculture, herding, and trade. By integrating the satellite imagery with the results from excavations, archaeological survey, and the analysis of surviving cuneiform documents from relevant sites, it becomes possible to put together a completely new picture of how the ancient city states and empires of Mesopotamia and north Syria developed, functioned, and eventually collapsed. This entirely new interdisciplinary framework for reconstructing the past lies at the heart of a new Oriental Institute research unit with the wonderfully appropriate acronym of CAMEL — the Center for the Archaeology of the Middle Eastern Landscape — established by Senior Research Associate Tony Wilkinson. CAMEL’s integration of remote sensing and archaeology is already making major contributions to two major Oriental Institute projects — McGuire Gibson’s investigations at the site of Hamoukar in northeast Syria, and Aslihan Yener’s Amuq Valley Regional Projects in southeast Turkey. I am confident that we will soon be able to extend these research methods to Egypt and other parts of the Near East as well.

One of the most interesting uses of advanced digital and information technology can be seen in the Oriental Institute’s Diyala Project. All too often, the objects recovered in old excavations quietly gather dust in museum basements and are almost inaccessible to modern scholarship. However, in this innovative effort, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, McGuire Gibson and Clemens Reichel are working closely with Oriental Institute

## INTRODUCTION

volunteer George Sundell to combine the field notes, photographs, stratigraphy, architecture, and artifact data from the Oriental Institute's excavations in the 1930s at the Mesopotamian sites of Tell Agrab, Tell Asmar, Ishchali, and Khafajah into an integrated searchable database. When completed, the Diyala database will not only publish these materials fully, but will also make it possible to study these materials in ways undreamt of by their original discoverers.

Oriental Institute dictionary projects are also using web-based information technology in important and creative ways. The Chicago Hittite Dictionary, under the direction of Theo van den Hout, is simultaneously publishing in both paper and World Wide Web formats. On a parallel track, the Demotic Dictionary Project, under Janet Johnson's direction, has been using the web not only as a venue for publication, but also as a tool of discovery in which Demotic scholars around the world are involved in the process of commenting on problematic lexical items.

The Oriental Institute continues to excel in other fields of research as well. To name but a few, the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, under Martha Roth's direction, is now within four years of completion, capping one of the most remarkable intellectual endeavors of ancient Near Eastern studies anywhere. The Epigraphic Survey, under Raymond Johnson's direction, continues its vital work of recording and preserving ancient Egyptian monuments, reliefs, and inscriptions to insure their accessibility to future scholarship, despite the ravages of modern economic development, salinization, and groundwater damage.

The tremendous accomplishments of the Oriental Institute in 2002 are a credit not only to the individual researchers, but also to the able leadership of outgoing director Gene Gragg. Gene oversaw the reinstallation of the Egyptian and Persian Galleries in the museum and has strengthened our research efforts through his successful hiring of two extraordinarily promising younger scholars — Sumerologist Christopher Woods and Egyptologist Stephen Harvey. I think I can speak for all of us when I express to Gene our deepest thanks for his leadership, his support, and his dedication to strengthening the Oriental Institute.

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## IN MEMORIAM

**Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.**

**1913–2002**

Jeffrey Short was a faithful friend of the Oriental Institute and a great supporter, especially of excavations in Anatolia. Mr. Short lived for two years in Turkey as a young man where he developed the love of the ancient Near East that brought him to the Oriental Institute. He spent decades as a Visiting Committee member to the Institute, serving on the committee since his appointment in May of 1976. Mr. Short and his late wife were members of the James Henry Breasted Society and regularly attended Oriental Institute dinners and special events.

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## Elizabeth B. Tieken

**1916–2002**

This past year, the Oriental Institute lost one of its staunchest supporters. Betty Tieken first became a fixture at the Institute in the early 1950s, as a volunteer working with artifacts brought back from Jarmo by the Braidwoods. The lady in the white lab coat, who was a key member of the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee, spent many hours in the basement becoming an expert in mending pottery. Many of the artifacts on display in the Oriental Institute's Museum halls have her fingerprints on them. She had as many fond friends in the basement as in the faculty offices, and her loyalty to her friends was legendary.

Her long-term fondness for visiting foreign places led naturally to her great interest in what we do at the Institute. She soon began to visit our field expeditions. Spending time at Chicago House at Luxor, Egypt, was relatively easy and even luxurious. Going up the Nile to view the sites being flooded by the Aswan Dam was something else entirely. As was visiting Nippur, in Iraq, in the days when the Zia House was the best hotel in Baghdad and there were not many tarred roads in the country. She continued to visit Nippur and the Institute's other digs, creating special relationships with Carl and Irene Haines, George Hughes, and the other folks at Chicago House, and of course the Braidwoods. Her enthusiasm and interest were as valued as the financial support she gave to them all.

Mrs. Tieken's interests were varied and vast, but her dedication to good research was at the forefront. She was as intrigued with plate tectonics as with archaeology, and she was willing to put up with foibles in scholars she believed in. She would give advice, oh yes, but she was also not averse to having her pottery mending critiqued. She loved a good discussion on a range of subjects, and her reading of *Science News* usually had her more "current" on a topic than most academics would be.



**IN MEMORIAM**

It was characteristic of her that she did not want public applause for the good that she did. She preferred the listing “anonymous” when lists were necessary. Even when she was honored by the Oriental Institute with the Breasted Medal, she insisted that the presentation be done at a low-key event with a small group of friends.

Betty was seriously engaged not only in the Oriental Institute, but also in the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the Chicago Symphony, the Chicago Historical Society, and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. She was also dedicated to numerous social causes, good music, fly fishing, and prize-winning Arabian horses. She enjoyed genius-level folk art, inspired nonsense, and the “nobler forms” of poetry. An avid poetaster all her life, in the 1950s she found an equally adept fan of limericks and doggerel in John Wilson, the Egyptologist. She carried on in this genre until the week before she died.

I was privileged to come to know her very well in the past ten years, especially by attending the symphony together. Although she had a thing against choral singing, she otherwise loved the classics. She was willing to listen to new compositions, especially if they had lots of percussion involving odd instruments.

I greatly enjoyed her company and I think she enjoyed mine. She was an “original,” and we were all better for having known her.

McGuire Gibson

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**RESEARCH**

*Overleaf: CORONA satellite photograph of the southern Amuq Plain with Tell Tayinat (the pale area above center), and Tell Atchana (Alalakh: the elongate mound below center). Atchana is currently being investigated by a team directed by K. Aslihan Yener. The Orontes River (lower left) winds its way towards ancient Antioch and the Mediterranean Sea to the west (left). Printed by courtesy of the US Geological Survey*

# PROJECT REPORTS

## AMUQ VALLEY REGIONAL PROJECTS

K. Aslihan Yener

### Tell Atchana (Ancient Alalakh) Survey

The seventh season of surveys and excavations by the Amuq Valley Regional Projects (AVRP) team in Turkey continued to yield unparalleled surprises this year. Work began upon my arrival in Antakya on 8 June 2001. After arranging for our living quarters at the newly constructed visitors lodgings at the Mustafa Kemal University, the team arrived on 15 June. The verdant, well-watered Plain of Antioch (Amuq Valley) was long a center of settlement and is located in the most southern state of Turkey, Hatay. While Tony J. Wilkinson, Jesse Casana, and the geoarchaeology team continued their surveys of the Amuq, I took the opportunity to concentrate the rest of the team on the impressive Late Bronze Age capital, Tell Atchana. Clearly, no understanding of the unique confluence of cultures in this valley could be achieved without shedding light on its hub, the capital city, Alalakh.

First surveyed by the Oriental Institute teams led by Robert Braidwood, modern Tell Atchana (AS [Amuq Survey] 136) is located at the center of the valley close to the bend of the Orontes River (Asi Nehri) and now measures  $750 \times 325 \times 9$  meters (22 hectares). Excavated by Sir Leonard Woolley between 1936 and 1939 and between 1946 and 1949 for the British Museum and Oxford University, the research yielded extraordinary architectural monuments, a wide diversity of imported preciousities, and extensive royal archives written in Akkadian and Hurrian, as well as inscribed materials in Hittite. However, only a small part of the whole site was originally excavated and the sequences derived from those excavations have consistently been questioned. Given the importance of a second-millennium chronological sequence for the overall history of the region, a re-examination of Alalakh of the Kingdom of Mukish and its relations with its neighbors was urgently needed. Consequently, I applied for and was granted permission to continue our intensive survey of Atchana mound which had begun in 2000.

### Operation 1: Topographical Map

First on the agenda for 2001 was to establish a detailed topographic map of the mound, which was produced with a Leica Total Station, kindly lent to us by a team in the field from the University of Toronto. Topographical and digital elevation models were rendered using ArcView GIS (fig. 1). A total of 3,373 points were shot by Steve Batiuk and Heather Snow covering almost

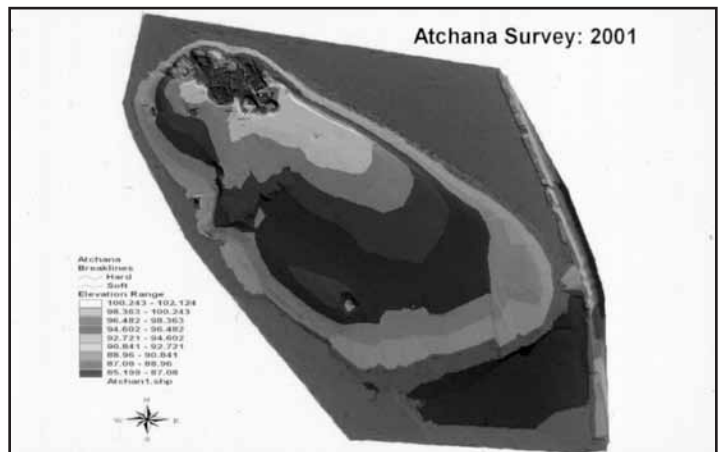
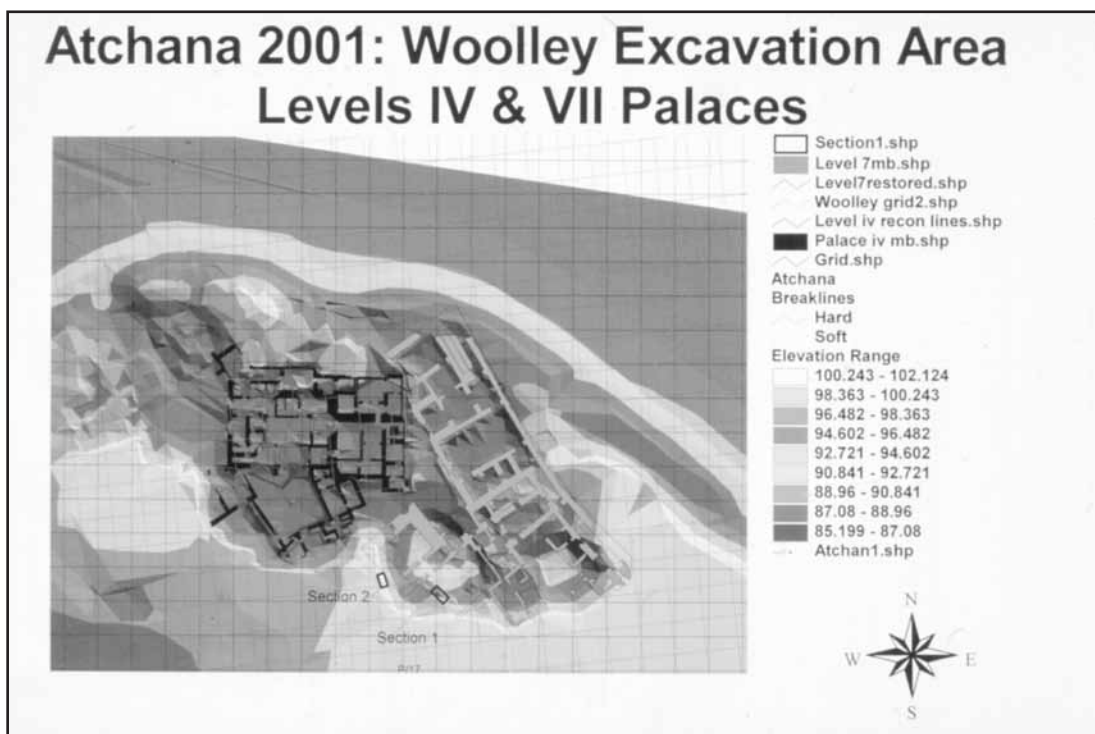


Figure 1. ArcView GIS digital topographic model of Tell Atchana

## RESEARCH



*Figure 2. A composite map with Woolley's grid system superimposed on our recently generated ArcView GIS map*

the entirety of the mound with a heavy concentration in the old excavation areas on the north-eastern tip. The points were anchored on main architecturally prominent nodes, such as the on-site column bases and staircase of the level IV Bit Hilani palace entrance and the level VII gate. When composite maps of the previously excavated architecture were created (fig. 2), it became readily apparent that the grid system as published by Woolley in 1955 contained a number of unusual and troublesome features. In an effort to align Woolley's grid system to the level IV palace architecture, the grid had to be rotated more than 6° counterclockwise, which was also the case for all the other architecture published in the preliminary reports and final publication. Since both the published maps and ours were aligned to magnetic north, the discrepancy was not the result of the difference between true and magnetic north. It was also unlikely that the unusual orientation was the result of a shift in magnetic north since the angle is too large. Furthermore, the location of the level VII palace may not correspond to the published report either, being off the original grid by approximately three meters to the east. Certainly our instrumental capabilities are more accurate, but it soon became apparent that I would have to locate Woolley's field notes, section sketches, and architectural plans before proceeding with the reactivation of excavations planned for the summer of 2003.

After consulting with colleagues, I decided to search for the notebooks in London and with the kind assistance of Dominique Collon of the British Museum, I finally located multiple crates of materials at the Rare Books and Manuscripts division of the University College, London. Unfortunately, none of the field notebooks or sketch plans seem to be available (I'm still looking for them), but Atchana object cards and excavation scenes that were photographed on hundreds of prints on glass plates and negatives were carefully curated and readily available. These await processing through scanners and the creation of an excavation database in the near future.

## Operation 2: Section Cleaning

The second arm of the AVRPP field project involved a section cleaning operation at Atchana. While our renewed investigations at Atchana are not solely motivated by the desire to unravel issues of chronology and stratigraphy, understandably no investigation into regional and interregional dynamics can be accomplished without resolving these problems. To that end, we targeted a section cleaning operation at the temple IV deep sounding. In May 2001 freak heavy rainfall and massive flooding caused certain sections of the Woolley excavation trenches to cave in, expanding the original deep sounding to over 30% its former size. A tantalizing glimpse of a hitherto-unknown wall emerged when the sides of the deep sounding collapsed. This was an opportunity not to be missed and taking advantage of this disadvantage, I initiated two section cleaning operations (grid squares N, O, P:13–15). Carefully aligning the new grid and correcting for the old, section 1 is probably located in the temple IV courtyard although the exact location must await new excavations. A combined use of an Olympus Camedia 2030 digital camera and the Leica Total Station provided an accurate rendering of the precariously perched wall stones in section 1.

The trees lining the outer edges of the trench provided Steve Batiuk with a secure anchor while he hung a mountaineering rope down the edge of the deep sounding trench, belling out at the bottom nine meters below. The rope was fitted with a series of butterfly knots to which he attached himself and hung via a standard climber's harness (fig. 3). Not only did this allow for section cleaning to be accomplished (fig. 4) within the parameters of the survey permit, but it also proved to be safer and gave greater mobility during such jobs as drawing. Ten loci were defined (fig. 5) and the combination of ceramics and radiocarbon dates confirmed a Middle Bronze Age sequence 1870 to 1600 Cal BC (2 sigma) that underlay the wall. Ceramics included early second-millennium Middle Bronze Age, Syro-Cilician painted wares, and ledge-



*Figure 3. Steve Batiuk donning mountaineering equipment in order to complete section cleanings*



*Figure 4. A section of Woolley's excavations after cleaning*

## RESEARCH

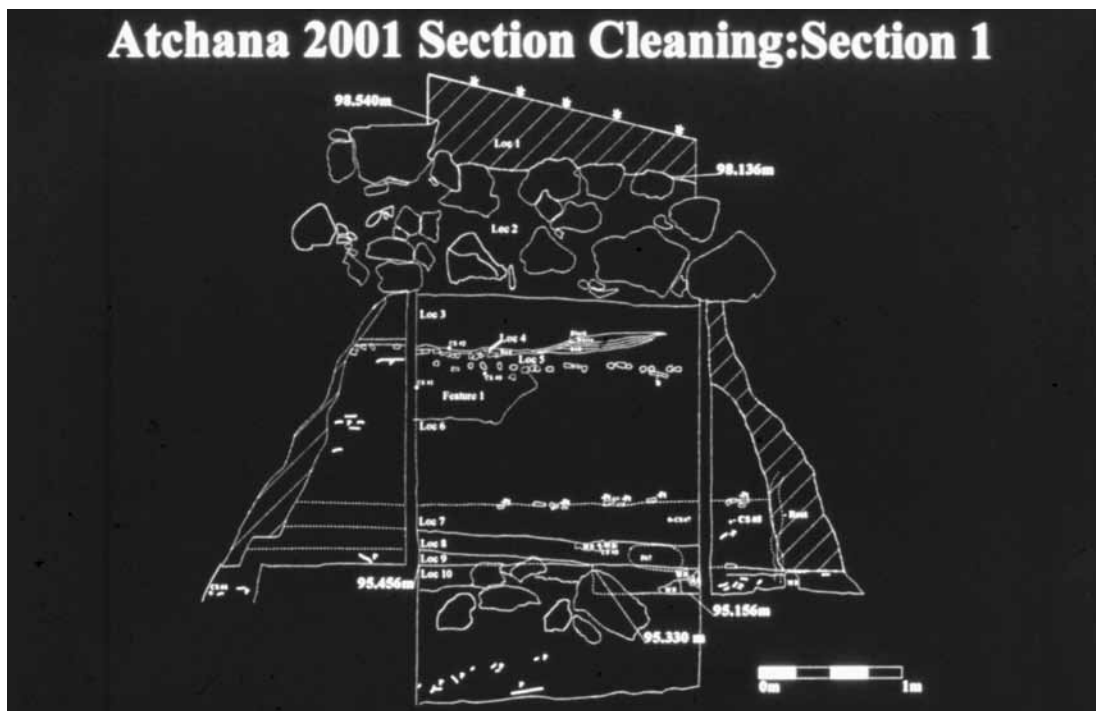


Figure 5. Drawing of section 1

rimmed vessels, dated to Amuq phases K and L. Using the same mountain climbing gear, student Toby Hartnell initiated section 2 on the opposite hump of earth above the trench, but a massive mudbrick wall emerged instead and the section was terminated until future excavations.

### Operation 3: Documenting Finds

However wonderful it was to be working on the legendary site of Atchana, what actually caught our imagination this season was the discovery of Woolley's long-forgotten and mostly inaccessible dig house depot situated on top of the mound. A rare few scholars had known that the abandoned dig house contained some of the study collections from the 1930s and

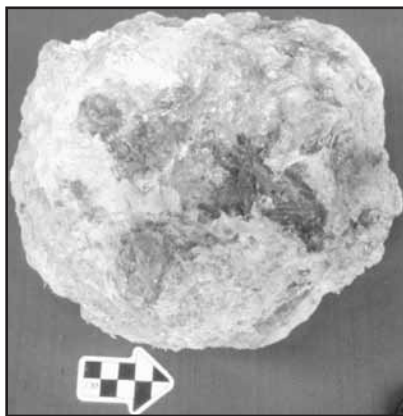


Figure 6. A copper bun ingot found in the Woolley dig house depot

1940s, but a small padlock and its remote location kept this material unavailable for decades. Looking at the ramshackle state of the two-story building that is in imminent danger of collapsing, I was reminded of Nasreddin Hodja's mausoleum in Nevsehir. The Hodja's sarcophagus there is carefully laid out in the center of a building, which has no walls and is accessible from all directions. However, it is "protected" by an impressive and totally functionless lock. The situation reflects the gentle, ironic humor of a well-known philosopher-poet living in central Turkey during the eleventh century AD and also typifies the surreal nature of Woolley's dig house depot similarly "secured" by a padlock despite gaps in walls and ceilings. To add to the irony, the depot was guarded by a one-eyed watchman who took pity on us and agreed to let us



store our heavy surveying equipment in the above, hitherto-unentered depot.

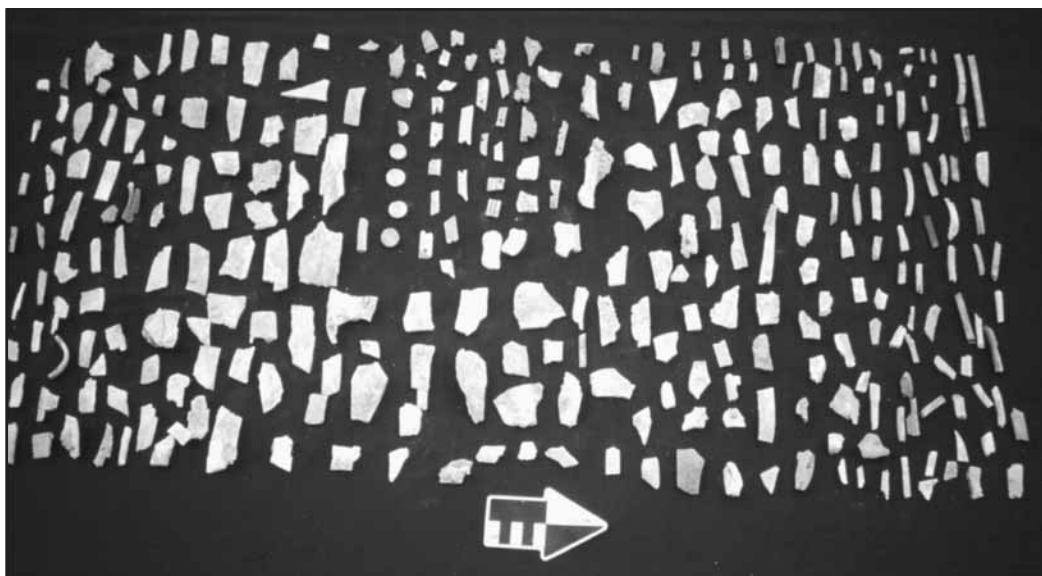
When our eyes adjusted to the dim surroundings, what we saw was quite extraordinary! Bags of carefully labeled ceramic sherds from the deep soundings were stacked up on wooden shelves from floor to ceiling and when opened, revealed unpublished Mycenaean and Cypriot wares as well as Anatolian Assyrian trading colony period and Hittite ceramics. The window sills hid multi-faceted stone molds for metal casting as well as three copper bun (fig. 6), crescent, and disk-shaped ingots, which resembled ingots from the Uluburun-Kas shipwreck. Ample seaward commerce between various coastal regions, and perhaps Alalakh, is indicated by the stylistically comparable ivory toiletries, jewelry, and metals found on the shipwreck. The appearance of copper-tin-bronze and other preciousities (fig. 7) suggest the existence of a developing or thriving exchange production in the eastern Mediterranean. Charcoal from the copper bun ingot revealed a date between 1620 and 1430 Cal BC (2 sigma).

Wooden drawers in the dig house depot contained other small finds including copper artifacts, beads of glass, amber, and faience, as well as implements of iron, lead, and silver. Thousands of bone and ivory fragments for inlaying furniture (fig. 8), clay spindle whorls, pieces of bitumen, and what appears to be ebony were in other boxes. After photographing as many finds as was possible in the short time available, eighty-six crates of finds were removed to the AVRP depot for processing in 2001.

The flood of unexpected finds continued unabated when I was given permission to enter the usually inaccessible Hatay Archaeological Museum depot. Scores of still-unpublished small cuneiform tablet fragments from earlier Atchana excavations were carefully wrapped in cotton (fig. 9) and when joined may contain vital information about the social, economic, and political environment of this region. Along with the Atchana finds stored there, the wooden



*Atchana inlaid faience fragment. Scale ca. 1.7:1. Amuq, Turkey*



*Figure 8. Bone and ivory fragments likely used for inlaid furniture*

## RESEARCH



*Figure 9. Published and unpublished cuneiform tablets from the Hatay Archaeological Museum depot*

drawers in the museum depot also revealed the second half of the Chicago Oriental Institute excavation finds. Unpublished copper-based weapons, tools, and gold jewelry, as well as cylinder seals, stone pyxides, sculpture, and ceramics from the sites of Tell Tayinat, Tell Judaidah, Tell Dhahab, Chatal Höyük, and Kurdu were all photographed in bulk for future detailed processing. An elegantly made Middle Bronze Age ceramic animal-headed cup (fig. 10) found previously on the surface of Atchana, provided clues to wider networks of interaction with the Assyrian trading colony site of Kültepe (ancient Kanesh).

#### **Operation 4: Surveys and Excavations at Other Sites**

A similar mapping program at Tell Tayinat, which is located 700 meters north of Tell Atchana, was 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. This Iron Age capital is slated for excavations in the near future.

The excavations at Tell Kurdu continued in 2001 with new field directors, former Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations student Fokke Gerritsen and Rana Özbal of Northwestern University, who have taken the lead at this important Ubaid period Chalcolithic (ca. 4800 BC) site. Several new trenches in the northern sector of the mound revealed a major Halaf period (ca. 5500 BC) settlement with streets and buttressed multi-roomed structures.

In conclusion, the AVR program has now matured from a regional survey begun in 1995 to being poised for the reinvestigation of three major sites. Attention is now turning to full-scale excavations at Tell Atchana, Tell Tayinat, and Tell Kurdu. The results of these investigations will have compelling implications for other regions, including the rise of early complex

societies and the important transition from the Early Bronze Age and its regional states to the empires of the second and first millennium BC.

### Acknowledgments

The AVRVP staff included the following people: K. Aslihan Yener, project director; Tony J. Wilkinson (survey director), Jesse Casana, Tobin Montgomery Hartnell, Alexander Asa Eger (University of Chicago); Steven Batiuk, Heather Snow (University of Toronto), Rana Özbal (Northwestern University); Amy Gansell (Harvard University); Benjamin Diebold (Yale University); Bike Yazıcıoğlu (Istanbul University); Hatice Pamir, Dilem Karaköse (Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya); Gül Pulhan (Koç University, Istanbul); Shin'Ichi Nishiyama (Institute of Archaeology, U.K.); Fokke Gerritsen (Amsterdam Free University); and Robert Koehl (Hunter College, New York). The Ministry of Culture was represented by Ünal Demirer.

The research was supported by grants from Ahmet Ertogun, the Institute of Aegean Prehistory, members of the Oriental Institute, and numerous private donors. Heartfelt thanks for their untiring efforts go to the two "friends of the Amuq" committees, one based in Chicago (Sel Yackley, Ayhan Lash, Emel Singer, Ercan Alp, Muammer Akgun, Matt Argon, Jim Stoyhoff, Yüksel Selcukoğlu, Katie Miller, Fatoş Aktaş); the other, in Antakya (Osman Çinçinoğlu, Berna Alpagut, Kenan Yurttagül, Josef Naseh, Reşit Kuseyrioğlu). 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, Miktat Doğanlar for their continued help and guidance.



*Figure 10. A Middle Bronze Age zoomorphic ceramic cup from Atchana*

## RESEARCH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE AMUQ VALLEY

Tony J. Wilkinson

One of the remarkable features of the Amuq is its topographic diversity. It does not consist simply of a plain but is surrounded by the high peaks of the Amanus mountains to the west, heavily eroded and virtually bare limestone hills to the east and south, and a rather more chaotic pattern of eroded hills to the southwest. Whereas in the original pioneering survey of the 1930s, Robert Braidwood concentrated his attention on the mounds of the plain, we are now trying to get a more holistic view of settlement by surveying sample areas of the complex mosaic of the fringing uplands and their constituent valleys. Therefore during the 2000 and 2001 field seasons the emphasis of survey changed from a focus upon the plains toward a broader study of the Amuq within its topographic setting. There has always been a rather embarrassing gap between those surveys that have chronicled the abundance of Roman and Byzantine sites on the Levantine uplands and others that concentrated upon the scatter of mounded sites on the plains. For the Amuq we are now trying to sew the two survey universes together by surveying the uplands in between.

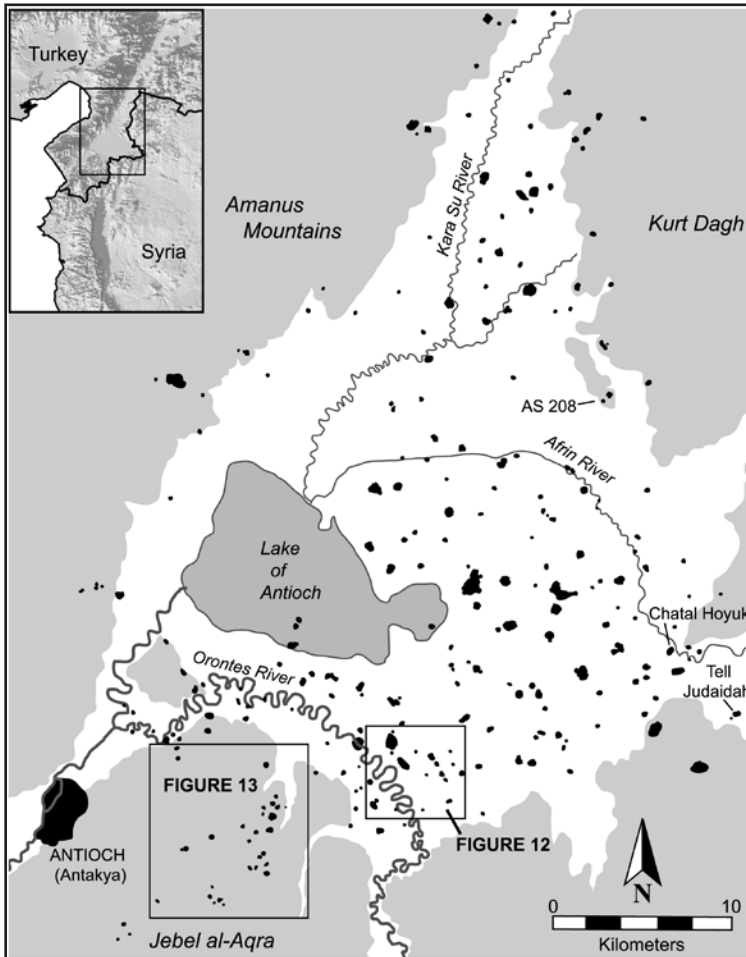
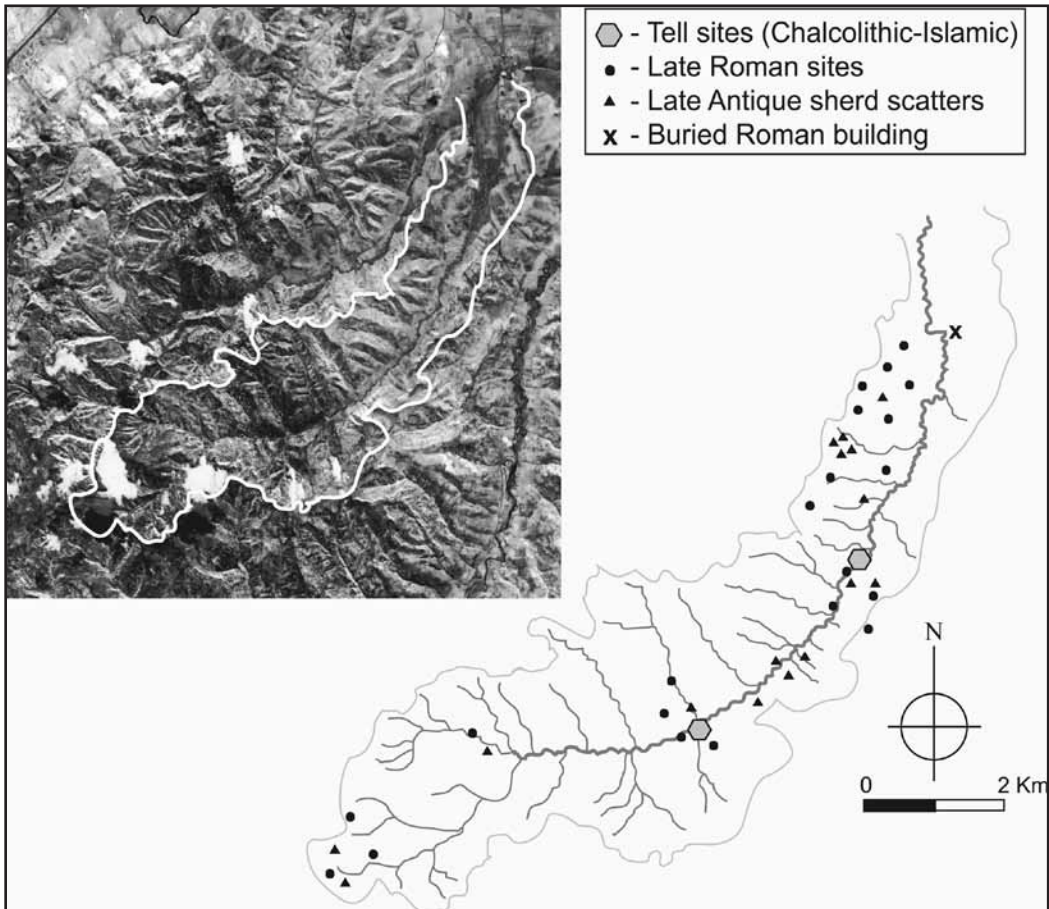


Figure 1. Location of the Amuq surveys conducted in 2001. Map by Jesse Casana

Survey would not have been possible without the administrative umbrella provided by the Amuq Valley Regional Project, directed by Aslihan Yener; thanks also go to the rector and provost of Mustafa Kemal University, Haluk Ipek and Miktat Doğanlar, respectively, for logistical support; to Rana Özbal (Northwestern University) who helped with logistics and administration; and to the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums for the timely provision of permits and representatives. Funding was provided by the National Geographic Society and a grant from the Ryerson Fund to Jesse Casana.

The fieldwork, being undertaken by Jesse Casana under my direction, entailed much more than simply tying up loose ends. Rather, it explored a fundamental change that took place in the pattern

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE AMUQ VALLEY



*Figure 2. The valley surveyed in 2001. Map by Jesse Casana*

of settlement in the northern Levant after the Bronze Age. This is best illustrated by the results of the 2001 survey that was conducted in a small valley in the southwest part of the Amuq (fig. 1). This pleasant and tranquil valley was surveyed by a small team comprising myself, Jesse Casana, Asa Eger, and Hatice Pamir. Overall, only two pre-Hellenistic sites were recorded in the entire valley. These took the form of small tells (AS 252 and 253) located on the valley floor, each of which exhibited abundant Bronze and Iron Age artifacts, together with some later occupation. On the other hand, survey of the ridges and hilltops overlooking the valley floor revealed that archaeological sites were indeed common but were consistently of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and in some cases Islamic date. Therefore, even though we recovered only some twenty-three sites and sherd scatters (and our survey coverage was not complete), we have very consistent evidence that Bronze and Iron Age settlement occurred on tell settlements on the valley floor, after which during the Roman/Byzantine period, settlement dispersed away from the valley floors to colonize the previously unoccupied hillslopes and hilltops (fig. 2).

The dramatic change in the cultural landscape from tell-based settlement in the Bronze and Iron Ages to a dispersed pattern of smaller farmsteads, villas, and hamlets in the Hellenistic, Roman, and later periods can also be discerned on the Amuq plain. There Jesse has been using declassified CORONA satellite images to reveal a scatter of smaller sites around the main masses of Tells Tayinat and Atchana (fig. 3). These CORONA images are proving

## RESEARCH

to be a great boon to archaeologists because, as discussed in the *1999/2000 Annual Report*, they are of high resolution and having been taken in the 1960s and early 1970s they lack the agricultural and industrial clutter that is so evident on satellite images taken in the last decade or so. Although by no means all of the small outlying sites illustrated on this image have been surveyed, those that have are of Hellenistic, Roman, and later date, which again suggests that after the Bronze or Iron Ages there was a marked movement of population into outlying smaller villages, hamlets, and farmsteads.

Overall, this dramatic shift in settlement type appears to get underway approximately during the dark age that intervened between the late Bronze Age and the Iron Age (around 1200 BC). The most dramatic manifestation of this shift occurs in the Roman and Byzantine periods at which time the Levant and southern parts of Turkey were experiencing a major expansion of the economy. This was particularly evident in the form of the extension of villages across the limestone uplands. The development of these settlements, with their numerous churches and traces of oil and grape presses, appears to have been stimulated by a major growth in the economy that was geared, at least in part, toward the export of wine and oil as well as the supply of these commodities to booming cities such as Antioch and Apamea.

One outcome of this extension of occupation away from the traditional settlement foci and on to the uplands was that there appears to have been more agriculture and cultiva-



Figure 3. CORONA satellite image of the Atchana/Tayinat area, Turkey. Map by Jesse Casana

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE AMUQ VALLEY

tion on fragile hillslopes. As a result much more soil was washed off the hills, so that the valley floors were clogged with large quantities of sediment as is well illustrated by the accompanying view (fig. 4). This pattern of settlement extension and associated accumulation of sediments on valley floors was also recorded in earlier field seasons along the Amanus flanks near Kirikhan. In 2001 we therefore revisited the same area to survey the settlement pattern on the adjacent area of uplands. In this



*Figure 4. Building of Roman-Byzantine date covered by sediments eroded from the surrounding hills. Amuq Valley, Turkey. Photograph by Tony J. Wilkinson*

case we found that although there was a wide range of Hellenistic and Roman remains, traces of pre-Hellenistic settlement were absent. What was particularly exciting was the presence of a hilltop temple of Hellenistic date, overlooking rock-cut tombs (fig. 5), as well as two small towns at lower elevations. Of these one was a very unusual Hellenistic foundation consisting of a rectangular earthwork on the edge of the plain, and the other what appears to have been a late Roman-Byzantine settlement of unknown size below the present village of Celanlı.

We have not undertaken survey within the city of Antioch itself, but the recent expansion of modern suburbs has also resulted in the destruction of a number of Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic suburbs of ancient Antioch. Although Hatice Pamir and I had made some preliminary investigations of these remains in an earlier field season, Jesse Casana with the help of Asa Egar undertook more detailed recording and mapping in 2001. This exercise in salvage archaeology has recorded parts of buildings, mosaic floors, an aqueduct, foundations for possible water mills, and even a building that appears to have tumbled down at the time of one of the famous sixth-century



*Figure 5. Rock-cut tombs below the temple near Celanlı, Turkey. Photograph by Tony J. Wilkinson*

AD earthquakes of Antioch. Clearly the effort to record these ruins prior to their total destruction has been very successful, but it is clear that much more salvage work needs to be done to provide even a skeletal record of this, one of the great cities of the ancient world.

## RESEARCH

## AQABA PROJECT

Donald Whitcomb

The city of Aqaba continues to be the focus of archaeological activity. As reported in last year's *Annual Report*, the discovery and delineation of early Islamic Ayla by the Oriental Institute has been succeeded by other archaeological expeditions. The Aqaba project has become truly "medieval," a middle period sandwiched between the Roman/Byzantine and Ayyubid/Mamluk periods. This relationship is physical as well: The Roman/Byzantine site excavated by Prof. Thomas Parker, North Carolina University, lies immediately to the northwest of Ayla; the Ayyubid/Mamluk castle being investigated by the Belgian-British team under Drs. Johnny De Meulemeester and Denys Pringle is situated to the southeast. Needless to say, both the physical and temporal distinctions are not absolute and a recognition of the "overlap" means a renewed necessity to present the results of the Oriental Institute's project.

The evidence from the Aqaba project has already made a major impact on the Red Sea region. More particularly, there has been a dramatic new interest in the historic trade of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean region. An example of this research was the MESA panel organized by John Meloy, a former student at the Institute and participant in the Aqaba excavations, for which the author was the respondent. Another manifestation of this interest is the participation of the Oriental Institute in the Geniza exhibition opened for most of this year at the Spertus Museum of Judaica in Chicago.

The Geniza signifies the vast collections of medieval documents known from the Ben Ezra synagogue in Cairo. These testify to the activities of the merchants of Fustat (medieval Cairo), who traveled to the Red Sea and ventured on to India. They mingled with communities in Arabia and the Levant and used Ayla (Aqaba) as one of their principal ports leading to these eastern lands. Beginning in Fustat/Cairo, merchants and pilgrims crossed the Sinai (known



*Late Byzantine (left) and Abbasid (right) lamps. Aqaba, Jordan*



as the Wilderness of the Tribes of Israel) to Ayla, which Muqaddasi, writing in the later tenth century, calls the “port of Palestine on the China Sea ... .” He and many other medieval geographers describe the port as the eastern boundary of the province of Egypt (the *kurah* of Misr). Indeed the important pilgrimage from Egypt and all of North Africa passed through Aqaba each year.

The excavations at Aqaba demonstrate the relationship between Ayla and Egypt and aspects of medieval life as it was lived by the merchants of Fustat. Artifacts and their architectural contexts may be grouped into three occupational phases.

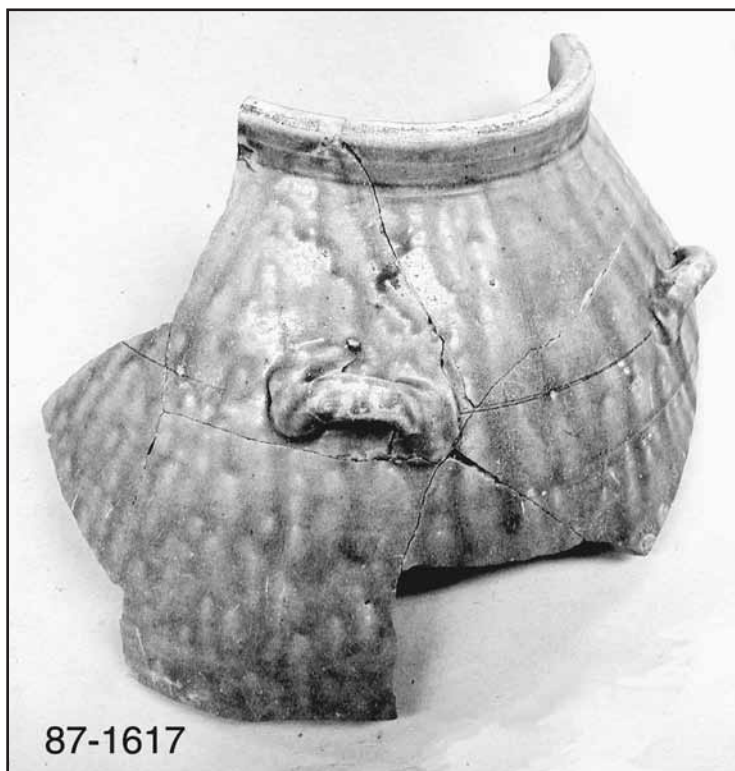
1. The earliest period (ca. AD 650–800) testifies to the gradual transformation from late Byzantine into early Islamic styles in the time of the first caliphs and the Umayyad dynasty. The earliest glazed ceramics, Coptic glazed ware, were imported from Egypt and found in good stratigraphic context. Even more interesting were the kilns of local Aqaba ceramics. These kilns produced amphoras and other vessels that have now been recognized as common to the Red Sea region and have earned the label of “Ayla-Axum wares.”
2. The next period (AD 800–950) is that of the Abbasid dynasty when artifacts illustrate new, international connections, especially with Baghdad and Basra in Iraq. Islamic artifacts, from luxurious plates to storage vessels, are characterized by imports from Iraq and Fayyumi wares from Egypt. Again, occurrence of these ceramics signals only part of an archaeological complex. Until recently, the great port of Siraf on the Iranian coast was the only archaeological referent for Indian Ocean trade; now a more detailed picture drawn from many sites is in need of the stratigraphic evidence from the Aqaba excavations.
3. The following period (AD 950–1100) was one of wars and catastrophes, when Byzantines and Seljuqs fought the Fatimids of Egypt. Artifacts show the strange contrasts: luxurious Fatimid lustre ware and beautiful Chinese vessels are mixed with simple handmade pottery (called “tupperware” by the excavators). As is often the case, archaeologists benefit from disturbed times, when prosperity and violent change make historical generalizations highly suspect.

This last period is that which overlaps with the majority of Geniza documents and shows another example of the complex relationship of textual and archaeological lines of evidence. Interpretation of the archaeological evidence produces a “historical narrative” that may be



*Fatimid lustre ware. Aqaba, Jordan*

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*Stoneware, called "tupperware" by excavators. Aqaba, Jordan*

the beginnings of this advance in urbanism. More recently, interest has shifted to the collapse of this city, or perhaps better, the causes of change to the newer settlement around the castle. Again, continuing analysis of results from this excavation provides documentation for broader processes, in this case, the transition to the Middle Ages.

set against the historical details mentioned in the Geniza letters. This relationship is reflected more directly through study of the results from the Oriental Institute's excavations at Quseir al-Qadim; the letters discovered in the Oriental Institute excavations are being published by Dr. Li Guo, formerly of the University of Chicago and now at Notre Dame University. These letters offer a unique opportunity to examine texts and artifacts from singular locations as evidence of far-reaching social and economic history.

The early phases of archaeological research at Aqaba tended to focus on its foundation, on the potential significance of one of the earliest Islamic cities as a key to understanding

## CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

**Martha T. Roth**

During 2001/2002 the staff of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD) Project worked on the four remaining volumes of the dictionary, P, T, 𐎶, and U/W. Martha T. Roth, the editor-in-charge, devoted most of her attention to the P and 𐎶 volumes.

The members of the editorial board, Professors Robert D. Biggs, John A. Brinkman, Miguel Civil, Walter Farber, Erica Reiner, Martha T. Roth, and Matthew W. Stolper, and our consultants, Professors Simo Parpola of the University of Helsinki and Klaas R. Veenhof of the University of Leiden, read and commented on the 1,108 first galleys of the P volume. Roth and research associate Tim Collins incorporated these comments into a corrected copy that was returned to Eisenbrauns, Inc., our typesetter. We have returned half of the first galleys,

and those galleys have been set as page proofs. Additionally, Eisenbrauns has set all of the T volume as first galleys, and so both volumes are in press.

Roth, with the assistance of Collins, finished editing the T volume. They examined the manuscript of each word, added new references, and made any necessary revisions. Linda McLarnan then edited the words for stylistic consistency and Edythe Seltzer input them. The edited words were also sent to Professor W. G. Lambert of Birmingham, England, for his comments and additions. When the manuscript was in final typescript, the staff and members of the editorial board checked all the references against the cuneiform texts cited, a time-consuming process that occupied everyone for most of the winter and spring quarters. This essential stage in the preparation of a volume provides two benefits. First, the accuracy of all entries is secured by confirming the dictionary citation against the original publication. Second, as the checkers examine texts by genre, often concentrating on their own areas of expertise, the entire volume is viewed through a series of unique cross sections, quite different from that seen by the draft writer or by the editor who works on one article at a time. For example, in checking all the medical texts, or all the Neo-Assyrian letters, or all the Old Babylonian real estate contracts, the checker will often rectify inconsistencies across the articles, or discover new correlations between texts.

When checking was completed, Roth then began reading the T volume closely, evaluating all the changes, corrections, and suggestions that emerged from the checking process and from the comments of the outside consultants and of the members of the editorial board. She reads the volume with attention to content and substance rather than to technical details. This step aims for internal consistency and overall intelligibility. When she finishes the volume in the summer of 2002, we will input the corrections and send the volume to press in the autumn.

During 2001/2002 we have been assisted by visiting scholars Professor Hermann Hunger and Joan Westenholz and by research associates Tim Collins and Gertrud Farber. Hunger, visiting from the University of Vienna in summer 2001, devoted his time to writing articles for U/W including *ubru* "foreigner," *ūmu* "day," and *unūtu* "merchandise, equipment." Westenholz, on leave from her job as chief curator at the Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem, was with us for the spring and summer of 2001 and wrote many articles including *urū* "stable," *utukku* "demon," and *uznu* "ear." Collins wrote articles for the U/W volume, including *ūšu* "arrow" and *ušallu* "meadow," and helped Roth with the editing of the T volume. Farber assisted with checking the T volume and with any queries involving lexical texts. Jay Munsch, a graduate student in the Divinity School, generously volunteered his time to the CAD during academic year 2001/2002.

In December, members of the CAD editorial board, along with the editor of the Hittite Dictionary Theo van den Hout and the Oriental Institute Director Gene Gragg and our families, were feted by our friends in the Chicago Assyrian community at a dinner graciously hosted by Dr. Norman Solhkhah. We hope to repay the hospitality of the CAD's friends and supporters when we host celebrations marking the publication of the final volume in 2006.

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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 have been ably assisted this year by three volunteers. Anne Nelson and Kathy Wagner verified and corrected bibliographic entries for us. Alejandro Botta has continued to be our expert on interconnections between Demotic and various Northwest Semitic languages. We are delighted to note that Alejandro finished his Ph.D. dissertation this spring and has a position as Assistant Professor of Hebrew Bible at the Perkins School of Theology at Southern Methodist University. As noted last year, discussions with Gene Gragg, Director of the Oriental Institute, and with Thomas Urban, of the Institute's Publications Office, led us to decide to post completed files on the Internet, to make them available around the world without waiting for the completion of the rest of the dictionary. We are pleased that nine files, each containing the full entry for one letter of the Demotic "alphabet," have been completed and posted on-line — six during the autumn of 2001 and three more during the winter of 2002. The first posting also included an introduction to the dictionary plus supplementary files providing lists of abbreviations, including bibliographic abbreviations and abbreviations used in referring to individual texts.

During the course of the year, we have completed six more letters, where all the problems which had been identified over the years have now been addressed and resolved, if possible. Those six files will be posted during the summer, as the Publications Office finds time to do their checks and prepare the on-line documents. We will then have over half the dictionary completed and available for scholars from the wide range of disciplines for which Demotic materials are pertinent.

The second posting also included 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" that we provide. For example, in the Apis Embalming Ritual is a list of items belonging to the overseer of craftsmen. One of the items listed is a *bs.t*, a feminine noun. The great German Demotist Wilhelm Spiegelberg had suggested identifying this item with the masculine noun *bs*, which indicates a type of vessel, frequently made of metal. That a noun might switch gender between stages of the language is possible, but there are good examples of the masculine noun *bs* attested in Demotic, and even in the same text in which the *bs.t* is found. For this reason, we have suggested a possible alternative derivation, from a feminine noun *bꜣs(.t)* "pail," attested from the New Kingdom and still found in Coptic **ⲃⲬⲚⲉ** with the meaning "pail, well-bucket." We based this proposal not only on phonetic and grammatical "soundness of fit," but also on the assumption that "pails," like other vessels, may well have formed part of the equipment in mummification rituals. This entry is not only included in the B-file in the dictionary, but it is also put into the Problems file in order to call attention to it and ask our colleagues whether they have anything with which to support, or overturn, our suggestion.

Another example comes from the often-studied literary text preserved in Papyrus Krall and known as the "Battle for the Armor of Inaros." Inaros had died, and the council of the gods decided to start a war in Egypt by persuading a man from the family of Inaros to fight with a man from a contending family for the dead man's armor. This is one of a series or cycle of

texts involving characters who may be (very loosely) based on adventures and battles of actual kings from the so-called “Third Intermediate Period.” At one point a warrior is described as being “on the *‘nq* of a newly decorated chariot (or ‘litter’).” The most recent editor of the text was unable to suggest any etymology for this word but hazarded the suggestion, based on context, that it referred to the “basket” or “cabin” of a chariot, relying on semantic and phonetic considerations. We have quite hesitatingly suggested it might be related to the verb *‘nq* “to embrace, enclose,” and included it the Problems file in hopes someone will provide stronger evidence that we can include in the final version of the dictionary.

In putting the Problems file together, we noted that some types of vocabulary are especially difficult to identify with any certainty; a very good example are plant names, for which we have twenty-nine examples from the fifteen letters that are done. Many of the plants for which we hazard some suggestion are names that we suggest *may* be related to Greek words for plants, which are quite well known. Examples include *ꜥpstn* “wormwood”(?) for Greek ἀψίνθιον; *ꜥnꜥs* “anise”(?) for Greek ἄνησον; and *ꜥrgs* “wild chickling”(?) for Greek ὄρακος. In some cases a “good Egyptian” name is used for a plant, but the name is a phrase and the only indication that the term is a plant name is the plant determinative. An example is the “Amun-is-great-plant,” which has been suggested to be flax. Similar plant names occur in English, such as Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Forget-Me-Not, and Snapdragon. This lack of certainty in identifying ancient plants is found in earlier stages of Egyptian as well and reflects the difficulties of coming to terms with a tradition of botanical classification which differed in many details from our own. As scholars continue to work on materials such as the medical texts, in which many of these plant names are mentioned, it is hoped that more, and more precise, identifications will prove possible.

We have already begun receiving feedback from colleagues with suggestions for improving, or providing, readings or meanings of individual entries. Since many of these suggestions come from yet unpublished manuscripts, the dictionary is certainly benefiting from this procedure. Especially helpful have been the comments and suggestions from Joachim Quack, a German colleague who is preparing for publication a hieratic version of a Demotic text that was published twenty-five years ago. The Demotic text is very fragmentary and the work of dictionary staff and other colleagues around the world has made it possible to better understand many sections of the Demotic text. The hieratic version which Quack has identified exists in numerous copies, some from the Fayum and some from Elephantine in the south. The text, known to scholars as the “Book of the Temple,” contains a catalog of temple buildings, rooms, equipment, deities, priests, and so on. Given the nature of the text, there would probably have been a copy in the temple archives of every major temple. At some point, this important religious document was transcribed from hieratic to Demotic. The existence of numerous copies of the hieratic manuscript has helped Quack to reconstruct the original text of this very long and fascinating document. And the reconstruction of this original hieratic text contributes enormously to the reading and interpreting of the Demotic one. For example, in one broken passage there occurs a phrase that the original editor read *bt bty* and translated “who loathes crime.” But the feminine noun *bty* means “abomination” and must be kept separate from the masculine noun *btw* “crime,” as was shown by George Hughes many years ago. In addition, one reviewer rejected the original editor’s reading of the verb *bt*, although he did not have an alternative to suggest. But the verb does indeed look like *bt*, and we had thought of deriving it from an earlier verb meaning *bt* “to avoid, abandon.” Quack, however, pointed out to us that our *bt* corresponds to *bwt*, from earlier *bwi* “to abominate, to shun,” in hieratic parallels to our passage. Thus both the verb and the noun in this phrase derive from the same lexical

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root. We can now translate the phrase “abominate an abomination,” a rendition that not only reflects the meaning of the Egyptian words more accurately but also allows us to savor more fully the sophisticated assonantal wordplay of the ancient Egyptian author of our text.

We look forward to ongoing collaboration with our colleagues as we try to move words from the “Problems” file to their proper and explicated homes.

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## CHICAGO HITTITE DICTIONARY

### Theo van den Hout

The highlight of the past year was, of course, the publication of the first installment of our “new” letter Š, over 200 pages long. It appeared on 7 May and is the first fascicle, as we call it, of what will be the largest letter treated so far. It is a great piece of teamwork, and we were still working on it in the earlier months of the past academic year. And by “team” we mean not just the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD) team, including our outside consultants Gary Beckman, Craig Melchert, and Gernot Wilhelm, but the Publications Office as well, without whose unrelenting efforts and great professionalism the volume would never have looked as beautiful as it does.

Meanwhile, work on its sequel, Š/2, continued. Editors Harry Hoffner and Theo van den Hout regularly got together transforming first and second drafts into a definitive text. All resulting changes were as usual implemented by Senior Research Associate Richard Beal who also checks for editorial conformity. Our other Senior Research Associate Oğuz Soysal continued writing many first drafts of words starting with *ta-*, which will be our next volume. Beal joined him in this during the time left from his editorial tasks. In this way we are constantly operating on two fronts: there is always the work on the next coming fascicle (Š/2) while the first drafts are way ahead in the next letter (T).

Hripsime Haroutunian, our part-time staff member, finished transliterating the new texts of KBo 31 (published out of numerical order), entered them into the dictionary project’s computers, and started work on KBo 41. Van den Hout similarly contributed the texts from KBo 40. Haroutunian also oversaw the work of the students Dennis Campbell, Kathleen Mineck, and Carl Thunem. It was their job to parse and file these new texts added to our corpus. Carl spent most of the summer of 2001 amidst our file cabinets.

A new addition to our project is programmer Sandra Schloen, who under the direct guidance of Director Gene Gragg is doing the main work for the planned electronic companion to the traditional hard copy we produce: the eCHD. For the material of our previous P volume she has designed a markup scheme to represent a dictionary article, transforming existing articles in a word-processing document format to XML, and transforming the XML version of an article or citation to a presentation format appropriate for display in a web browser. Thanks to her the transformation of the P material from simple word-processing documents to a fully tagged version is well underway and likely to be finished this coming year.

At the end of the year we submitted an application to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in Washington for support during the year 2003/2004. By that time we hope to

have the so-called Challenge Grant of the NEH, allowing us to become financially independent and secure for the rest of the existence of the CHD. That will be one of the main tasks for the year to come!

As usual we had several visitors this year from abroad. Alwin Kloekhorst, a Ph.D. student from Leiden, the Netherlands, braved the Chicago winter and stayed with us for two weeks in January, consulting the files for his work on Hittite etymology and learning more about the dating of Hittite texts. During the month of February Alice Mouton, a Ph.D. student from Paris, France, checked our files for her dissertation on dreams in the ancient Near East and especially in Hittite texts.

Finally, another visitor during the winter was the young Turkish film and documentary maker Tolga Örnek (see photograph) from Istanbul, well known for his documentary *Mount Nemrud: The Throne of the Gods*. Earlier projects he directed focused on Atatürk, the Topkapı Palace, and the famous soccer club Fener Bahçe. He came to Chicago to talk about his plans for a new movie on the Hittites, their history and civilization. He showed Hoffner and van den Hout his script and all the impressive work he had done, and it was obvious that this was going to be an excellent opportunity to get the Hittites the greater visibility they so clearly deserve. The English-spoken ninety-minute film will be a mix of dramatic reenactments of major scenes from Hittite history and real documentary. The latter will contain footage not only from Anatolia but also from Egypt and Syria, places where the Hittites intensively interacted with their Near Eastern counterparts. All this will be interspersed with interviews with several scholars from around the world. For this Örnek invited Hoffner and van den Hout to Turkey where they were interviewed against the backdrop of some of the more famous Hittite monuments as shown on the photograph. The film is expected to be released this coming winter.



*Tolga Örnek (left) interviews Theo van den Hout (right) on movie set in Turkey. Photograph by Lalehan Öcal*

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## DIYALA PROJECT

### Clemens Reichel

The year 2001/2002 proved to be a crucial one for the Diyala Project, which now brings us close to our final goal, the publication of all objects from the Diyala excavations.

It has been — and still remains — a gigantic task, but what has ever been less than gigantic about the Diyala expedition? Between 1930 and 1936 members of an Oriental Institute team of archaeologists, headed by Henri Frankfort, excavated four major sites — Tell Agrab, Tell Asmar, Ishchali, and Khafaje — in the Diyala region east of Baghdad (fig. 1). The scope and size of this project was immense — at Tell Asmar alone, the ancient city of Eshnunna, some

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**Figure 1. THE EYE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST:** Thorchild Jacobsen, archaeologist and epigrapher of the Diyala expedition, taking notes during the clearance of a large residential quarter at Tell Asmar, Iraq, in 1931/32. Field notes like the ones taken by Jacobsen (see also fig. 3) are our primary source for re-evaluating archaeological data from these excavations

70,000 square meters, over 25% of the total site, were investigated. Over seven seasons, the Oriental Institute systematically excavated temples, palaces, domestic quarters, and workshops. This exposure provided a cross section through most aspects of urban life in ancient Mesopotamia, including political organization, cult and religion, social stratification, and economic interactions. Several soundings reached a depth of 15 meters, providing a cultural sequence from 3000 to 1800 BC, a time span during which the first territorial states in Mesopotamia emerged, large urban centers developed, and writing was invented. Needless to say, excavating at such a large scale resulted in the recovery of many finds, of which 15,500 were registered. The systematic recording of artifacts by level and locus, unparalleled at that time, helped to establish a chronological sequence upon which much of Mesopotamian chronology has rested to the present. The scale of these excavations and interceding World War II are mainly to blame for the fact that, over sixty years later, the publication of this material still has not been completed. Most of the architecture, including temples, palaces, houses, and city walls, has been presented in volumes of the Oriental Institute Publications series. Some 5,000 more “spectacular” finds, such as sculpture, relief art, and cylinder seals, as well as pottery types, also have appeared in

the several volumes of the same series. Over 10,000 objects, however, have so far remained unpublished. In the original publication plan devised by the excavators, they were meant to appear in a volume called “Miscellaneous Objects.” This title, however, is somewhat of an understatement and misnomer, considering that these objects include stone vessels, tools, weapons, jewelry, cosmetic sets, weights, figurines, stone and metal vessels, inlays, stamp seals, clay sealings, and some 1,200 cuneiform tablets. In the past decades several publication attempts were started, but the large number of objects to work with has made data management difficult if not altogether impossible.

By 1994, the year when the Diyala Project was launched by McGuire Gibson with the support of an NEH grant, desktop computers had helped to make data of this size and magnitude more manageable. As a first step, all of the over 15,000 catalog cards and field register entries, such as the ones shown in figure 2, were entered into database files. Moving data from paper and catalog cards into a computer database was a significant step, yet only gradually did we learn to utilize its potentials. Paper records, by definition, are two-dimensional. Cross-references between different catalog entries on paper have to be added and updated by hand. The relationship between datasets, however, is often not linear. How, for example, does one



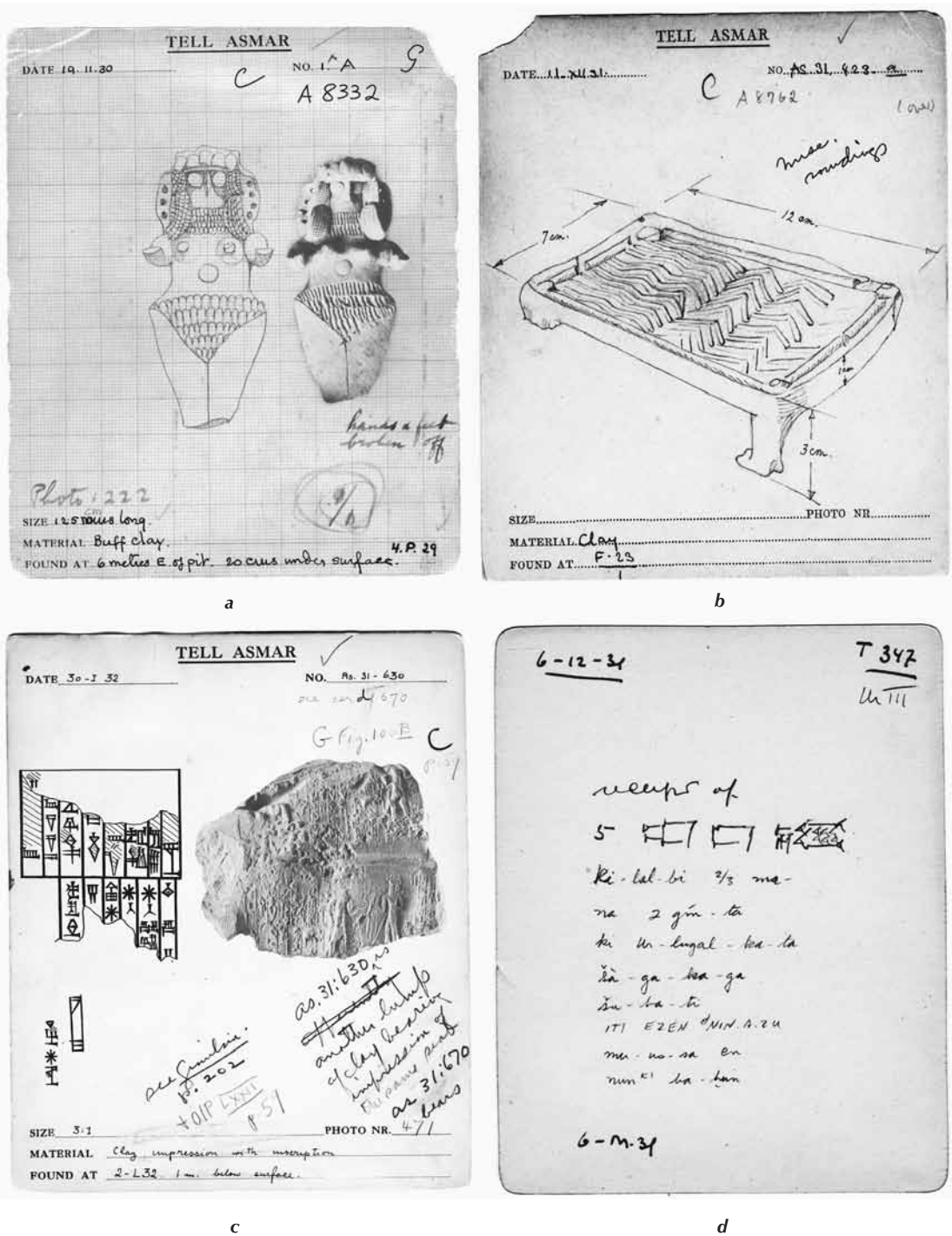


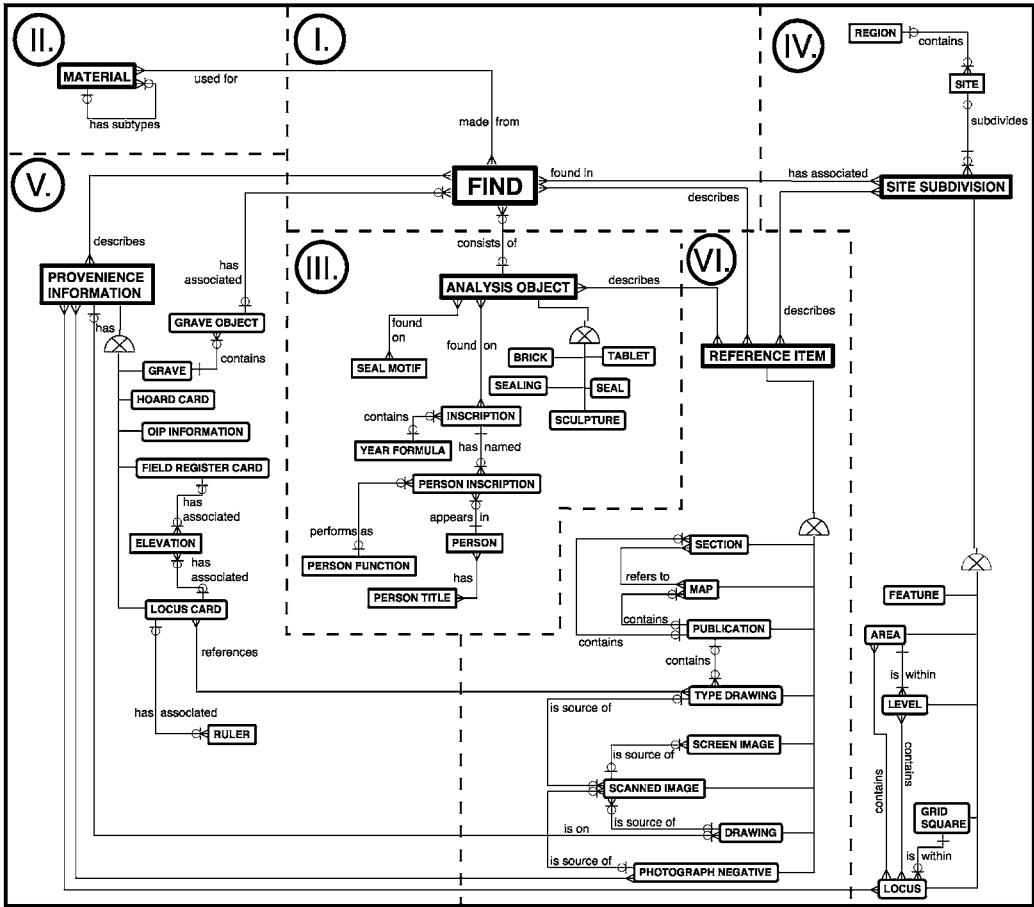
Figure 2. CATALOGING OLD RECORDS: Four object cards from the Diyala excavations, showing varying types of object descriptions: (a) terra-cotta figurine of a naked woman (ca. 1900 BC); (b) clay model bed (ca. 1900 BC); (c) clay sealing with two impressions of the seal of King Shuiliya (ca. 2020 BC); (d) Ur III tablet: (transliteration of text) receipt for five bronze mortars, received by an individual named Shagaduga from an official named Ur-lugal, in month 5 of 2038 BC (= Amar-Su'en, year 9); the signs for "mortars" were not transliterated but copied as cuneiform signs. Find numbers are listed in top right corner, with Oriental Institute Museum numbers below them in (a) and (b)

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best catalog a tablet with a cuneiform text that contains the names of thirty people? All thirty names could be added to the catalog card with the description of the tablet or the translation of its text, but that makes it impossible to sort these cards alphabetically for a prosopographic (name-based) studies — which name would be the decisive one, and how would the other twenty-nine be found? To handle this data properly one also has to file thirty separate cards for each personal name in addition to the entries on the tablet description card. Double book-keeping, however, is high maintenance and subject to errors. A computer database program with relational capabilities makes this work considerably easier. To stay with our example, the description or translation of the cuneiform text would go into one table, the personal names into a different one; one entry in the first table corresponds to thirty entries in the second one. When these two tables are linked (“related”) to each other, a user can obtain answers in seconds that would otherwise take hours, if not days, of painful manual searches. In our example he may want to obtain descriptions of all or a chosen set of cuneiform texts, each of them followed by a list of personal names found in them. Then he may want an alphabetically sorted list of personal names from all texts, text numbers in which these names occur, and even see the text lines excerpted in which these names occur. Such results can be returned within seconds and without duplicating any primary data entry.

This is only one possible example of how splitting up data into separate, linked tables can refine the search capabilities within a computer database. Archaeological objects can be composites made of several materials. A user may not only request the composition of an individual object, but also all occurrences of one specific material — a job easily done if all material components of an object are entered separately into a related table. A detailed description of an archaeological findspot, which in a printed catalog either has to be repeated for each object from the same context or to be cross-referenced manually (“for archeological provenience see ...”), only has to be entered once into a table and displayed for each object from the same context, making corrections very easy. Drawings, plans, and pictures of objects can be linked to text displays, conveniently merging data from multiple sources on the screen for further evaluation and interpretation.

The benefits of a relational database were not lost on us. Between 1995 and 1997, the number of tables increased to fifteen. Further data entry on objects, notably on tablets and sealings done by Clemens Reichel since 1997, on weights by Colleen Coyle in 1998 and 1999, and on stone vessels and inlays by Claudia Suter between 1996 to 1999, as well as further refinement of the data layout increased the number to over sixty tables. Impressive as this number seems, it is dwarfed by the number of programs, procedures, and screens, which exceeds 2,000 by now. Seven years of work have shown clear rewards. In June 2001 Clemens Reichel, who acted as project coordinator since 1999, submitted his dissertation on the Palace of the Rulers at Eshnunna. His work, which incorporates data gathered from cuneiform texts and clay sealings in its analysis, showed us that relational databases can support both archaeological and philological research. As reported in previous *Annual Reports* (see *2000–2001 Annual Report*), our changes in data management had also modified our outlook on publication. We dispensed with the idea of a book publication and instead opted for a web-based dissemination of the data. But we also began to realize our limitations in the world of computer databases. None of us had any previous experience with electronic data management. We were learning as we moved along, but our lack of experience had resulted in flaws within the data structure and in inconsistencies in data entry. We also desperately needed to change the supporting software. For years we had been using Microsoft’s FoxPro, a relational database application that had served us well, but gradually we had outgrown it and its limitations — such as its



Relationships between database files are expressed with the following symbols:

- A — B : ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP: Single lines connecting Table A and B indicate that an item in one table has a relationship to ONE item in the other table.
- A —> B : ONE-TO-MANY RELATIONSHIP: "Crowfeet" on the right side indicate that an item in Table A can have relationships to ONE OR SEVERAL items in Table B, while an item in Table B may only have a relationship to ONE item in Table A.
- A > —> B : MANY-TO-MANY RELATIONSHIP: "Crowfeet" on both sides indicate that items in either table have relationships to either ONE OR SEVERAL items in the other table.
- A ⊗ — ⊗ B : MANDATORY / OPTIONAL RELATIONSHIP: Circles indicate optional relationships between tables. An item in Table A MAY have a relationship to ONE item in Table B. Added "crowfeet" on the left side indicate that an item in Table B MAY have relationships to ONE OR SEVERAL items in Table A.
- A — ⊗ B C D : SUB-TYPES: Tables B, C, D are SUB-TYPES to Table A.

**Figure 3. STRUCTURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE COMPUTER:** Just like a file cabinet, a computer database requires careful planning in its layout and internal organization in order to be fully functional. This model shows the layout for the main tables of the Diyala database. Connecting lines indicate relationships and file hierarchies. The significance of "Zones I-IV" is described in the main text

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incompatibility with a web-based publication — were becoming obvious. By 2000 we decided to switch to Oracle, the market leader for relational databases in the business world. What we needed now, however, was the help of a professional.

We found him at exactly the right time. In November 2000, George Sundell, who had just retired from his job as data architect at Ameritech, joined the Diyala Project as a volunteer. Creating structural layouts for database projects was George's bread and butter. He also has a background in American archaeology and has participated in excavations; quite clearly we could not have found a better person to help us. Clemens and George started working on a new and improved layout for the Diyala Project that would use Oracle 9-i as supporting application and that would enable eventual web publication. This was easier said than done because George had to disentangle years of work on a database that had grown organically without a real preconceived layout. Many ideas were good, but some led nowhere, and there were obvious flaws and shortcomings. Over the last two years George has been creating more and more refined fundamental, logical, and physical models of how the data should be structured.

George's present fundamental model, which shows many but not all of the tables, is shown in figure 3. Names of tables are shown in square boxes, the principal names being rendered in larger type font. Relations between tables are expressed by connecting lines; some added symbols, explained in the legend below the chart, further specify the nature of their relationships. The nature of the data allows this layout to be divided into six zones (I–VI), which are marked in the diagram. Zone I contains the final, revised, information on each artifact; this is the nodal point of the layout to which every table is linked directly or indirectly. Materials are kept in separate tables (Zone II), which allows the listing of all composites as well as the ranking of primary and secondary materials. With over 15,000 objects we are dealing with a large number of very different object categories, each of them having their own characteristics. It would be impossible to squeeze all data for, say, bone tools and cuneiform texts into the same data fields. Information that is specific to such object categories is therefore accommodated in a separate zone (Zone III). These tables contain “dynamic data,” data that will develop as individual researchers work on certain object classes. Personalized log-ins will allow authorized scholars to add or modify data and be credited for it. Varying interpretations from different scholars will be stored and displayed separately, a feature that we believe to be vital in ongoing research. The tables listed at present for Zone III reflect Clemens's work on tablets and sealings, but more tables for other object categories can be added as needed. Information on the objects' archaeological provenience is contained in Zones IV and V. The allocation of this data into two different zones is due to its nature. While existing descriptions of an object can always be updated, corrected, and improved as long as the object itself is available for analysis, we cannot add to an excavator's observations for archaeological provenience; every piece of information is therefore vital. The sources for archaeological contexts (fig. 4) consist of notebooks entries, locus cards, field plans, sketches, grave and hoard descriptions, and published reports, forming a data pool that grew over the years of excavations with often inconsistent recording conventions. To complicate matters further, different excavators occasionally interpreted the same evidence differently, resulting in contradictory assignments of level or locus for some artifacts and different dates for archaeological contexts. The quality of record-keeping often made re-evaluations possible and allowed us to prepare stratigraphic work sequences for areas, levels, and loci on all Diyala sites; this sequence is presented in tables within Zone IV of our diagram. In order to give scholars outside of Chicago the chance to evaluate our assignments and potentially to disagree with them, we decided to also make the field records that we had at our disposal for the stratigraphic reanalysis available to the

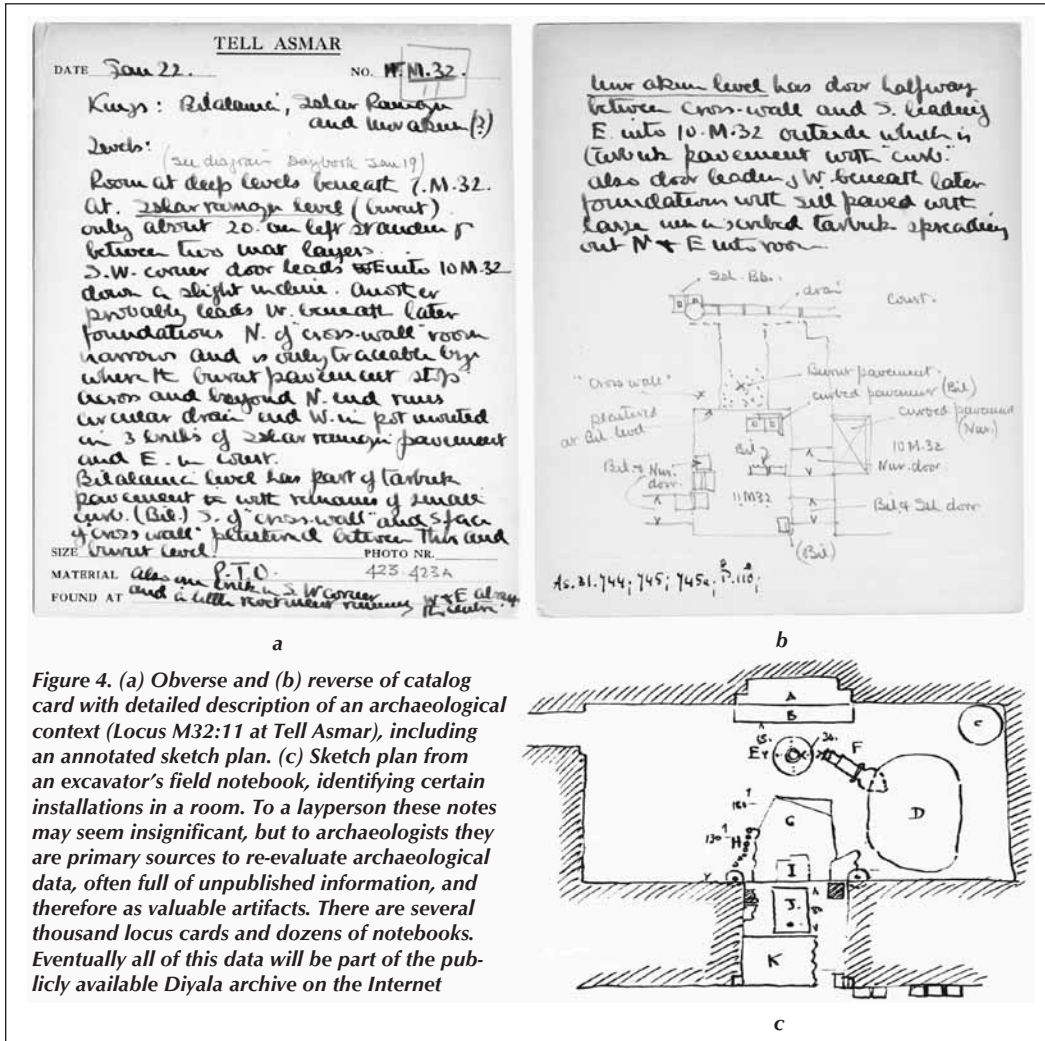


Figure 4. (a) Obverse and (b) reverse of catalog card with detailed description of an archaeological context (Locus M32:11 at Tell Asmar), including an annotated sketch plan. (c) Sketch plan from an excavator's field notebook, identifying certain installations in a room. To a layperson these notes may seem insignificant, but to archaeologists they are primary sources to re-evaluate archaeological data, often full of unpublished information, and therefore as valuable artifacts. There are several thousand locus cards and dozens of notebooks. Eventually all of this data will be part of the publicly available Diyala archive on the Internet

rest of the world; they comprise the tables of Zone V. These tables are linked to the ones of Zone IV, providing the user with the full array of published as well as unpublished records for each archaeological context. Zone VI contains the reference items necessary for analysis, which includes publication references as well as photographs and drawings of objects.

While our immediate goal is publication of the objects, our long-term plan extends far beyond that. We plan to scan all archival material, published and unpublished, such as plans, sections, excavation photographs, notebooks, locus cards, and sketches, and include it in the database (fig. 4). In other words, we will add an on-line Diyala “archive” to the on-line object publication. Based on the original sources, the user will be able to evaluate the excavators as well as our conclusions. What currently requires a trip to Chicago and days, if not weeks, of work in the Oriental Institute archives will be available worldwide with little more than a few mouse clicks. One may ask whether this is necessary or whether we are overburdening the user with this amount of data. As of today, relatively few people may be interested in this amount of data, but we believe that this situation may change very soon. In the past twenty years more and more scholars, some of them from Chicago, have re-analyzed important architectural complexes from sites such as Nippur, Ashur, and Ur, sites that had

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*Figure 5. Clay sealing from Tell Asmar (Eshnunna) with impression of a seal. The seal legend identifies the seal owner as Idam-arshi son of Bututu. The preserved part of the seal scene shows a seated god with horned cap and flounced garment holding a cup in front of a moon crescent. The throne upon which the god is seated has the shape of a snake-dragon, attribute of Tishpak, the city of Eshnunna (ca. 1900 BC)*

been excavated and published decades earlier. By re-analyzing original field data from the excavations they were able to make substantial additions and corrections to the published reports. Since these sites are of key importance to our understanding of Mesopotamian archaeology and history, the fundamental importance of “re-excavating,” on paper, old excavations can hardly be overstated. As Clemens’s dissertation has already shown, the sites in the Diyala have similar potentials. But at this time, other scholars would have to come to Chicago to study the Diyala field notes, and they would have to be very familiar with the nature of these records to even know what questions to ask. Making all of the archival data from all Diyala sites available via the World Wide Web will make their work much easier and hopefully stimulate more studies on the Diyala and other key sites in Mesopotamia.

Our vision is gradually turning into reality. At this point, George has created all of the tables in Oracle on a PC in the Oriental Institute’s computer laboratory, and by late September we hope to have completed the data transferal. Designing an initial set of screen layouts and programs will probably take us until the end of this year. While developing the database we are operating with a single user license for Oracle; once we will have obtained a site or multi-user license we are ready to go worldwide. The help and support of John Sanders and of the computer lab is gratefully acknowledged here.

So much for our future, but no longer futuristic, plans. In the present, and on a more basic level, work has been continuing as well. Clemens has continued his work on Diyala tablets and sealings and is currently preparing his dissertation for publication. We are glad to report that Betsy Kremers, our object photographer for the Diyala Project since 1998, was able to rejoin us in June after a long break due to hip surgery. Her exceptional skills and care in taking photographs had been sorely missed. Despite such adverse circumstances she was able to add another 1,200 new object photographs in 2001/2002, mostly of tablets and sealings (fig. 5), to over 4,100 photos taken between 1998 and 2001. Thanks to her efforts we now have 15,000 photographs of about 7,700 objects, an enormous achievement by everyone’s standard. Pointing out that so far we have photographs of just about 50% of all Diyala objects (many of them in Baghdad) by no means diminishes Betsy’s achievement; it underscores the enormous task of getting this data published. As we said in our introductory statement: nothing about the Diyala seems to be less than gigantic.

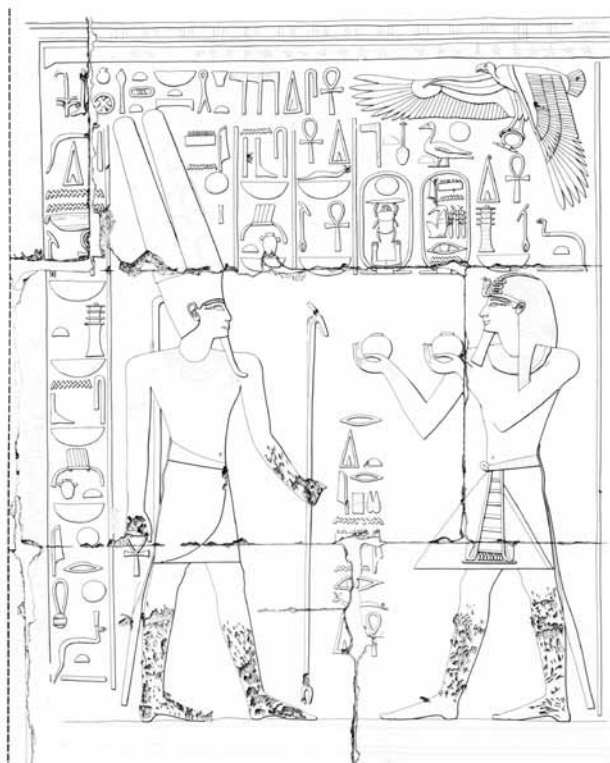
## EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

### W. Raymond Johnson

On 15 April 2002, the Epigraphic Survey completed its seventy-eighth, six-month field season in Luxor, Egypt. At Medinet Habu the epigraphic work carried on 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 the drawings of the screen walls of the Saite portico of the Kushite Pylon were finished. Paint collation was started and finished in the two southernmost sanctuaries after cleaning. Large-format photography of the west doorjambs of the Ptolemaic Pylon was accomplished. Restoration work continued on the rooftop of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, as well as cleaning and conservation of the painted reliefs in the southwesternmost chamber of the sanctuary below, and the central sanctuary. New sandstone flooring was laid in the central room. At Luxor Temple, 310 meters of new storage and treatment mastaba/platforms were constructed for the decorated sandstone wall fragments presently on the ground, and 5,000 decorated wall fragments were raised from the ground onto the new mastabas. Conservation continued on deteriorating block fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard, several fragment groups were prepared for reassembly on display platforms, and consolidation of the northern end of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court was continued in preparation for the in situ restoration of a large fragment group featuring the bark of Amun.

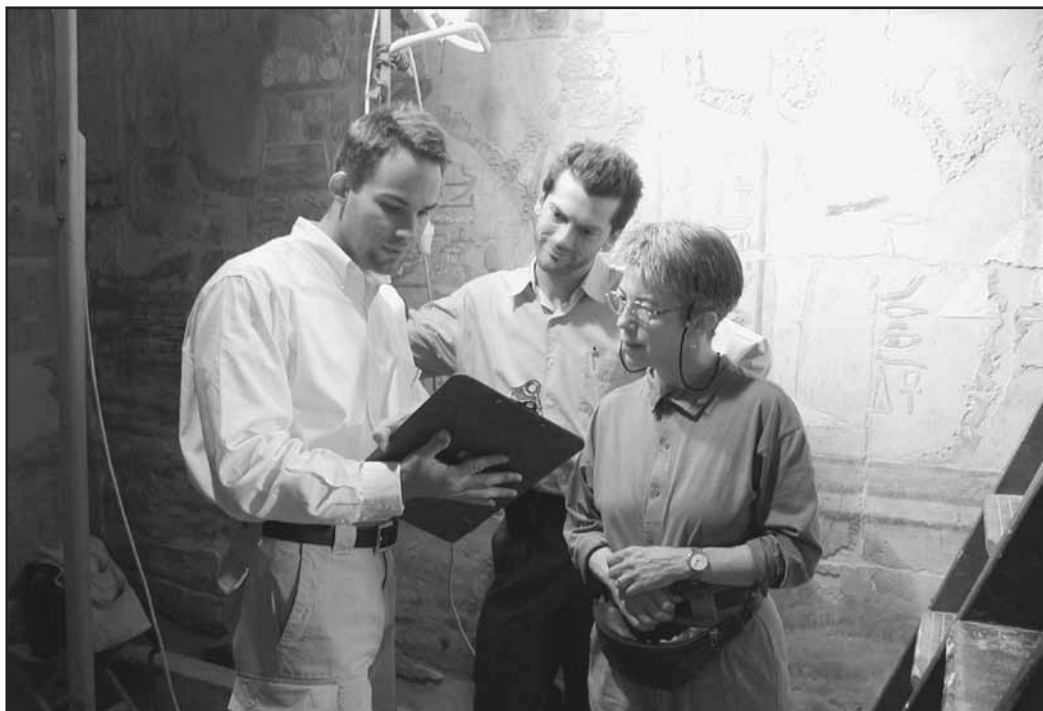
#### Small Amun Temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Medinet Habu

From 16 October 2001 to 15 April 2002 the epigraphic team continued documentation work in the Medinet Habu small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III. Two new Egyptologist/epigraphers, Steven Shubert (who also supervised the Chicago House library) and Randy Shonkwiler, were trained on site this season. The artists and epigraphers penciled, inked, and collated/corrected facsimile drawings of the bark sanctuary and ambulatory reliefs that will be published in volume 2 of the small Amun temple series. This season the team began and finished the paint collation of the two southern sanctuaries, adding newly exposed painted details to drawings of reliefs whose cleaning was completed in mid-season, for publication in volume 1 (fig. 1). In all, twenty-four drawings from these two rooms were 2001–2002 ANNUAL REPORT



*Figure 1. Inscribed wall surface MHB 55, southwestern sanctuary, north wall, small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu. Hatshepsut (name changed to Thutmose I) offering wine to Amun. Facsimile drawing by Margaret De Jong. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky*

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*Figure 2. Epigraphers Brett and Harold completing a paint collation with artist Sue, small Amun temple. Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

paint collated by the artists and epigraphers and reviewed by the director, while an additional two enlargements from the central sanctuary were also collated and await the directors' review next season after the cleaning of the room has been finished (fig. 2).

A total of thirteen new drawings for volume 2 of the small Amun temple series were penciled at the wall by the artists, ten new drawings were inked, and twenty additional drawings (some penciled last year) are being inked over the summer for collation next season. Eleven new drawings were collated by the epigraphers at the wall, while the artists transferred corrections to nine additional drawings which were checked and approved by the epigraphers. Director's checks were completed on seven drawings, four of which will appear in volume 1, with more ready for review next year.

This season, in light of the sobering events of 11 September, we also initiated the publication quality, large-format photography of all of our drawings-in-progress as emergency backup (more than two hundred total) for volumes 1 and 2 of the small Amun temple series. These interim negatives are now stored in Chicago.

This winter staff photographer Yarko Kobylecky, assisted by photo archives assistant Ellie Smith and photo archivist Sue Lezon, photographed pre- and post-conservation sanctuary walls with  $4 \times 5$  color transparency film for the two southernmost sanctuary rooms and part of the central sanctuary. Yarko and Ellie also photographed the entire exterior western doorjamb and lintel of the Ptolemaic Pylon of the small Amun temple, over forty feet high, with  $8 \times 10$  film in ten sections (fig. 3). These will be used for publication and drawing enlargement production for volume 4 of the small Amun temple. Yarko also printed drawing enlargements of the Kushite Pylon eastern doorjambs and lintel which now completes the drawing enlargement production of that pylon face for volume 3. He also photographed and printed a detail drawing enlargement of a newly cleaned rebus writing of Hatshepsut's prenomen Maatkare



from the upper name frieze in the southeasternmost sanctuary, which Will Schenck penciled this season for inking this summer, and which will appear in volume 1.

The 2001/2002 season marked the sixth year of a five-year grant, extended to six years, from the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center (ARCE), approved by the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), for documentation and conservation of the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu. This season the conservation work continued to focus on the rooftop over the Thutmocide bark sanctuary and inside the painted chapels. Senior conservator Lotfi Hassan, assisted by conservators Adel Aziz Andraws and Nahed Samir, completed the cleaning of the painted reliefs in the two southeastern chambers, and cleaned two and a half walls in the front central chamber, including the western wall and inscribed doorway with flanking reliefs of Hatshepsut (changed to Thutmose III) embracing Amun (fig. 4). Adel and Nahed replaced deteriorated mortar between the wall courses with hydraulic lime and sandstone powder, and assisted in the cleaning. The cleaning program of the painted reliefs continued to include mechanical cleaning by soft brush, scalpel, and gum wishab, while sepiolite and distilled water poultices were applied to wall surfaces for cleaning and desalination. As in seasons past, chemical cleaning of the soot and grime included 5% butylamine in distilled water and dimethyl formamide (DMF) in more sensitive areas. Pigment consolidation utilized acrylic resin acryloid B72 in acetone (3–4%).

Stonecutter Dany Roy continued to supervise the restoration and stabilization of the small Amun temple roof (fig. 5). He completed the grouting with liquid mortar of the sanctuary roof area, and continued the patching — with new sandstone — of missing roof blocks over the bark sanctuary and ambulatory, replacing ancient Ptolemaic blocks removed since antiquity. In all, seventy-eight new sandstone slabs (covering twelve square meters in total surface) were laid on the northern section over the bark sanctuary. In the front central sanctuary below Dany laid three additional floor slabs, roughly a meter square each and ten centimeters thick. In the northwesternmost sanctuary, the “naos room,” Dany raised two subsided floor blocks to the level of the other surviving floor blocks in the room (fig. 6). While the floor blocks were up, he extracted a Twenty-fifth Dynasty black granite offering table inscribed for God’s Wife of Amun Shepenwepet II, which had been deposited in the foundation pit of the granite Ptolemaic naos, but which was no longer supporting it. The table’s dimensions are 103 cm wide × 87 cm deep (with spout), 63 cm wide (without spout), and ca. 80 cm in height. Conservators Lotfi, Adel, and Nahed cleaned and consolidated the surface of the offering table (fig. 7), and at present it is stored in the bark sanctuary. The beautifully carved granite table is a major monument from this enigmatic period, and was



*Figure 3. Yarko Kobylecky and Ellie Smith photographing the west face of the Ptolemaic Pylon inscribed gateway, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

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*Figure 4. Lotfi and team cleaning the west wall painted reliefs of the central sanctuary, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

the back sanctuary rooms and the bark sanctuary ambulatory. Reference photographs of all of this material were produced by Yarko as well. In addition, during the latter part of the season Tina created an illustrated database of 204 graffiti at the small Amun temple (including forty additional unpublished graffiti from the sanctuary rooms, the roof, and the facade) and 263 graffiti in the Ramesses III mortuary temple which will help us track old and new examples.



*Figure 5. Dany and Ali working on the small Amun temple bark sanctuary roof. Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

totally unknown before this season. Epigrapher Harold Hays is currently doing a study of the offering table text, which is a late version of Pyramid Texts utterance 44, and it is probable that the monument was set up in the offering chapel of Shepenwepet II across the way. After discussions with local SCA officials, it has been decided that once totally consolidated, the offering table will be placed in the courtyard of that chapel for public view.

Egyptologist Christina Di Cerbo recorded the exposed sections of flooring in the naos room while Dany was raising the paving stones and extracting the offering table. Tina also coordinated the sorting, cleaning, identification, labeling, photography, storage, and catalog of the 196 objects found during cleaning and restoration work in the sanctuary area of the small Amun temple since 1984 (fig. 8). This group of objects includes beads; copper fragments; glass; ostraca; ushebtyies; a small, inlaid eye with copper rim; and stone fragments, including 111 sandstone relief fragments, eight of which Tina was able to place in four of

## Luxor Temple

This season marked the seventh year of an extended, five-year grant approved by the SCA and the EAP/ARCE, for the consolidation of deteriorating decorated sandstone wall fragments at Luxor Temple.

Field conservator Hiroko Kariya coordinated the Luxor Temple Fragment Project on site from 23 January through 30 March, and was assisted by project supervisor John Stewart from 7 to 18 February. Hiroko continued the monitoring and treatment of the 1,540 fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard, and registered all treatments on

our Luxor fragment database. Eighty-five fragments were treated with Wacker OH (fig. 9); all treated fragments and fragments requiring future treatment were placed in covered areas for protection. This season Hiroko and John continued the consolidation of the northern end of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court, on which a group of over a hundred joined fragments will be restored which preserve a bark of Amun scene. 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. One group, preserving the divine barge of Khonsu and its towboats, from the Opet river procession, will be restored to its original position on the Colonnade Hall eastern wall, south end.

Thanks to a Robert Wilson matching grant and the World Monuments Fund (WMF), this season the Epigraphic Survey inaugurated a two-year program to raise all of the decorated stone wall fragments around Luxor Temple off the ground, away from corrosive groundwater, up onto protective, damp-coursed baked-brick mastaba platforms. This season 310 meters of damp-coursed storage and treatment mastabas (thirty-five mastabas total of varying lengths, all one meter wide) were constructed east of the temple precinct, to the north and south of the Epigraphic Survey's present blockyard, and 5,000 decorated wall fragments were raised from the ground onto the new platforms for storage and conservation (fig. 10). Sincerest thanks to volunteers Nan and David Ray (fig. 11), who in January and February coordinated the actual moving while I designated what fragments went where, and to Jamie Riley, who continued that work until the end of the season. In the north area, ninety-two severely decaying fragments (unaccessioned) were rescued from the ground and placed on two platforms by Hiroko. These mastabas were then covered with a framework over which was stretched Tyvek (spun-bonded olefin made of high-density polyethylene) and plastic-lined fabric, for protection against the wind and rain. One fifteen meter mastaba was constructed west of the Ramesses II court for the storage of fragment material coming from the cornice retaining wall, built at the turn of the last century, which was dismantled and replaced by the SCA this year. Approximately 1,000 ancient wall fragments were recovered from this old wall during the course of our season, and at the request of the local SCA officials, were happily incorporated into the Epigraphic Survey's fragment storage program.

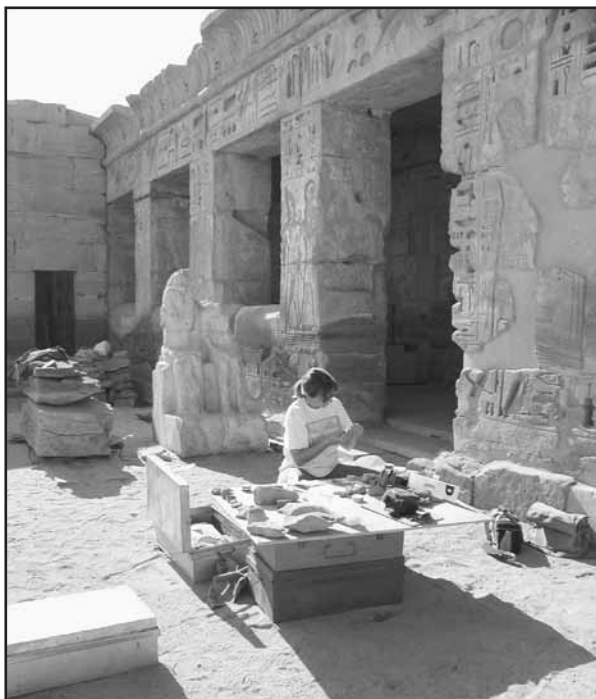


*Figure 6. Dany and Chicago House temple workmen placing the final floor block in the "naos room" sanctuary, small Amun temple. Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*



*Figure 7. Conservators Adel and Nahed cleaning the surface of the inscribed granite offering table of Shepenwepet II. Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky*

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*Figure 8. Tina cataloging objects found in the sanctuary floor debris, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

Last season the Epigraphic Survey initiated a structural condition study of Luxor Temple to study the structural stability of the temple complex, and the process continued this season. In early December structural engineer Conor Power spent ten days continuing his survey of the temple, and consulted with us on the monitoring of the Ramesses II pylons, using crack monitors and plumb bobs, to check against any future movement. In April conservator Hiroko attached two crack monitors and an additional plumb bob monitoring device against the east pylon of Luxor Temple in an effort to assist the SCA in this crucial task (fig. 12). Conor also consulted with us on plans for the future stabilization and partial restoration of a section of the east wall of the Colonnade Hall.

On 4 January the Swedish groundwater engineers (SWECO) returned to resume their groundwater study of the Karnak and Luxor Temple areas, which is of vital importance to us all. Chicago House was

pleased to facilitate important dialogs between SWECO, the WMF, the Karnak USAID waste water project headed by old friend Bob Kachinsky, and the SCA. As a result, SWECO, USAID, and the SCA are now coordinating their work in an effort to minimize any new trenching of antiquities land. Next year Chicago House is planning to host a Luxor briefing on the implementation of water-lowering measures proposed by the SCA, SWECO, and USAID.

## Chicago House

This season marked excellent progress in the maintenance and upgrading of the Chicago House Photo Archives, which, as environmental conditions continue to change in Egypt, becomes a more precious commodity with every passing year. Photo archivist Sue Lezon continued to coordinate the digital scanning onto CD-ROM of the 18,000 large-format negatives in our collection, and we should hit the 17,000 mark this summer (fig. 13). Further, a copy of everything that has been scanned is now back in the USA as backup, which, in these troubled times is just good sense. This summer Sue is continuing the process of painstakingly adding those images to our new large-format-negative Filemaker Pro database, while a similar database for the 35 mm collection was put together last year, into which photo archives assistant Ellie Smith has already entered 21,866 data entries. It, too, will have images added to it in time. So far approximately 40% of our 35 mm collection has been scanned onto CD-ROM. Among many other tasks Ellie also numbered, identified, and labeled 822 large format negatives and ninety-one rolls of 35 mm negatives generated this season, as well as 539 negatives and archival envelopes for Medinet Habu and Karnak graffiti photographed in the 1920s.

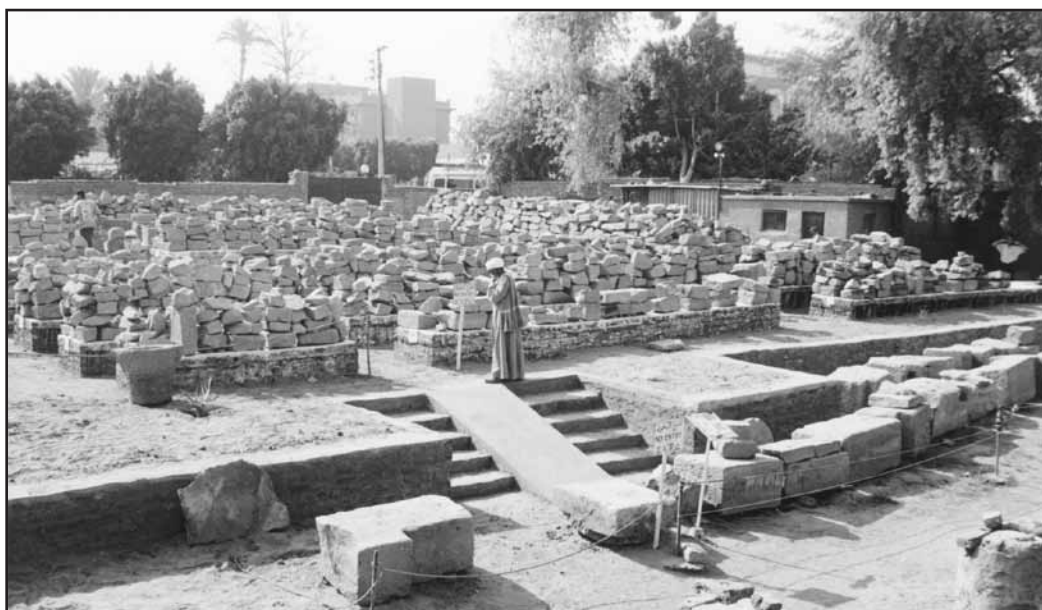
This season epigrapher and librarian Steven Shubert supervised the Chicago House library from mid-November until 15 April. He was assisted by volunteer Debbie Doyle until late December, Harry Broadhead in December and January, and thereafter by Ellie Smith and Emily Napolitano. To accommodate his work schedule at the temple, we modified the Chicago House library hours, and the library is now open to our colleagues weekdays, afternoons only, from 2:00 to 5:00, and on Fridays all day, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. In March Steven and Tina supervised the rearrangement of the library holdings, and Steven continued the upgrading of the holdings, accessioning of new publications (244 this season), and the reclassification of the stacks books to the Library of Congress classification system.

Emily Napolitano, assistant to the director, energetically managed the front office and residence, helped Steven in the library, and gave twenty-five library briefings this season, among many other tasks. Finance manager Safinaz Ouri assisted by accountant Marlene Sarwat Nassim supervised the workmen and kept us all within our budget. Saleh Shahat assisted by Girgis Samwell and Jamie Riley (February–April) kept the facility well maintained. I am very pleased to report that the support staff of Chicago House, like the professional staff, is the strongest ever, and that includes our local workmen, without whom we would be hard-pressed to do even a fraction of our preservation work. My thanks are extended to all.

While the beginning of the season was marked by a drop in tourism in Luxor, by March levels were quite high, and things felt normal again. Although tourism was slow we had many



*Figure 9. Hiroko and John treating decaying sandstone wall fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard. Luxor, Egypt. Photograph by Sue Lezon*



*Figure 10. New southern blockyard storage area constructed this season, Luxor Temple. Luxor, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

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visitors, including Emily Napolitano's mother Consuelo; Eric Nordgren, a former conservator at the Oriental Institute who now works for the Institute of Nautical Archaeology in Alexandria; Oriental Institute graduate students Josh Trampier and Tobin Hartnell; friends Ros and Jac Janssen, Jay Heidel, Jamie Humphrey, Harry Broadhead, and Mark Chickering who joined us for the Christmas holidays; Princess Jawaher of Saudi Arabia; and many, many colleagues. We were particularly pleased to host our dear friends ARCE Assistant Director Amira Khattab and her son ARCE office manager Amir Abdel Hamid over the Christmas holidays, a small way to thank them for their invaluable help over the years.

Chicago House also hosted several site reviews by various funding agencies that support the epigraphy and conservation work of the Epigraphic Survey. On 4–5 December there were ARCE/EAP reviews at both temples. On 1–2 January, and later on 7–9 January, two groups of British Petroleum (BP) representatives came by to see our work at both temple sites and to discuss additional support. And on 6–9 January the World Monuments Fund President, Technical Director, and Development Director came by for a review of our work and similar discussions. On 16 January Chicago House hosted a US congressional staff delegation to lunch, a library briefing, and site trips with me to Luxor and Karnak Temples, Medinet Habu, and the Valley of the Kings. On 2 February I had the pleasure of briefing Bill Stanton, Director of Egyptian and North African Affairs, US State Department, on the USAID-funded preservation projects in Luxor (mostly us), and showing him our facility and work on-site.

March saw a marked increase in tourists and visitors to Chicago House, including the



*Figure 12. Hiroko installing a plumb bob monitor halfway up the south face of the east pylon, Luxor Temple. Luxor, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

annual tour sponsored by the Oriental Institute, led by Robert Ritner and accompanied this time by the Carole Krucoff (Head, Museum Education and Public Programming), making her first visit to Egypt. We had the pleasure of showing them our work at Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu, and hosting a library briefing and reception in the residence courtyard, and Robert later returned to spend a week with us after the tour. Other visitors at season's end included the Director of USAID Egypt, Bill Pearson and his wife Genie, with whom we were able to share our work and home; and British Petroleum Chairman Lord John Browne, who I had the pleasure of squiring around Luxor — including our work sites — on 11 April; he was also able to join us for a quick lunch and library briefing at Chicago House, between sites.

At this time I would like to express my sincerest thanks once again to the many friends of the Oriental Institute whose support has allowed us to continue our vital documentation and conservation work. Special thanks must go to the American Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable David

Welch; the former Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable Daniel Charles Kurtzer, and Sheila Kurtzer; Reno Harnish, Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Cairo, and Leslie Harnish; Haynes Mahoney, Cultural Affairs Officer of the US Embassy; Bill Pearson of the United States Agency for International Development and Genie Pearson; Exa Snow of Coopers and Lybrand, Cairo; Ahmed Ezz, EZZ Group, Cairo; David and Carlotta Maher; David and Nan Ray; Mark Rudkin; Dr. Barbara Mertz; Daniel Lindley and Lucia Woods Lindley; Dr. Marjorie M. Fisher; Eric and Andrea Colombel; Piers Litherland; Dr. Fred Giles;

Marjorie B. Kiewit; Nancy LaSalle; Tom and Linda Heagy; Donald Oster; Dr. William Kelly Simpson; Kelly and Di Grodzins; Bob and Anne Hamada; Dr. Ben Harer; Dr. Roxie Walker; Louis Byron, Jr.; Dr. Bob Springborg, Ray Salamanca, Mary Sadek, Amir Abdel Hamid, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in Egypt; Dr. Chip Vincent, Dr. Jarek Dobrolowski, and Cynthia Scharzter of the Egyptian Antiquities Project; Dr. Michael Jones of the Antiquities Development Project; and all of our friends back home at the Oriental Institute. I must also express special gratitude to British Petroleum, the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, LaSalle National Bank, and the World Monuments Fund for their invaluable support. Thank you!

The professional staff this season, besides the field director, consisted of J. Brett McClain, Harold Hays, and Randy Shonkwiler as epigraphers; Dr. Steven Shubert as epigrapher and librarian; Christina Di Cerbo, Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, and Will Schenck as artists; Yarko Kobylecky as staff photographer; Susan Lezon as photo archivist and photographer; Emily Napolitano as assistant to the director and office manager; Jill Carlotta Maher as assistant to the director; Safinaz Ouri as finance manager; Marlin Sarwat Nassim as accountant; Elinor Smith as photo archives and library assistant; Debbie Doyle as archives assistant; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman, Girgis Samwell, and Jamie Riley as chief engineers. Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, Nahed Samir, John Stewart, and Hiroko Kariya worked with us as conservators; Nan and David Ray as conservation assistants; Dany Roy as stone-cutter; and Conor Power, P.E., as structural engineer consultant. Special thanks go to Dr. Henri Riad, Egyptologist in residence and beloved friend, and to our dear Drs. Helen and Jean Jacquet. To our partners in preservation, the Supreme Council of Antiquities, we owe a great debt of thanks: especially to Dr. Zahi Hawass and Prof. Dr. G. A. Gaballa, present and former Secretary General; Dr. Sabry Abdel Aziz, General Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt;



*Figure 11. Volunteers Nan and David Ray in Epigraphic Survey blockyard, Luxor Temple, Luxor, Egypt. Photograph by Sue Lezon*



*Figure 13. Photo archivist Sue Lezon checking Chicago House images which have been scanned to CD-ROM. Luxor, Egypt. Photograph by Ray Johnson*

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*Figure 14. Staff photograph by Yarko Kobylecky and Sue Lezon. Luxor, Egypt*

Dr. Yahia El-Masry, General Director of Luxor Antiquities; 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 Mme Sanaa, Director of the Luxor Museum. Special thanks must go to our inspector Mr. Ahmed Ezz. Sincerest thanks to all our friends and colleagues for helping make this field season so successful and productive.

Members of the Oriental Institute and other friends of Chicago House are, as always, welcome to stop by to see us. We suggest that you write or call in advance to schedule an appointment. 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 Epigraphic Survey home page is at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>



## GIZA PLATEAU MAPPING PROJECT

### Mark Lehner

The Giza Plateau Mapping Project's fieldwork this year (8 January–31 May 2002) was the third and final season of our Millennium Project, a program of intensive clearing, mapping, and survey of ancient settlement remains at the foot of the Giza Pyramids Plateau (fig. 1). We first began working here in 1988 with a view toward studying the social and economic infrastructure of pyramid building. During our short and intermittent field seasons up to 1999 we had uncovered settlement remains in our concession, which is on the low desert about 400 meters south of the Sphinx. But our scattered 5 × 5 meter squares gave no sense of the size and extent of the settlement, nor its structure and function. It was not until Ann Lurie challenged and inspired us in 1998 to carry out a massive, marathon excavation that we discovered a vast complex, unlike anything seen in Old Kingdom Egypt. With Ann's encouragement and support, along with the steadfast generosity of David H. Koch, Peter Norton, and many other benefactors, we have been able to carry out twenty-one months of excavation over the last two-and-a-half years.

As of last year, our Millennium Project had uncovered about 5 hectares of settlement that we now know was part of an enormous Fourth Dynasty royal complex (the full extent of which we do not yet know). Through clearing the very thick layer of sand and modern dumping over the site and carefully scraping down to walls, we had recovered the ground plan of a great system of long galleries, in four sets, separated by two streets, and bounded on two sides by thick mudbrick walls. We had evidence of the many elements of a city — craft workshops, kitchen areas, houses, storage facilities — but did not yet know how they all fit together. In fact, we had contradictory findings: vast amounts of open space and very few formal housing units, but enormous quantities of animal bone, ash, and pottery.

Our work this last season has brought much of this together and resolved many lingering questions. We did not dramatically expand the total area of the site since our clearance at the end of 2001, but we intensively excavated 1,702.90 square meters, more than 30% of total excavated area from all previous seasons combined (1988–2002). With the complete excavation of a gallery we now have a working hypothesis as to how these odd structures were used, namely as dormitories or barracks for temporary workers. On the south side we continued excavations in the Buttress Building that began to emerge last season. With this year's work we now know it was a royal structure for storage and administration. We also removed vast mountains of overburden from our previous season dumps in a couple critical areas of the site resulting in important findings. After clearing away the east end of the Wall of the Crow, we finally resolved the issue of how the massive stone wall was related to our royal complex. Our excavations at the wall's eastern end confirmed that it was built *after* Gallery Set I and purposely butted up against it. We also discovered that this gallery was built upon the ruins of an earlier phase of the complex. Elsewhere we found evidence of a *later* phase that followed the construction of the Gallery Complex. The Enclosure Wall that runs around the western and southern sides of the site was erected after the Wall of the Crow, which it abuts. The Royal Administrative Building dates from this later phase. After removing overburden from the eastern side of our site we discovered a new area, a town, which looked like a typical ancient Near Eastern village that probably housed permanent workers. (See previous *Annual Reports* for information on earlier field seasons and methods.)

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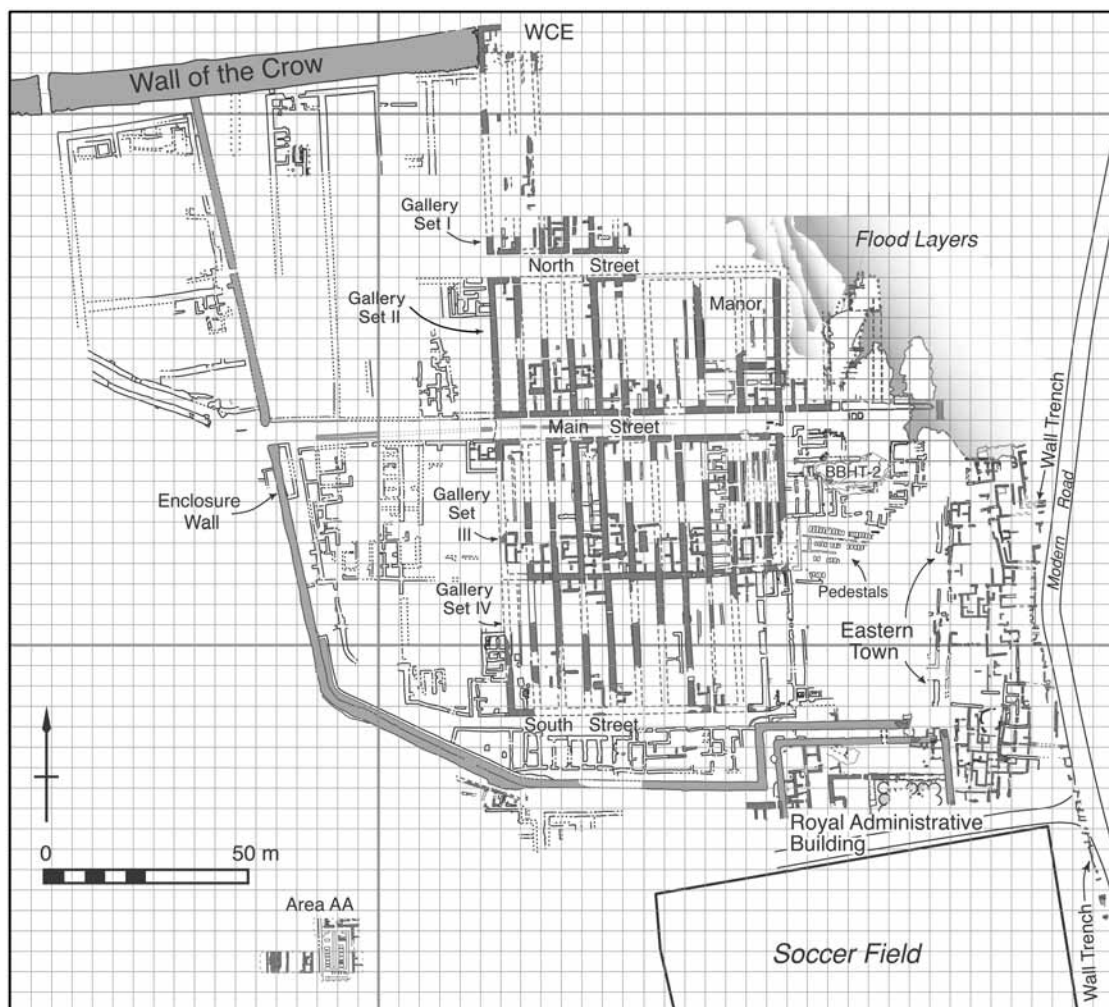


Figure 1. Map of the site as of June 2002. Giza, Egypt

### Gallery III-4

The enormous galleries that we identified in our first season of the Millennium Project remained enigmatic with their large open areas until Ashraf Abd al-Aziz intensively excavated one this season (figs. 2–3). Gallery III-4 (galleries are numbered 1-n, from west to east) consists of a large open area 21.50 meters long, occupying about three-quarters of the structure, and at the back, a house, about 10 meters long, with ten rooms. The north end of the gallery opened onto Main Street through a small foyer with a doorway that turned on a stone pivot socket. The only other access was at the opposite end through doors in the house opening into the adjoining galleries on the east and south. Perhaps this was a means of controlling the movement of people.

The front portion of the gallery was probably covered by a canopy or colonnade supported by columns that stood on a low wall or bench (or stylobate), positioned down the length of the gallery for 16.50 meters, dividing it approximately in half. Aside from the low wall, this long front portion of the gallery was nearly featureless except for four curious “ramps” that might have been platforms for sleeping. The ramps slope from a curb about 9 centimeters high that runs along the base of the gallery walls down to floor level, giving them a low grade. Slightly

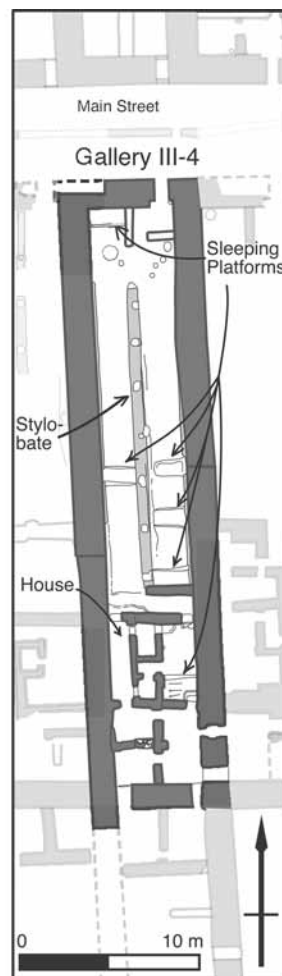
less than 2 meters long, the ramps vary from 110 to 96 centimeters wide at the high end, tapering slightly at the opposite end. Two ramps lie against the east wall, sloping down toward the center. Another is located nearly opposite one of them and butts against the other side of the stylobate. One ramp is built against the partition wall that separates the colonnade from the back “house” part of the gallery. Another is located in the front corner of the gallery next to the foyer, separated from it by a partition. The last of the six ramps is in the house.

It is possible, as Ashraf Abd al-Aziz suggested, that these “ramps” were intended for sleeping, that they were bed platforms (fig. 4). The remaining open space in the front portion of the gallery could have served as sleeping quarters as well, with bodies stretched out on the floor shoulder to shoulder perpendicular to the walls. To determine the gallery’s capacity, our workmen and crew lay down on the dirt floor side by side. Ashraf counted forty people but estimated that up to fifty could have been accommodated (fig. 5). The colonnade was probably the only amenity, providing shade by day and protection from occasional storms at night. The raised platforms might have been for older or higher ranking workers; height is often used to denote relative status.

The house at the back end of the gallery might have been the quarters of a foreman who oversaw the workers housed in the dormitory in the front. With its complex of little rooms, the house probably saw several phases of construction: our excavations of parts of other galleries revealed evidence of floors laid upon floors and renovations of walls and doorways. The entrance was at the east end of a corridor behind the screen wall adjacent to one of the sleeping platforms. But a second “front door” was cut through the west side of the house later. At the south end of the earlier “front room” there is a larger version of a bed platform. From the top of the ramp an irregular mud daub stairway leads up to the back room, which is higher, following the gradual rise in the entire gallery’s floor level from north to south. The walls of the back chamber



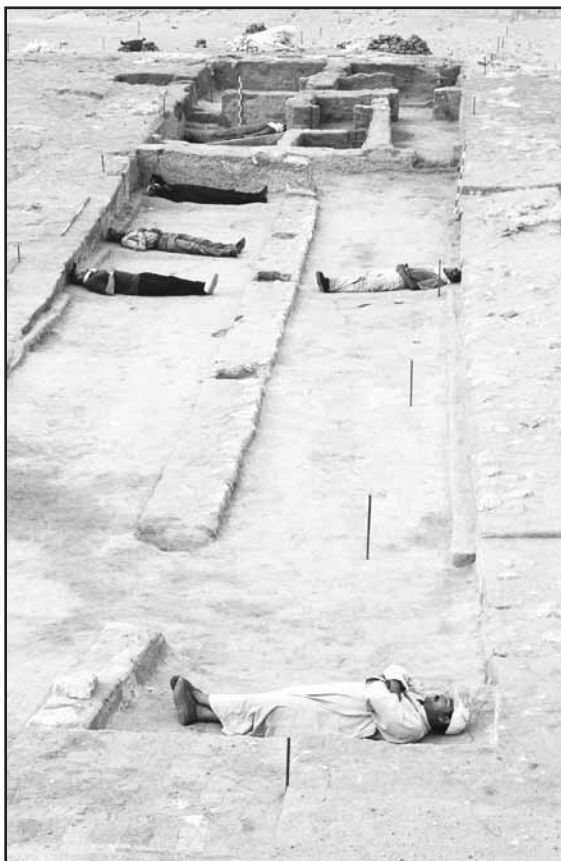
**Figure 3.** Gallery III-4 after excavation of its final phase of use, looking northwest. Gallery house is in foreground. Colonnade is in background. Holes in long, low central wall or bench (“stylobate”) in colonnade were bases for wooden columns, about 23 centimeters in diameter, which supported a light shade roof. Giza, Egypt



**Figure 2.** Detail map of Gallery III-4. Surrounding architecture is shown grayed out

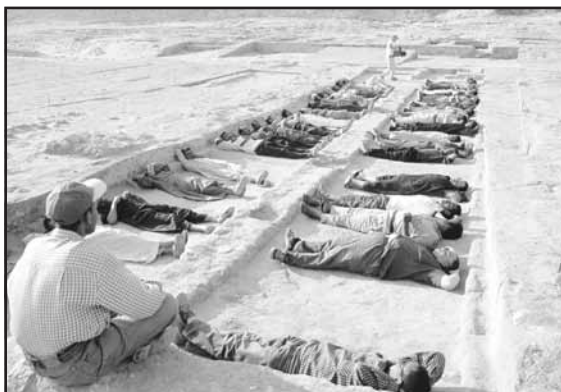
are reddened by fire, indicating burning, cooking, baking, or roasting. In the center of the house, three small chambers also show much evidence of burning. In addition, ash was scattered over the floor throughout the house and in the long front colonnade as well. It is possible that a fire burned roofing materials which ended up as ash on the floors, but there were several layers of ashy material suggesting that the ash derived from more than a single fire at the end of or after the gallery’s useful life.

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**Figure 4.** Gallery III-4, looking south. “Sleepers” mark low bed platforms: one in front northwest corner (foreground), four in colonnade, one in main room of gallery house (background). Giza, Egypt

debris from granite working apparently dumped here late in the Fourth Dynasty, the gallery walls emerged and resolved our lingering questions (fig. 6).



**Figure 5.** Gallery III-4, looking northwest. Ashraf-Abd el Aziz, excavator of gallery, counts “sleeping” bodies in front colonnade, from atop front screen wall of gallery house. Giza, Egypt

If the galleries were in fact dormitories or barracks, the gallery complex could have housed from 1,600 to 2,000 people. These would most likely have been the laborers who rotated in and out of the pyramid building project. Evidence from ancient Egyptian texts suggests that many of the common unskilled workers were temporary, serving short periods on the royal project. Such a large population of laborers living in the galleries may account for the abundance of material culture — animal bone, pottery, ash, and other refuse — that we have recovered over an area equal to four or five football fields where there are only three dozen formal houses.

### Wall of the Crow East (WCE)

Last season we became convinced that the east end of the Wall of the Crow was built as a set piece with the gallery system. But we could not excavate the area where the wall met the northwest corner of Gallery Set I until Late Period burials interred in the path of our trench were removed. This season our Swedish osteoarchaeological team, lead by Jessica Kaiser, excavated some fifty burials in the 2 × 6 meter trench. When Lauren Bruning cleared the trench and the adjoining 5 × 5 meter excavation squares of a thick layer of granite dust,

We found that the western wall of Gallery Set I (the culmination of the western walls of all four sets of galleries running more than 150 meters to the south), plastered with marl, presses hard against the east end of the Wall of the Crow. This plaster surface indicates that the mudbrick wall of Gallery Set I was here first and that the Wall of the Crow was built up to it. It is hard to conceive that the occupants butted such a massive, weighty stone wall up to the much more fragile one of mudbrick. Still, it seems quite clear that they built the stone wall up against the northwest corner of Gallery Set I. The north side of the Wall of the

Crow is on a line with the outer corner of the gallery wall and the gallery's north wall (fig. 6).

Another important finding in this area was an older phase of the complex that continued west underneath the Wall of the Crow. The earlier structure that attached to the western wall of the gallery complex was perhaps a "gate house," similar to the house-like buildings at the western entrances of North, Main, and South Streets into the galleries. We also found an earlier western wall of Gallery Set I about 80 centimeters east of the later western wall.

With the discovery of Gallery Set I's northwest corner and north wall, we know its full north-south extent. It is longer, at more than 55 meters north-south, than the sets of galleries to the south. However, it is not impossible that a street runs along the north side of Gallery Set I and that more galleries lie farther north beyond our clearing.

### Royal Administrative Building

Last season we found the northwest corner of a very large double-walled enclosure, which I called the Buttress Building (BB). This season we discovered it was in fact a large royal administrative building and storehouse (figs. 7–8). Fiona Baker, Susan Bain, and Bob Will excavated about 1,125 square meters of the building which measures 48 meters east to west. We have only 25 meters of the north end of the building. The rest lies under the modern soccer field of the *Abu Hol* Sports Club of Nazlet es-Seman. The outer wall of the two thick stone foundation walls that surround the building on the west and north is a continuation of the Enclosure Wall which encloses the western and southern sides of the site starting from the Wall of the Crow. On the east the Buttress Building is bounded by another fieldstone wall about 1.60 meters wide that tracks north as far as the inner of the double north walls of BB (fig. 8).

The central focus of the building's north end was a 19 meters wide sunken court lined by large mudbrick silos, probably used to store grain (fig. 9). The storehouse was buried under a tumulus or cairn that had been built in later times over the perimeter stone wall which by then had been demolished. With most of the storehouse under the soccer field, the team excavated only 10 meters of its northern end, uncovering 7 silos, each about 2.60 to 2.70 meters in diameter (5 ancient Egyptian royal cubits) leaving additional silos for future excavations. The silos stood in a court that was sunken 1.80 meters below the floor of the rest of the royal administrative building. A mudbrick wall, and later a stone wall, that surrounded the court may have supported a raised walkway used to fill the silos from above. Grain might have been released into the sunken court from small doors or openings at the bottom.

With the discovery of the storehouse we resolved another lingering question. Across the 5 hectares of our site we had found scores of bakeries and baking areas, including some dis-

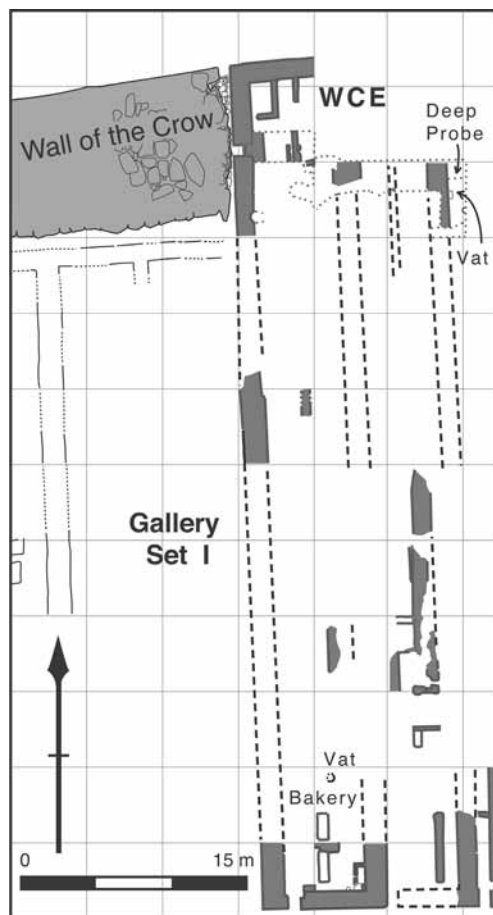


Figure 6. Detail map of northwest corner of Gallery Complex

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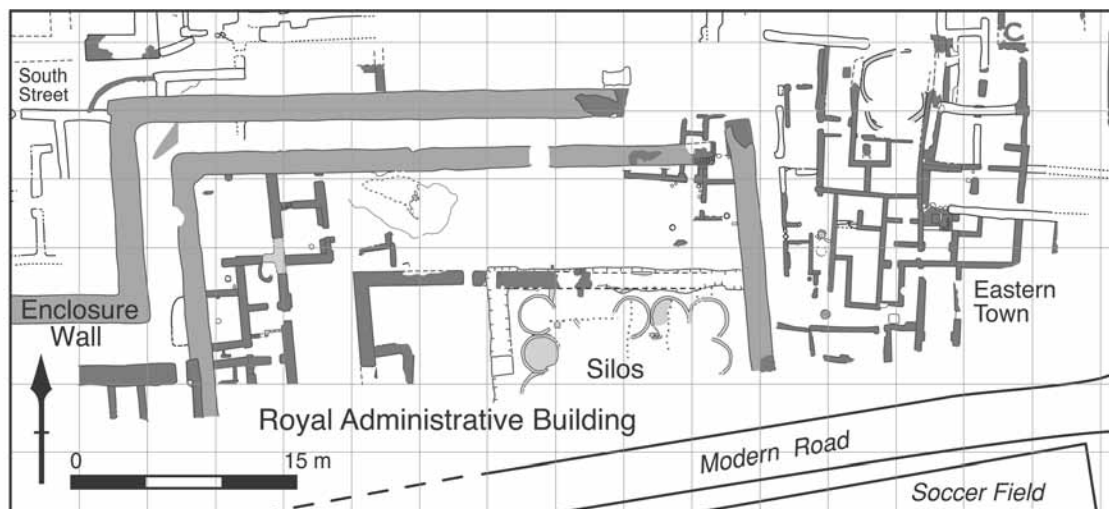


Figure 7. Detail map of Royal Administrative Building

covered this season (see below), but only one possible granary. We had not found grinding stones either, but here too we turned up eight pieces of grinding stones among the broken rocks used to build the cairn.

We found artifacts and features pointing to administrative activities and craftwork in two rectangular mudbrick compounds up to 3 meters wide in the northwest corner of the building. We turned up nearly 200 fragments of mud sealings in three weeks of excavations (compared to less than 500 sealing fragments registered from the rest of the site over the last thirteen years, though there are several crates of possible sealings that remain unexamined). The sealings carry the names Khafre and Menkaure, builders of the Second and Third Giza Pyramids. In addition to the sealings there were little balls of clay with finger marks and pieces pinched off that might be evidence of preparing the extra fine clay used to seal string locks on bags, boxes, doors, and ceramic pots.

Inside the royal building the excavators also found a series of little mud tokens that the Fourth Dynasty Egyptians may have used as counters, additional evidence of accounting and administration. Some are round or oval, possibly standing for a kind of bread called *pesen* in ancient Egyptian that was similar to pita. Others appear to be intentional quarter-*pesen* loaves. One small mud token looks like a haunch of beef. Elsewhere on the site we have found little conical mud tokens — possibly representing the conical bread made in the bread pots so numerous in bakeries across the site.

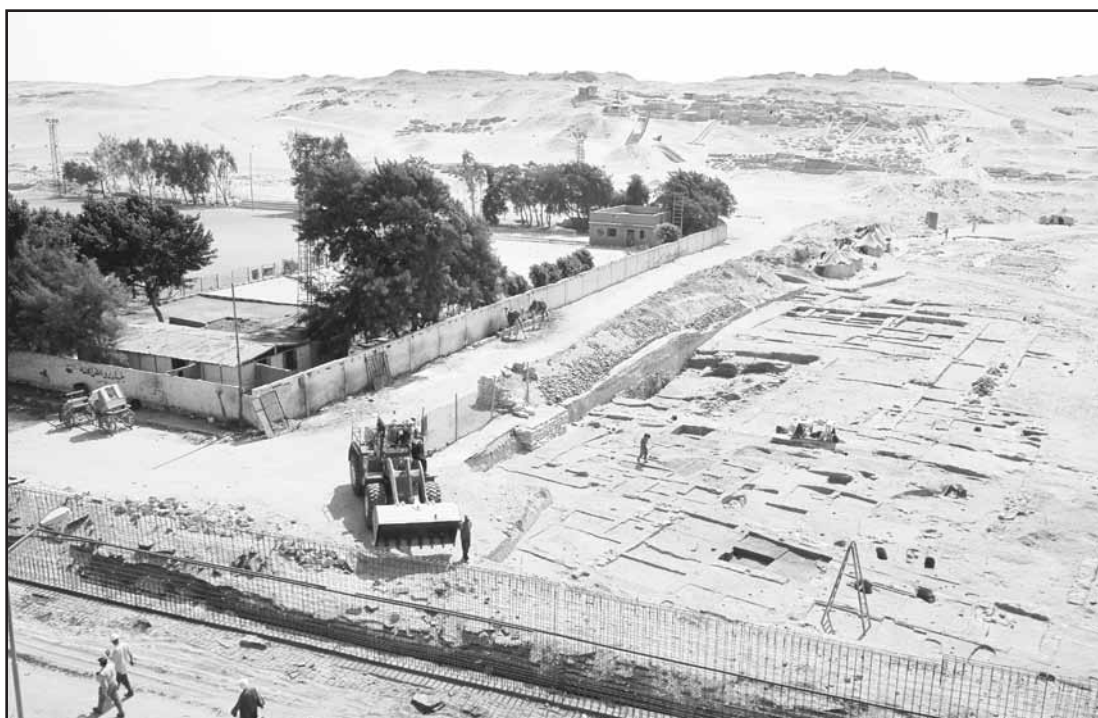
There were signs of copper and alabaster working in a series of covered chambers and in a square court tucked just inside the northwest corner of the inner enclosure wall. Directly south of the court, a rectangular chamber, which was probably roofed, could have been a store or magazine. Small basins and jars were buried here and there in the floors of the smaller chambers. There was evidence of weaving in the form of loom shuttles fashioned from pot sherds and loom weights of mud.

There was also a rich trove of animal bone in the trash middens. These remains, which differed from faunal remains elsewhere on the site, offered some interesting insights into shifts in diet. Our faunal analyst Richard Redding identified pig, cattle, and small quantities of sheep and goat among the remains. This was a striking contrast to the abundant cattle, sheep, and goat that we had found in previous seasons from deposits across the site, especially from a broad swath of galleries. Another difference was in the age of the cattle: the previous seasons'

finds were primarily prime beef, males less than 2 years old, probably raised in special estates, such as on the Delta, and driven to Giza. On the other hand, the animals from the administrative building middens were older individuals. The mix of cattle *and* pig in this collection is curious — the opposite ends of the menu from imported-and-costly to local-and-cheap. But this combination of pig and older cattle might have been merely a result of the royal house's departure from Giza that occurred late in the Fourth Dynasty. When the royals moved to Saqqara under pharaoh Shepseskaf prime beef may have gone with them, while other sorts of meat were sought out for workers left to finish the monuments at Giza. Older cattle and pig, which was raised as a cottage industry in ancient Egypt, more likely came from local villages than distant royal estates. The sheep/goats were apparently delivered as “packages,” rather than the usual animal on the hoof, since all the bone was from meat bearing limb elements.

### Eastern Town

On the eastern edge of the site we made a remarkable discovery this season: a town that we believe was home to a permanent work force at Giza (figs. 10–11). Early in the season we began clearing overburden east of the Administrative Building in anticipation of a new high security wall for the Giza Plateau that was to be built between our site and the modern road along the town of Kafer Gebel. As excavations for the wall's foundation trench approached the eastern rim of our site from the south, we moved our clearing as far east as we could to see what the ancient layers held near the path of the wall. We expected to find more alluvial layers from the Nile flood like those exposed in the northeast part of our site. Instead our clearing immediately exposed marl lines — the signature of walls — in the light brown ancient surface.



*Figure 8. Southeast corner of site, looking southwest. In foreground is trench of new high security wall. Beyond on right (north) is Eastern Town and Royal Administrative Building, and on left, Abu Hol Sports Club and soccer field. In distant background is Workmen's Cemetery on slope of Maadi Formation. Giza, Egypt*

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*Figure 9. Royal Administrative Building, looking northwest. Silos emerging from excavation of toppled fieldstone wall. Giza, Egypt*

We found a very different kind of settlement from the formal, large-scale planned architecture of the gallery system and the administrative building. Here was a warren of small rooms, thin mudbrick walls, and a more “natural” organization than the massive, rigid, pre-planned orthogonal architecture of the gallery complex. The layout is more or less regular and approximate to the cardinal directions. In contrast to the gallery system and the Wall of the Crow, which are oriented slightly north of east (or west of north), the orientation here trends slightly south of east (or east of north), except in what is now the town’s north end where the orientation abruptly shifts to west of north. The settlement traces include some forty to forty-five rooms, mud-lined bins, courtyards, and corridors. We also found two circular domestic granaries, with an interior diameter of 1.01 to 1.03 meters (probably an intended 2 cubits), and several grinding stones.

Altogether we cleared and mapped this settlement over an area of about 90 meters north-south and 35 meters east-west but do not know the Eastern Town’s full extent. It continues under the modern road and town on the east. On the north side we were able to trace the village until it dove under the Nile flood layers that had washed over the northeast corner of the site in antiquity. On the south the town extends under the soccer field and here, as a result of test pits, we have some idea about its southern reach (see below). We do not know how far the town extended to the west, but we found that the northeast corner of the Royal Administrative Building was superimposed on it. The foundation trench of the eastern wall of the building cuts walls and deposits of the Eastern Town, indicating that the royal building was built later. We do not know how far the Eastern Town extends north of the administrative building or how it relates to the galleries and a recently-discovered complex of bakeries (see below). We have yet to excavate a large area between the gallery complex and the town — the blank area on the map (fig. 11). This season the area was off limits because here we set up our camp and



tents for the guards, parked the two trucks and front loader overnight, and created an access road to the overburden in the northeast corner of the site.

When the 2 meter wide foundation trench for the new wall was finally dug, it was not cut through our concession after all, but about 5 meters farther east through the asphalt sidewalk along the west side of the modern street. This gave us another window onto the ancient town and for several days we worked down in the trench recording walls and other remains along the entire 100 meters of ditch (see fig. 10). Since the bottom of the trench, 1.30 meters below street level, was near the top of the layer of ancient settlement remains, we were able to find the 4,500-year old walls after only a little scraping or clearing.

### Eastern Bakeries and Pedestals

In the area around a massive backhoe trench (BBHT2, Big Backhoe Trench 2) just east of Gallery Set III, we uncovered a complex of bakeries filled with black homogeneous ash like the bakeries we found in 1991 (shown in fig. 1). Our 1991 bakeries sit within a gallery-like enclosure of modular width and length on the east side of Gallery Set IV. But they appear to be of the same phase as the bakeries around BBHT2. In the cut of BBHT2 one can see the bakeries clearly overlying deeper walls of an older architectural pattern. This lends support to a general and persistent impression that much of the baking is of a relatively late period in the history of the site.

Just south of these bakeries we found another pattern: long rows of separate pedestals formed of fieldstone, each about 60 by 120 centimeters. Two long rows of pedestals appear to form a set 20 meters long, separated by a very thin fieldstone wall. Two other, shorter rows of pedestals appeared farther south. They are similar to the rows of pedestals we discovered in our first season of excavation in 1988/89 (Area AA, shown in fig. 1) though less formally organized. Area AA's two rows of pedestals were lined up on either side of a wall that divided the building in

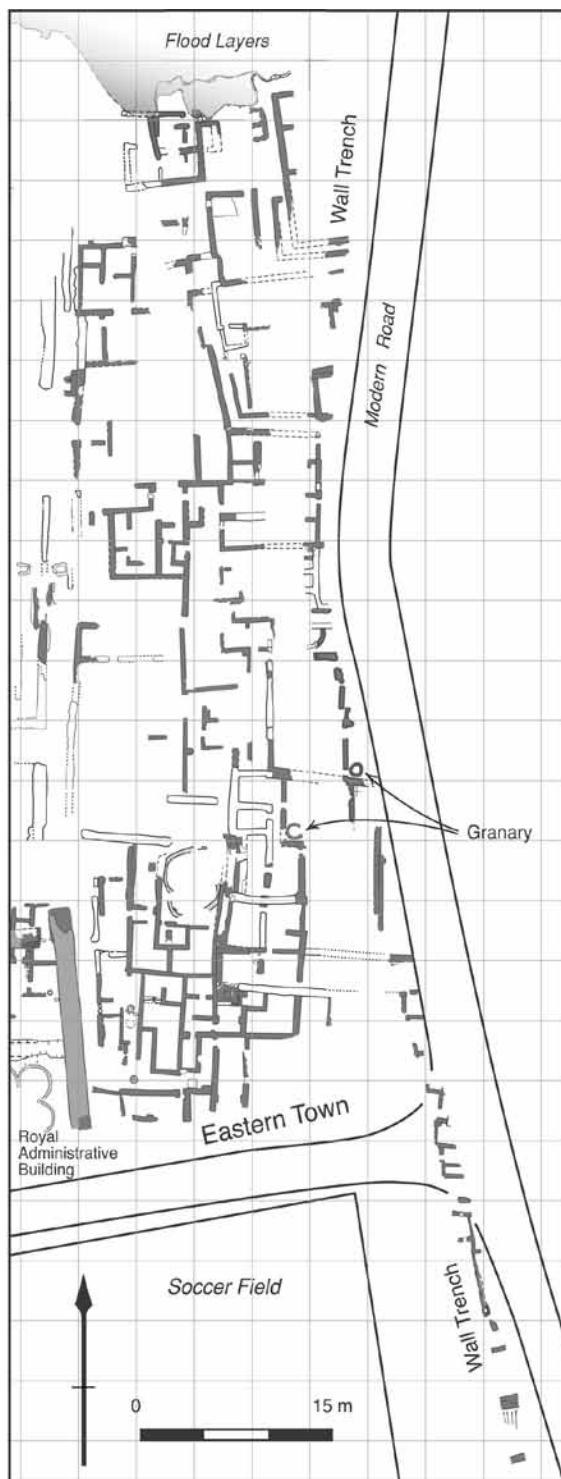


Figure 10. Detail map of Eastern Town

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*Figure 11. Eastern Town looking northwest. Our camp, the void in the site map, is just beyond the town. Giza, Egypt*

half lengthwise. It appears that storage bins were placed up high on the pedestals with space left beneath them for air circulation.

### **The Mounded Town: A Spur into the Floodplain?**

One of the findings of our environmental work is a clearer sense of the local topography. We have found that both on the north and south sides of the site the land surface dips down, suggesting that the settlement was located on a spur into the floodplain. In the foundation trench of the new security wall, we discovered that the surface of the settlement layer slopes down radically at the south end. When we explored farther south with 14 test pits dug into the bottom of the foundation trench, we found no evidence of occupation south-southeast of the soccer field. But as the pits moved north, we encountered a substantial layer of a sand and alluvial mud mixture indicating Nile flood deposits. In previous seasons we found on the northeast that the ancient ground level dips to the north and that thick, loamy layers of Nile alluvium cover the ancient settlement layers as they decline

to the northeast (shown in fig. 1). The dip to the north may lead down to a harbor fronting the valley temples of Khafre and Menkaure's pyramid complexes.

### **Environmental History on the North Side and the Demise of the Galleries**

Karl Butzer joined our project last season to consult on environmental history. His insights have been invaluable in helping us understand the complex geomorphology of our site. One of his findings was that the nearby desert's environment was quite different during the Fourth Dynasty than today, with far more rainfall. As a result of this discovery, we suspect that floods may have washed down on the site through a wadi and caused the severe damage that we have seen in the northern portion of the gallery during previous seasons. This year we traced the gallery's demise in an area at the end of the Wall of the Crow and north of the gallery complex and found more evidence implicating wadi floods. In a 15 meter long trench perpendicular to the north wall of Gallery I, Lauren Bruning determined that compact, coarse gritty sand banked up against the north gallery wall sometime after this area fell out of use. The force that deposited the gritty sand appears to have washed up against the wall, degrading it. Eventually the top of the wall began to dissolve and marl plaster pieces fell or washed to the north. Once the walls gave way, there was no longer any barrier to waters from the wadi. It is also possible that an extraordinarily high Nile flood swept into the gallery from the northeast.

Whatever the cause, the galleries in the northeast area of the site were destroyed leaving a rounded depression. A gushing force of water might not have been necessary to render large tracts of the galleries dysfunctional, dissolving them into “settlement sludge” and leaving standing pools of muddy water. Even a slow-moving flood could have rendered the central part of the gallery complex a muddy mess.

### **Granite Working during the Last Days of the Fourth Dynasty**

In addition to these natural forces attacking the mudbrick walls, humans, it appears, also wreaked havoc on the northern galleries. About 3 to 5 meters east of the end of the Wall of the Crow the galleries were demolished and a deep cut was gouged into the ruins. Sometime late in the Fourth Dynasty this cut was chosen as a dumping ground for a massive layer of granite dust that we have been excavating through over the course of two field seasons (2001–2002). The dust undoubtedly came from massive granite working, but from which project on the Giza Plateau? The two most likely possibilities late in the Fourth Dynasty are:

1. The lowest sixteen courses of cladding on the Menkaure Pyramid, which were never quite finished
2. The chapel and antechamber of the tomb of Queen Khentkawes, close to the Menkaure Valley temple and the west end of the Wall of the Crow

On the other side of the site, the silos in the Royal Administrative Building saw a similar fate. They were cut through and partially demolished and then filled with tons of broken stone — limestone and large fragments of granite (twenty tons were removed this past field season!). While the “granite dust” in the northwest corner of the site suggests the final stages of preparing the stone, the granite chunks found in the administrative building probably came from the initial stages of dressing large blocks, knocking off excess stone in large flakes and chunks. Many of the chunks have a rounded face, like the unfinished faces of the granite casing on Menkaure’s pyramid. It would have been practical for the masons to shed as much excess weight as possible from the granite before the long haul up the plateau to the pyramid. They may have carried out initial granite work in this location because the stone was delivered here via a harbor south of the ancient settlement. It is also possible that the granite was not destined for the monuments up on the plateau but headed instead for a large structure south of the royal storehouse.

### **Conclusions**

With the final season of the Millennium Project we have been able to pull together many diverse strands of evidence and develop a hypothesis for how this vast facility was used. We now see the enigmatic rows of long galleries, the dominant element of the site thus far, as barracks housing for a rotating labor force, perhaps as large as 1,600 to 2,000 workers. The innumerable bakeries throughout the site, especially along the eastern side of the gallery complex, supplied them with their daily bread. They also received rations of meat — beef, sheep/goat, and a rare piece of pork — as suggested by abundant faunal remains throughout the site, especially in the gallery complex.

An overseer may have managed the whole gallery complex from a large house we have called the “Manor.” The largest residential structure we have found thus far, the “Manor” is located at the east end of the galleries on the north side of Main Street.

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Its relationship to the larger gallery enclosure bears some resemblance to that of the small square (thought to be a house or manor by Helen Jacquet) inside the larger rectangle in the hieroglyph for “estate” (*hwt*).

We can only speculate on how the laborers were managed, but the structure of this complex suggests highly controlled movement. While the Enclosure Wall and the Wall of the Crow bounded the settlement on three sides, the layout prohibited much movement within, except east-west via the three streets. Access in and out on the west side was only through the gate at the end of Main Street. A way led from the great gate in the Wall of the Crow, turning into a corridor that delivered one to Main Street. North of Gallery Set I there might have been a harbor, but we do not yet know if there was any access through the north wall of the gallery complex. On the southeast side of the site, there was once an opening into South Street, but the northwest corner of the royal building with its attached semi-circular mudbrick wall restricted the access to and from the Eastern Town to only 90 centimeters wide.

We will not know what lay immediately east of the gallery complex until we excavate the area that is now a void on our site map. Beyond it, however, we know was a very different world from the galleries, a conventional village of small interconnected mudbrick houses and courtyards. Its residents might have been part of a permanent labor force for the Giza Plateau monuments.

Until this season we had no traces of a greater central authority overseeing this whole vast complex. But our discovery of the back end of the Royal Administrative Building has given us a glimpse of large-scale central storage and accounting. In addition to the enormous grain silos we have just begun to uncover, there were huge quantities of royal sealings probably used to secure goods against unauthorized access, as well as tokens for counting. All of this was separated from — or perhaps secured against — the gallery complex and the Eastern Town by thick walls of mudbrick and fieldstone. There might have been only one narrow door to the north in the northeastern corner of the building. Unfortunately we will not know any more about the building’s functions, layout, and full extent until we are able to excavate to the south in the area of the soccer field.

Through the Millennium Project, as we have uncovered this vast complex, we have discovered not only that it was an enormous centrally-planned facility that supported pyramid building, but that it was also a dynamic, ever-changing behemoth. It was battered by natural forces and underwent innumerable renovations. At this point we are most astounded by the addition of the gigantic stone Wall of the Crow, its east end attached to the gallery complex’s northwest corner. We have speculated that such great effort and resources were expended in order to divert flash floods rushing down the wadi just south of the pyramids.

With this season’s work we have begun to thread together the pieces of a chronology but have only the sketchiest outlines of the site’s history thus far. We do not know what prompted the alterations and additions but can speculate about possible causes. Some of the mudbrick architecture probably had to be rebuilt after periodic storms. Other architectural changes may reflect social and economic shifts. For example, the various cycles of pyramid and monument building on the Giza Plateau may have called for changes in the size and nature of the labor force. The methods for organizing and managing construction may have also changed over time and with each pharaoh that built on the plateau. It is sobering to know that under the complex as we have mapped it so far lies an older arrangement. We wonder if the site’s severe limits on mobility and access were related to increasing control over the workers. These limits appear to have developed over a period of time, reaching their apogee in the penultimate phase of the site. The Wall of the Crow and the Enclosure Wall were put up during later stages of

the gallery complex. Were pyramid laborers more regimented during Menkaure's reign? We also wonder if we are seeing efforts to be more efficient. The large complex of bakeries built in the later phase might have been intended to consolidate baking in one location and replace the small, scattered bakeries seen throughout the galleries. We will only be able to explore these issues with more intensive excavation and study of earlier phases.

After three years of the Millennium Project, we have "captured" the footprint of pyramid building's "back room operation." But with this season's work, we realize that we may have only glimpsed the "heel."

## Acknowledgments

We could not have carried out this project without the help of our Egyptian friends and colleagues. We are grateful to Dr. Zahi Hawass, Undersecretary of State and Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, and Dr. G. A. Gaballa, former Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. We thank Mr. Mohammed Abd al-Fatah, Director of Giza and Saqqara, and Mr. Ahmed al-Hagar, former Director of Giza, for their kind assistance. For their help, we are grateful to Mr. Mansour Bureik, Chief Inspector of Giza, and to Mr. Mahmoud al-Afifi, former Chief Inspector for Giza. We thank Mr. Mohammed Sheeha, and Mr. Ashraf Abd al-Aziz who represented the Supreme Council of Antiquities at the excavation site. We would like to thank Ms. Nagway Abd al-Zaher, assistant inspector on the site, and 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. Once again this season, Mohammed Musilhi performed this task with skill and determination. Without this help we could not have carried out our work. 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.

Our Millennium Project was possible because of Ann Lurie's extraordinary grant on behalf of the Ann and Robert H. Lurie Foundation. This was accompanied by the challenge that we sustain and increase other support. David H. Koch has made our work possible since our first season in 1988-89, and his major contribution allowed us to go forward with Ann's initiative. Peter Norton has provided additional major support for our Millennium Project. National Geographic Society and National Geographic Television provided additional major support for the 2002 field season.

Our accomplishments would not have been possible without the loyal support of Jon Jerde, Robert Lowdermilk, Glen Dash, Matthew McCauley, Bruce Ludwig, Ann Thompson, Fred and Suzanne Rheinstejn, Sandford and Betty Sigoloff, Victor and Nancy Moss, David Goodman, Marjorie Fisher, Alice Hyman, Don Kunz, Richard Redding, Lora Lehner, Bonnie Sampsell, Art and Bonnie McClure, and Charles Rigano.

I am grateful to Larry Stager, Director of the Harvard Semitic Museum, and Gene Gragg, Director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, for the support of their institutions. Thanks to Joe Greene and James Armstrong for their help. I am grateful to Peggy Sanders of Archaeological Graphic Services for the computer graphics that resulted in our overall site map.

Our crew this season was a large international team that included the following individuals: Mark Lehner, Harvard Semitic Museum and the University of Chicago, director; John Nolan, University of Chicago, assistant director and epigrapher; Mary Anne Murray, Insti-

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tute of Archaeology, University College, London, assistant director and archaeobotanist; Karl Butzer, University of Texas, Austin, geomorphologist; Jessica Holst Kaiser, Gabriella Venturi, Tom Westin, Emma Durehed, Petter Nyberg, Tove Bjork, and Johnny Karlsson, osteo-archaeologists; Richard Redding, Michigan Museum of Natural History, faunal analyst; Cordula Werschkun, University of Tübingen, lithics analyst; Rainer Gerisch, Freie Universität, Berlin, charcoal analyst; Anna Wodzinska, University of Warsaw, ceramicist; Kevin Kaiser, University of California, Berkeley, photographer and archaeologist; Caroline Hebron, University College, London, artist; Ms. Holly Parton, Firat Archaeological Services, and Ms. Tanya Ashkar, Beirut University, registrars; and archaeologists Fiona Baker, Paul Sharman, Catriona Gibson, Susan Bain, Bob Will, David Swan, and Stephanie Durning of Firat Archaeological Services, Ana Tavares, Centre de recherches archéologiques (CNRS) Valbonne, Tobias Towner, University of Tübingen, Mohsen Kamal, University of California, Los Angeles, Lauren Bruning, Ashraf Abd al-Aziz, Supreme Council of Antiquities, and Serena Love, University College, London.

Wilma Wetterstrom substantially revised and edited this report, adapting it from the longer field season report.

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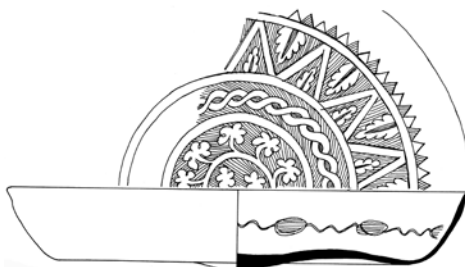
## HADIR QINNASRIN

Donald Whitcomb

The report on the Hadir Qinnasrin excavations for 2000 outlined the major discoveries in terms of excavation areas, chronological refinements, and culture historical implications. The excavations seem to confirm that Hadir is the administrative center called Qinnasrin in the early Islamic period. Qinnasrin was the center from which the entirety of north Syria was ruled and from which the yearly campaigns into Anatolia, via Mar'ash, were conducted (see separate report on Individual Research). Qinnasrin has a great potential for delineating the structure of the early Islamic city and its urbanistic development. More importantly, the initial excavations have demonstrated the possibility of a pre-Islamic Arab camp (*hadir*) and its transformation into a city, literally the settlement of nomads in the seventh century.

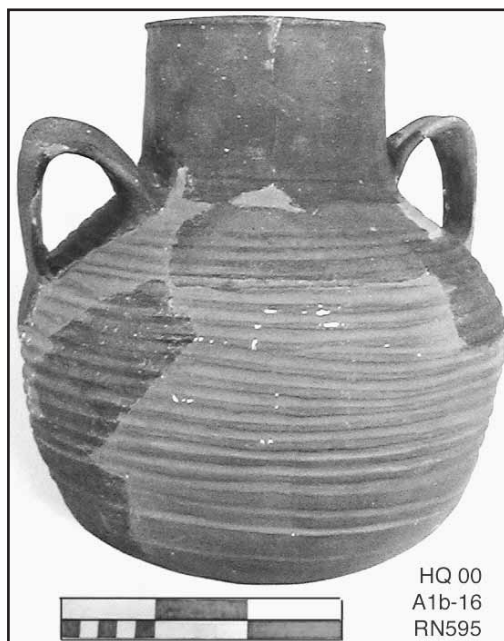


Conservation laboratory, Damascus, Syria

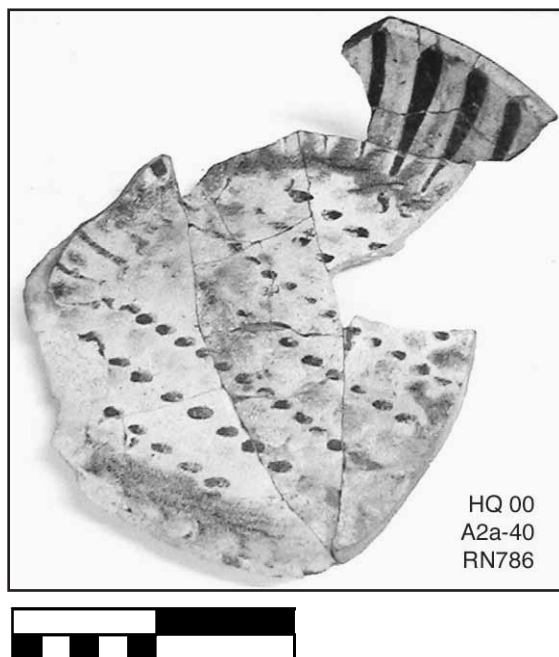


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Drawing of incised glass bowl. Hadir Qinnasrin, Syria



*Early Islamic ceramics from Hadir Qinnasrin, Syria*



For this reason, the chronological distinctions found in stratigraphic excavations during 2000 were extremely important. The earliest Islamic occupation showed clear cultural affinities with the classical cities of Levantine Syria, especially with Apamea and Antioch. This continuity was hardly unexpected; what is more interesting is the transformation into a second cultural phase within the early Islamic period. Sometime around AD 800, a shift may be observed toward trade with the Euphrates region, as exemplified by contacts with Raqqa and Rusafa. This transition is also documented stratigraphically until the late tenth century, when Qinnasrin is known to decline, a loss of importance in competition with nearby Aleppo.

This interpretation from the Oriental Institute excavations was clarified when the author spent most of March 2001 in Damascus. The occasion for this visit was to study artifacts retained by the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities. The conservation laboratory had not been idle, but under the leadership of Dr. Amr al-Azm most of the vessels were beautifully reconstructed. One of the greatest surprises was the glass vessels, particularly a fine cobalt blue bowl with incised decoration. This bowl precisely parallels examples from Raqqa, and even farther afield in Nishapur in northeastern Iran and even in Chinese tombs; all these examples are closely datable to the ninth century, as is our humble Qinnasrin piece. Obviously many more surprises are to be made at Qinnasrin and one may note that not all discoveries are made in the field.

The third season for Hadir Qinnasrin was frustrated as so many other projects seem to be. Although not exactly a salvage project, the rapid expansion of the town of Hadir continues to obscure much of the early Islamic (and possibly pre-Islamic) mounded area. As the 2000 season amply demonstrated, this makes the lower town of the Bronze Age also less accessible (the mound of Tell Hadir, surveyed by an earlier Italian expedition, remains apparently protected). A project to examine the oldest portion of Hadir, centered around the mosque and cemetery, has been postponed for the next field season. The intention is to map the locations of numerous architectural elements, carved on both limestone and basalt, found within the

## RESEARCH



*Molded vessels from Hadir Qinnasrin, Syria*

modern town. This will result in a distributional map that may lead toward the most likely locations for future excavations. As in the 2000 season, archaeology in Hadir Qinnasrin is a form of urban archaeology, asking and (so far always) receiving permission to dig in private courtyards. Increasingly it is obvious that our questions will involve deep soundings in confined spaces — and therefore careful planning — to recover answers on this important period of archaeology in Syria.

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## HAMOUKAR

**McGuire Gibson**

How could we be having such a great season in a time that was so hideous otherwise? The third campaign of excavation at Hamoukar had barely begun when 11 September struck. When the news came on the radio, it occurred to all of us that this might be the end of the season. But, as a few days passed and it became apparent that we were completely safe in Syria, we decided that we should treat this crisis as other Oriental Institute expeditions had done through the years — we would continue working. Chicago House at Luxor and other expeditions in Iran, Syria, Turkey, and Iraq have all witnessed numerous challenges, such as wars, revolutions, and coups, and have carried on until told to leave by the host governments. Since 1948, when the Institute first began work at Nippur, the expedition worked through four Arab-Israeli Wars, the eight years of the Iran-Iraq War, and several coups or counter-coups. The Iran-Iraq War, when rockets were falling on Baghdad, was much more immediately dangerous than our situation at Hamoukar last year.

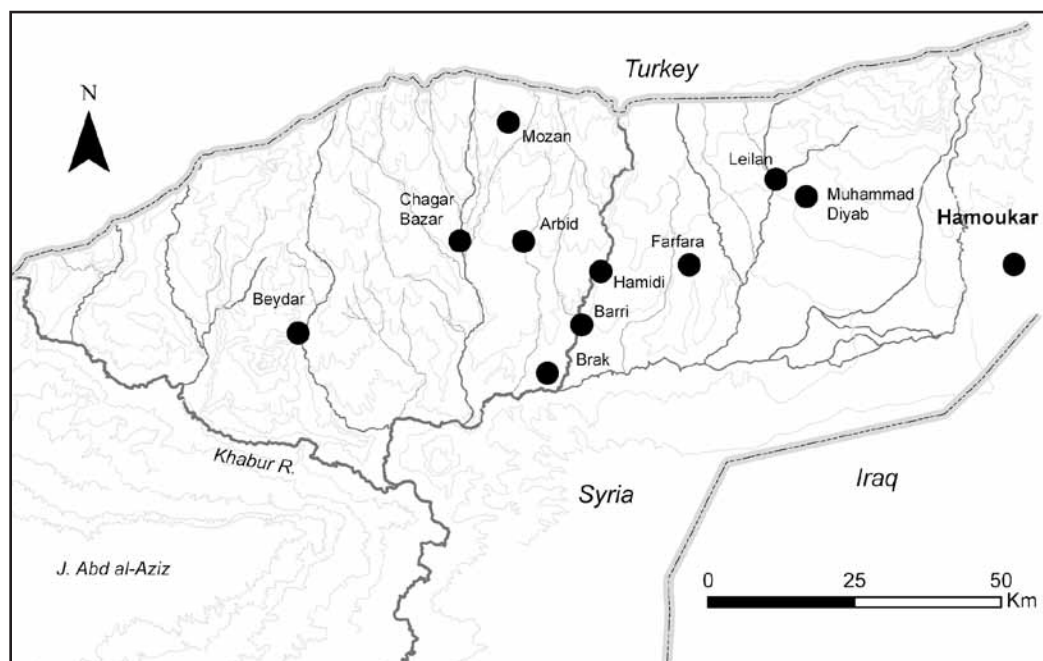
In the first season of work at Hamoukar, 1999, our joint Syrian-American Expedition had found evidence of early civilization at a time before 3500 BC, the traditional point at which we normally say that civilization first came about in the Late Uruk period of southern Iraq. We had exposed a possible city wall in Area A and, even more important, we had found large domed ovens of a type that were not used for normal family cooking but rather implied in-



stitutional feeding. We also discovered dozens of seals and seal impressions that were direct evidence of accounting, administration, and a hierarchy of responsibility. Above the buildings in which we found the ovens and seals there were huge pits that had been cut from a higher surface, now eroded away, and in these pits were abundant examples of pottery that we identify as southern Mesopotamian in origin. We suggested that we had evidence at Hamoukar of local rulers who had been creating their own state at the same time that civilization was being developed in southern Mesopotamia. And we also stated that the masses of southern artifacts lying above the earlier local remains should be interpreted as evidence of conquest of Hamoukar by southerners.

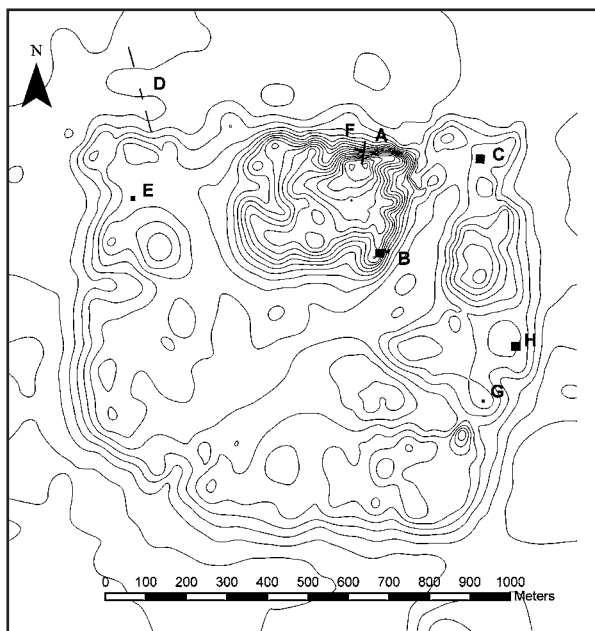
Our findings were featured in *The New York Times* and many other media outlets, and, of course, some of the publications went too far in saying that civilization had developed first in Syria. Papers do like firsts. What we were saying was that civilization was definitely starting in Syria earlier than previously thought, at the same time that it was developing in southern Mesopotamia. But we also tried to get across that the Uruk period was a long one, going back to about 4000 BC and that we really don't know very much about what was happening at southern sites like Uruk in the Early and Middle Uruk phases, before 3500 BC. In one publication at the time, I went on to write that we should look to the earlier Ubaid period, before 4000 BC, for the real origins of civilization, where I saw evidence in a few large buildings for the beginnings of complexity.

As you know from last year's *Annual Report*, the second season, 2000, was a time of restraint, with no work done on the tantalizing questions that we had raised the year before. Instead, we concentrated on excavating in only one place, Area C, where seventh century BC houses lie above a temple or palace of the Akkadian period (ca. 2300 BC). We did carry on with the areal survey, locating more than fifty sites within a five kilometer radius of the site. But most of our funding and a good part of our attention were expended on building the expedition house.



Map showing Hamoukar on eastern edge of Khabur area, Syria

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*Topographic map of showing areas excavated at Hamoukar, Syria*

ums. Dr. Amr al-Azm was my co-director, and we had two assistant directors, Clemens Reichel and Salam Quntar. Clemens also served as the architect for this season and Salam was also in charge of Area F. Assisting Salam in Area F was George Muammar ibn Yakub. Area C was once more under the supervision of Carrie Hritz, assisted by Stephanie Reed, Saqr Muhammad, and Martin Mackinson. Area B was under the supervision of Lamyia Khalidi, Jonathan Tenney, and Bassim Muhammad. Area E, very close to the expedition house on the western edge of the site, was carried out by Carlo Colantoni, Bashar al-Dakhil Jasim, and Colleen Coyle, who was also registrar. Areas G and H were conducted by Jason Ur and Tariq Ahmad, with the later addition of Carlo Colantoni and Salam Quntar. This season we had the invaluable conservation skills of Ghassan Abdul Aziz, who worked on not only fragile clay sealings and bone artifacts, but also on the hundreds of reconstructible pots that we found. Thaer Fayad carried out the flotation of soil samples to recover ancient seeds under the direction of Dr. al-



*Area F. Hamoukar, Syria*

In the third season, 2001, we occupied the new expedition house and renewed or initiated excavation in a number of areas. Area B, the location with the fourth-millennium ovens and seals, was a major focus of activity, as was Area C. We also opened new operations in Areas E, G, and H. These last three areas are all located in the lower reaches of the mound where surface sherds indicated that, with a minimum amount of digging, we might expose buildings of the third millennium BC. We also ran a trench, Area F, perpendicular to our old Step Trench, Area A, to determine whether or not we really had a city wall.

In order to carry out the expanded program of excavation in the third season, we had a much larger staff than before, including a group of students from the University of Damascus and several specialists from the Department of Antiquities and Muse-

ums. Serving once again as driver, but also as solver of all problems, was Mahmoud Kattab. And I don't want to forget the contribution of Ivan Mahar, the cook who fell in love with apple pie and learned to make it from Peggy Sanders, who was with us to draw objects for the last month of the dig. Ivan also became a great fan of astronomy, having been shown the stars through the theodolite by Clemens. Tony J. Wilkinson joined us for about two weeks and carried out some landscape studies.

Our only visitors for the season were Michèle and Gene Gragg, who kept to their

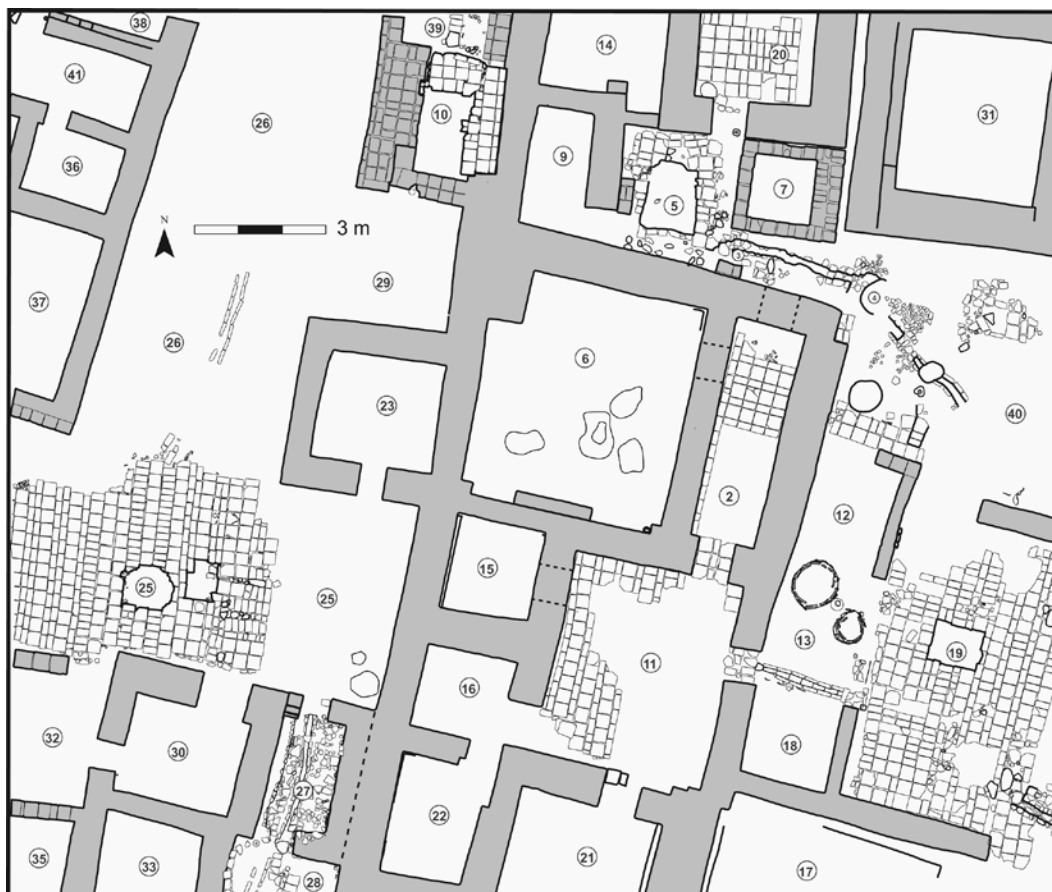
schedule and flew from Paris to Damascus in the week after 11 September. Their stay was all too brief, but I think that they got a very good idea of the potential of the site, the richness of Syria in terms of antiquities, and the flavor of the country, especially old Damascus.

The new house turned out to be very comfortable, but we found that even its large workrooms and storerooms could be filled up easily with the flood of pots and other objects that Hamoukar produces. We have one storage room that is more than thirty feet long by twelve feet wide by twelve feet high. After putting in shelves



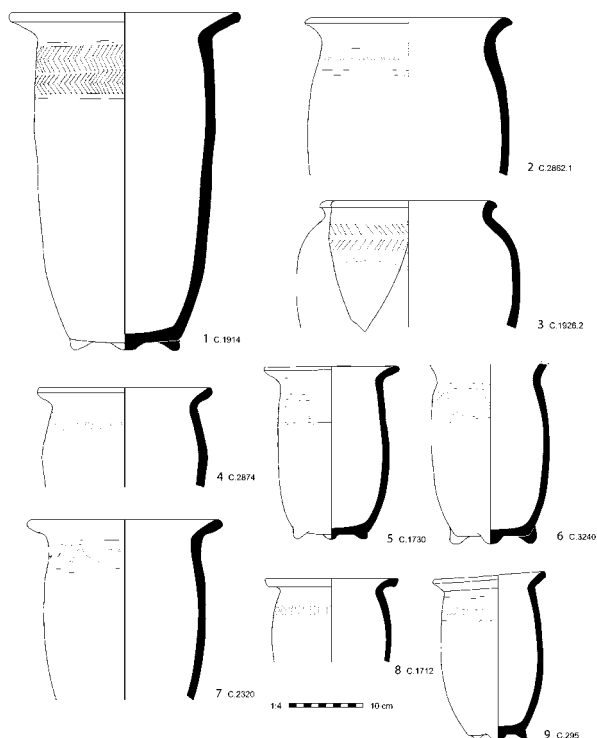
*Area H. Hamoukar, Syria*

from floor to ceiling around the room, we started to bring in boxes of sherds from the first two seasons as well as very large whole and reconstructed pots. If the flood of pottery continues, we will soon have to put shelves down the middle of the room and will have to think about building another storeroom.



*Plan of Area H. Hamoukar, Syria*

## RESEARCH



*Late third-millennium pottery. Hamoukar, Syria*

Every one of the excavations this year, with the exception of Area F along the city wall and Area G, which we gave up on after only one day, produced dozens of jars, bowls, plates, huge vats, and other kinds of pottery that had been left in place.

Turning first to the third-millennium areas, out on the lower mound, I can give an example of how assumptions that we have often turn out to be proven wrong.

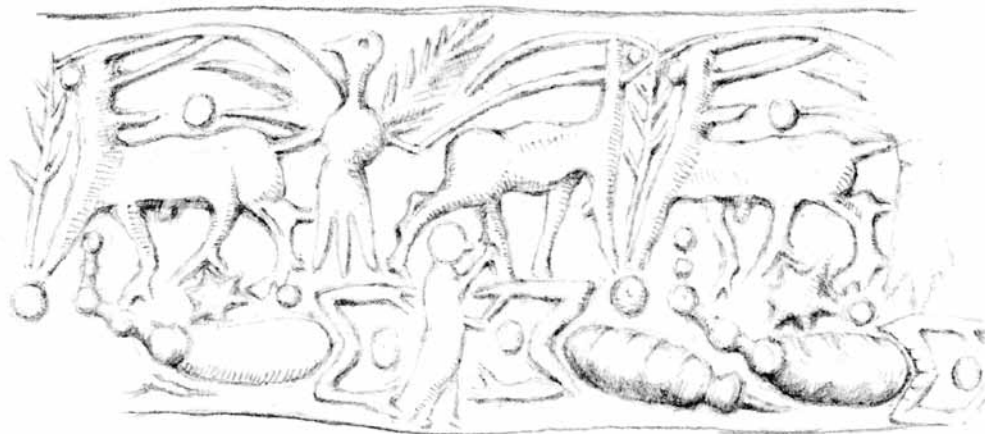
As I said above, the “temple” that we thought we might have in Area C turned out to be more probably a palace with a small altar in one small room. But this year’s digging was extensive enough to show that this room is part of a large building with thick walls and lots of repairs. Carrie Hritz, who has been excavating here all three seasons, also showed that there are other buildings next door. To the south of the big building is a street, and across the street is a building that we have seen only in two small rooms. But in the entry room there is a conical bread oven, of the type you would find in

any ancient house, or even in the court of any of the present-day Hamoukar village houses. But in the debris around and above that oven, we found about a dozen bits of unbaked clay. Each of them was about an inch wide in the middle but tapered toward both ends and were not very thick. Across one face of each of these bits of clay, a cylinder seal had been rolled, leaving an impression. Things like this have been found elsewhere, and they have sometimes been called “trial pieces.” That is, the clay was used to see how a cylinder seal was coming along as it was being made. I have never believed this to be the true function of these items. I think, rather, that such items were used as a kind of message device, perhaps in cases in which a sender did not want to write a note but was entrusting the information to the bearer of the bit of clay. This solution is like the sending of a signet ring with an oral message, well known in such perilous times as the rule of Henry VIII or Elizabeth I in England. Or, they could be accounting devices, a kind of token, sealed by someone who took something away from or left something with an official. Perhaps the token was to be broken or returned when the transaction was finished. The seals used on these items are of the same type, but there are at least four different seals. Each of them shows a variation on the theme of the eagle or the lion-headed eagle dominating animals. In one of them, a man battles two huge scorpions in a scene that is below the eagle and animals. Further digging may make it possible to determine the nature of these objects. Area C is clearly an important one, and the pottery and other artifacts coming from it number in the hundreds, so far.

In another example of assumptions that sometimes are not borne out, let me turn now to related third-millennium material. Jason Ur, when he did his systematic collection of all parts of the mound in the past seasons, noted that on the eastern edges of the mound, out beyond the present-day village in what are now fields, there are numerous fragments of baked brick

along with sherds that date to somewhere in the range of 2400–2100 BC. Since baked bricks imply greater expenditure to make than unbaked bricks, we assumed that there might be a public building such as a temple or palace in this area. By contrast, although there was pottery of the same age all over the surface of the mound near the expedition house, there were no baked brick fragments. Carlo Colantoni, a student at Cambridge, England, is doing a doctorate on housing in the third millennium, and he asked for permission to join us and open a broad area to examine private houses. He chose the spot near the house and began digging. After about a week, it became clear that he did not reach intact house remains until he got down about fifty or sixty centimeters. And when he got there, he found baked brick pavements in the courtyards and in bathrooms. These are clearly private houses, and not even exceptionally large and important ones, but they have baked brick pavements.

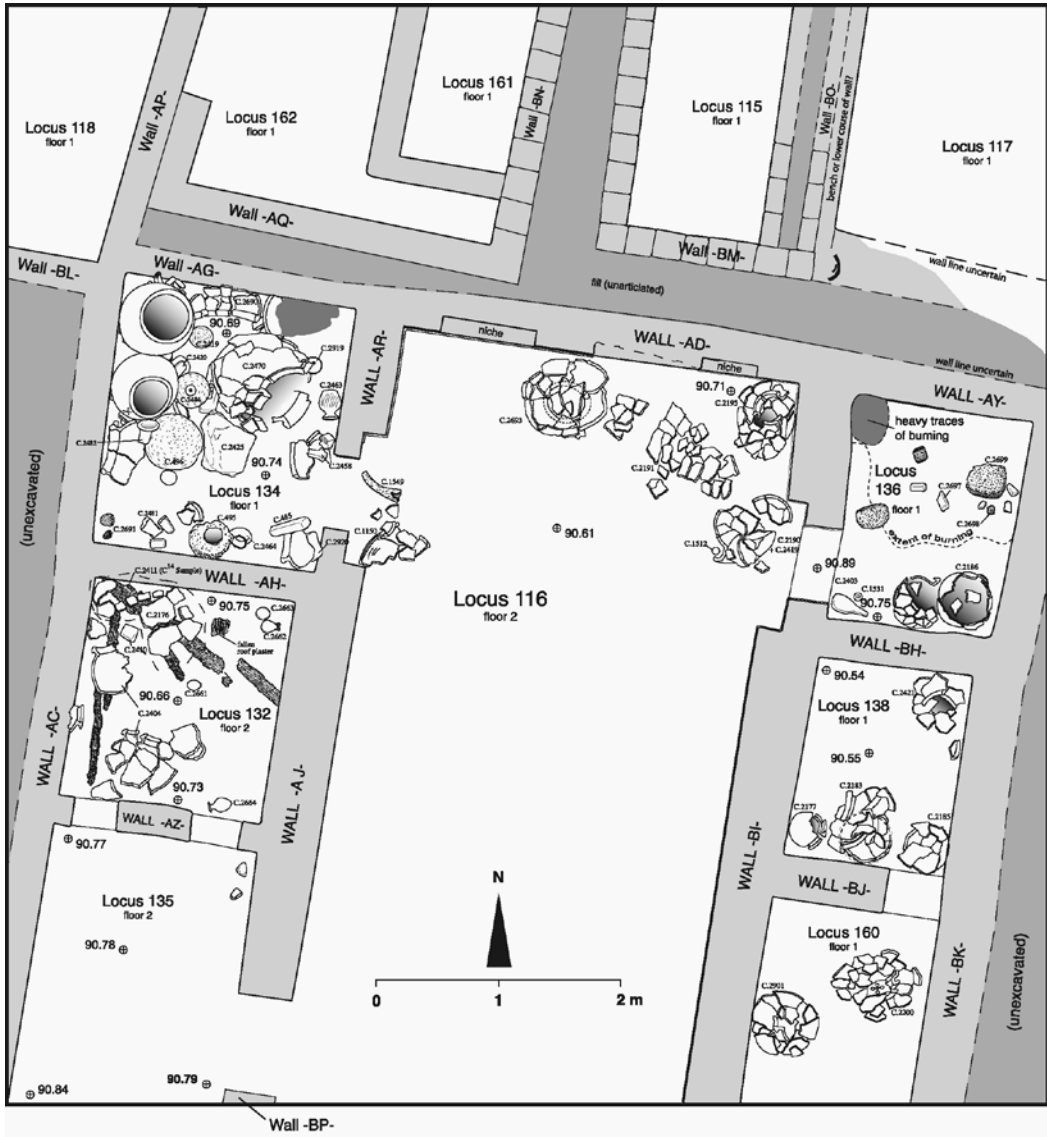
Where Jason was working, at Area H on the opposite side of the mound, the stumps of walls were immediately apparent just below the surface and they were preserved usually less than twenty centimeters high. Here, too, baked bricks were found paving courtyards, bathrooms, and drains, but these were also not public buildings, only houses. Clearly, baked bricks were much less exclusive than we had thought, or perhaps wealth was more generally spread than we had anticipated. The difference in the depth at which walls were encountered in the two operations was explained by the fact that over by the expedition house no one has been cultivating, while in Area H there has been plowing since at least the early 1970s. The plows, by loosening the soil, have caused increased wind and water erosion of the mound in Area H. The plows also brought up the occasional baked brick, which would be fragmented further by harrowing. Seeing how easy it was to get down to houses in Area G, Carlo shifted his attention from Area E, and he and Jason, along with Tariq, opened a much larger exposure. The digging here was difficult because the walls were usually so thoroughly destroyed that there might be only a course or two still left. Initially, some bits of wall were cut away accidentally,



3HM 188, 196, 199

*Seal. Hamoukar, Syria*

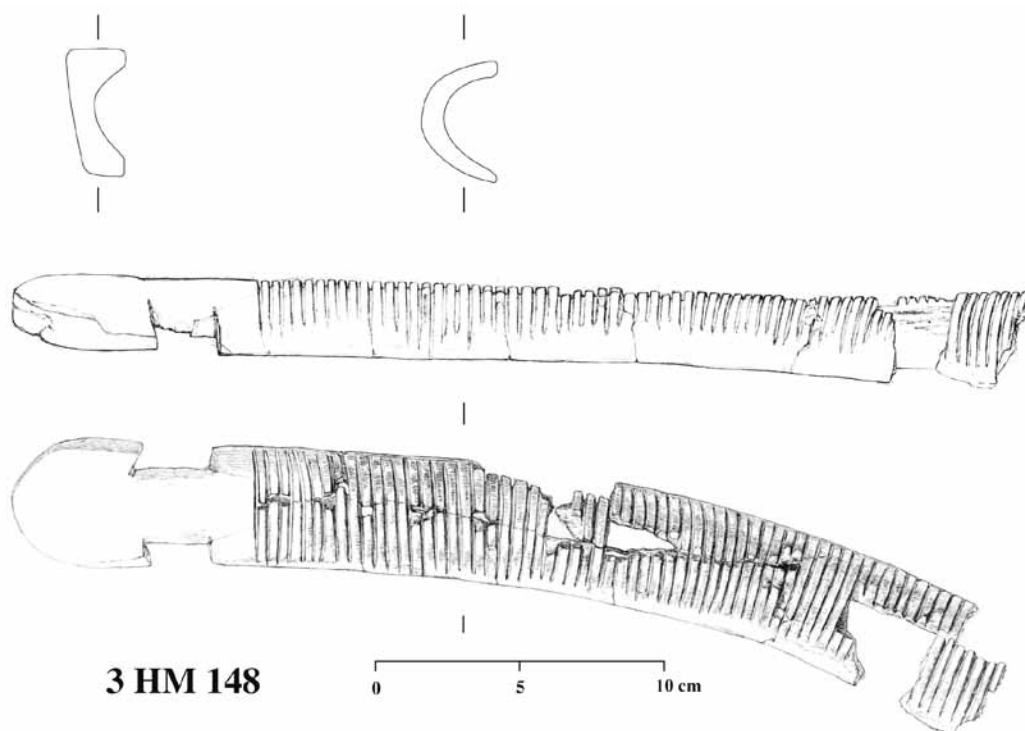
## RESEARCH

*Area B, Square Y, Hamoukar, Syria*

until Jason noticed something that was the key to the digging. In places where he had directed the workmen to clear away only the top few centimeters of loose debris, he could see lines of potsherds. Using a trowel and a lot of brushing, he determined that these sherds were lying alongside the walls of rooms or courtyards. Sometimes, whole pots would be in the same position. Having found a line of sherds, they would set the workmen to brushing diligently on the tops of the wall stubs, thus revealing what was mudbrick and what was not. They then cleared down to the floors out away from the sherds, working back toward them and the wall faces. Thus, the plans of several houses were made apparent, and the dozens of pots and other objects found in them could be pinpointed exactly. Using a combination of exact points mapped in with a theodolite by Clemens Reichel and careful taped measurements, they were able to create drawings on a computer, sometimes using digital photographs taken as an additional aid. At the end of the season we were sent a “cherry picker” crane by the local office of the

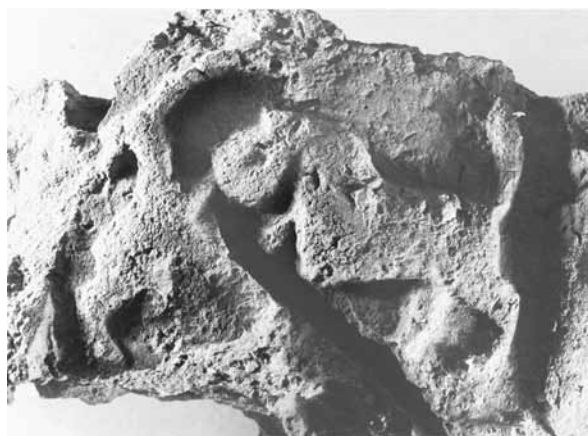
Syrian Oil Company, from which overhead photographs and digital images were taken. These vertical shots proved to be invaluable in assembling a very detailed overall plan of Area H.

It is important to note that not only were many artifacts left in the houses of Area H, but that there were also two human skeletons. Both of these skeletons had not been buried but only lay in the houses. The fact that the bones were scattered somewhat probably means that animals disturbed them. The general impression one has of the houses is that they were abandoned quickly, and that normal procedures for dealing with the dead were not carried out. Lacking, thus far, seals and/or cuneiform tablets in Area H, we must rely on the pottery for a dating of the abandonment of the houses here and in Area E. We must also relate these houses to the buildings in Area C, which share the same pottery. The latest pottery in all these areas includes a type of tall jar with a flaring rim and an incised decoration, either wavy or straight, made by a comb. At Hamoukar, this type of pottery has three knobby feet, which seem not to be a feature of similarly decorated jars at other sites in eastern Syria and western Iraq. But the general shape and the decoration must be tied to pottery that Joan Oates at Tell Brak, an important site fifty kilometers south of Hamoukar, dates to the period after the Akkadian period, that is sometime after 2000 BC by the currently accepted chronology. There is a debate in Syrian archaeology about the end of the Akkadian period. Harvey Weiss of Yale University and his colleagues at nearby Tell Leilan, using information from glacial coring in Greenland that implies drastic climatic shift at 2200 BC, originally proposed that a volcanic eruption caused such environmental changes that the entire northern part of Syria was abandoned at that date. Well, what happened to the folks? He thinks that they, who would have been Amorites, went down to Iraq to live. It is true that Amorites showed up in southern Iraq some time at the end of the Akkadian period, and within a couple of hundred years were rulers of kingdoms in Sumer and Akkad. Weiss and his colleagues later proposed that it wasn't a



*Bone dagger. Hamoukar, Syria*

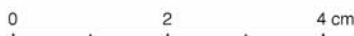
## RESEARCH



3 HM 109a



Drawing based on 3 HM 96a-c, 109a-g, 115a

*Sealing. Hamoukar, Syria*

volcano but a meteorite that caused the problem, with the same result. Lately, he has proposed that it was major changes in global weather patterns that led to the abandonment. Given the evidence of the glacial cores, we have to admit that something happened about 2200 BC. But some scholars, digging in northern Syria, have evidence that not all sites were abandoned at that time, and our Hamoukar data may give another case for continuity. There is, however, another problem in assuming that this date and the end of the Akkadian period coincide. Within the past few years, there has been a new chronological scheme proposed, based in part on our work at Nippur and co-authored by members of the Nippur expedition. In this chronology, we have to cut out about a hundred years from our chronologies in the second millennium, and this would mean that all earlier periods would have to be cut accordingly. So instead of the year 2200 BC marking the end of the Akkadian period, as it does in the old chronology, it would really be marking some time at the beginning of that period. This means that the dramatic climate shift, implied in the Greenland ice, would be happening in one of the most important expansions of power in ancient Mesopotamia, when the Akkadians spread their rule from the Gulf to Northern Syria, and claimed territory all the way to the Mediterranean.

Getting a tighter control of our pottery sequence, by finding in place some inscriptions and seals, is obviously important in this ongoing discussion. We have submitted a group of carbon samples to a C-14 lab and hope that those determinations will aid in our research on the question.

Turning now to the fourth millennium, I want to make special mention of the great work of Salam Quntar in “chasing” the city wall. In all other operations, artifacts were being found every day. Here, masses of dirt were being moved to expose the outer and inner faces of the massive wall, but few artifacts were being found. Work like that can be pretty depressing, but she kept to the job and followed the wall for twenty meters. As a result, we have determined that it is, in fact, a defensive wall, not just a revetment or platform, and that it was constructed over earlier buildings. Pottery at the base of the wall was consistent with what we had found in the first season, being of local manufacture and datable to the Middle Northern Uruk (ca. 3700–3500 BC), the same time as the houses with ovens found in Area B.

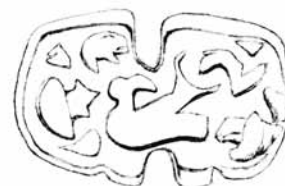
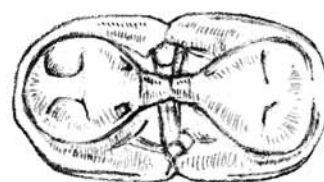
Arguably the most important finds of the season were in Area B, where Lamyia Khalidi, Jonathan Tenney, Toby Hartnell, and Bassim Muhammad expanded the fourth-millennium exposure by more than double the size. Down the slope, to the east, Judith Franke had found



the ovens and seals in the first season, as mentioned above. She had the idea that if we went up the hill to the west, and especially to the southwest, we might discover a more formal, well-constructed building that would have been the administrative unit for the food production implied in the ovens. She had gotten that notion because, at the end of her work, she could see just the corner of a substantial building in the southwestern corner of her excavation. She knew that to expose the building, we would have to dig to the southwest.

Within days of expanding in those directions, Lamya began to see evidence of a better-built structure, but it was at a higher and later level than the corner that Judi had seen. Lamya's building had been burned in antiquity. Digging in the ashy debris of the building was unpleasant, and Lamya always looked as if she had just climbed out of a chimney. Inside the rooms, high up in the debris, she found collapsed clumps of clay, about five centimeters thick, marked on the underside with impressions of roof beams and twigs or reeds. Here we had evidence of the clay roof of the building. She began to sieve every basket of dirt since burned buildings often have all their contents left in place. Under the roof debris, she and her workmen began to find whole and broken pots as well as numerous lumps of clay that had been sealed with stamp seals. If you turn such sealed lumps over and look at the back sides, you can often see impressions of what the clay had been sealing — baskets, bags of cloth or leather, boxes, jars, and even doors. Whenever a sealing was noticed in the dirt, it would be kept in place until Clemens Reichel could locate it precisely with the theodolite. Then it would be removed carefully and taken to the house for conservation work, study, drawing, and photographing. Farther down in the debris of the rooms, Lamya came upon another layer of clay and roof beams, burned to charcoal. And under that layer were hundreds of objects, especially clay sealings, still in place on the original floor. We have here, then, evidence of a second story on at least part of the building. Archaeologists often reconstruct second stories, but there is usually little evidence for them. Here we have the ground floor with lots of objects on it, and above them the collapsed clay ceiling and its beams, then more pots and sealings, and above them, the roof. Clemens, in working through his notes on locations of sealings, has been able to show that on the second floor the sealings had come mainly from baskets, while on the ground floor there was a greater mixture of sealings, including those that secured doors.

The artifacts on the ground floor of the building are in very good condition, but some are so unusual that we cannot explain their functions. For instance, there are four big clay hemispheres, in increasingly smaller sizes, with holes punched into them. Two of them seem to be made to hold upright something like a standard. But the other two have holes punched into their sides, so they couldn't have held anything upright. The hemispheres may have had a completely utilitarian use, but they may also have had a function in ceremony or ritual. There was found in the same room a remarkable bone artifact shaped like a dagger in a scabbard which,

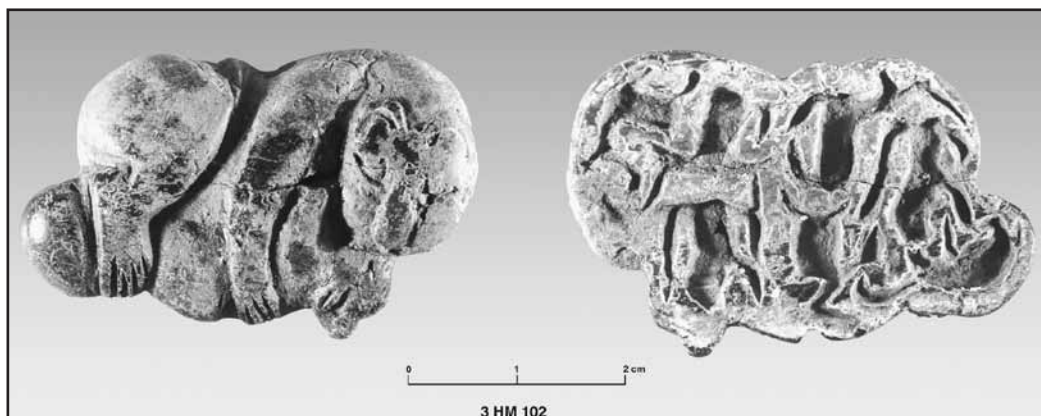


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3HM101

*Kissing bear seal. Hamoukar, Syria*

## RESEARCH

*Lion seal. Hamoukar, Syria*

although broken, could be restored to almost its entire length. A remarkable stamp seal of black stone in the form of two bears, seated and kissing, was found in one of the rooms. On the bottom stamping surface is a scene showing a vulture surrounded by body parts.

We took many bags of dirt from the Burned Building and turned them over to Thaer Fayad, who put them through a flotation process. He recovered several liters of seeds, which are now in Damascus being identified by Dr. al-Azm.

To the north of the Burned Building, Jonathan Tenney excavated a set of rooms around a courtyard. The buildings here are not as well planned or constructed as the Burned Building, and are in fact much more like the buildings that Judith Franke found downslope. Although later than Judi's buildings, Jonathan's played the same role because he also discovered large oval ovens and much evidence of food preparation. We are assuming that this food preparation area was related to and administered by the Burned Building, just as Judi's houses and ovens were presumably related to a more formal building that probably lies under the Burned Building. In a pit in Jonathan's area, he found another remarkable stamp seal. This one, in bone, is about the largest we have found, although even larger ones are indicated by impressions on clay. The seal is in the form of a lion grasping a horned animal, which is upside down. The turning of the lion's head gives a vitality and action to the piece that makes this a superb example of the seal-cutter's art. On the reverse, the stamp surface shows lions stalking a horned animal.

On the hundreds of clay impressions that we have recovered from the Burned Building, thus far, the scene of lions stalking or attacking horned animals is the most common motif. There are also files of animals and animals standing under trees. There are a few impressions showing a man with his arms lifted. We can find very similar seal impressions at other fourth-millennium sites in Syria, Turkey, and northern Iraq. We also, however, have evidence of cylinder seals, which are in a southern Mesopotamian style, including motifs of files of lions and "the pigtailed lady," one alongside a harp. The lady and harp seal is best known from southwestern Iran.

The Burned Building is not quite finished. We have to excavate the southern end in a later season. But there is enough of the building to identify it as a "middle room house." This is a type of construction that is common in the Uruk period of Iraq and is well known at sites in eastern Syria that some scholars have thought were trading colonies. The hundreds of pots found in the building, so far, are all of local Syrian types, not the kinds of southern pottery that we have encountered above the level of the Burned Building in big pits. The few impres-

sions of southern style cylinder seals usually occur on clay sealings that also have one or more impressions of local stamp seals. It is important to note that at least one of the cylinder seal impressions is on a lump of clay that sealed a door. Some might see this fact as an indication that a southerner was already here, building his type of house, and sealing with a southern kind of seal. But the lack of any southern pottery in the building thus far makes us wonder if we do not have a case in which a local ruler or important person has taken on southern artifacts and a building style to express his importance. I am convinced that there were local rulers at Hamoukar well before the construction of the Burned Building. The ovens, local-style stamp seals, clay impressions implying different degrees of authority, and the presence of a city wall all datable from the time before the Burned Building and the appearance at the site of southern style artifacts have led us to conclude that there was a kingdom centered at Hamoukar, as there were in other parts of Syria, southern Anatolia, and northern Iraq. I assume that these locally-based kingdoms were contemporary with kingdoms developing in parallel fashion in southern Iraq and southwestern Iran, before the Late Uruk period (3500–3200 BC). The fact that above the local material there are strata filled with southern artifacts, especially pottery, says to me that there was a southern conquest of this area, not just trade and trading colonies. The early development of civilization in Mesopotamia and neighboring areas is clearly more multi-faceted and multi-centered and earlier than we had thought. And some of the criteria by which we have judged the onset of civilization (such as writing) are clearly hallmarks of a secondary stage of development rather than primary.

Searching for origins is a slippery pursuit. In the case of the earliest civilization, or complex society, or the earliest state, we face the same kind of difficulty that we do in the pursuit of the earliest domesticated plants or animals. By the time that the seeds or horn cores show physical changes that you recognize as domesticated, you are several generations beyond the earliest domesticates. Similarly, societal change can occur much earlier than the archaeological record will reflect, and an earlier generation of archaeologists probably already dug up remains of much earlier kingdoms than we are dealing with. I suspect that the world's first civilization did in fact start in southern Mesopotamia, but earlier than the Uruk period. I see evidence of complexity reflected not just in buildings but in their contents at Ubaid sites (5000–4000 BC) that have already been excavated at Tell Abada, Tell Uqair, and Tell el-Oueili in Iraq. I predict that some of the most intriguing excavations that will be done in the next twenty years will be on Ubaid sites, mainly in Iraq, but also in Syria.

Aspects of the Hamoukar findings are making their way to publication soon. A long article on the first season will appear this year in the journal *Iraq* with a companion article on the areal survey by Jason Ur. At about the same time, or even earlier, an issue of the journal *Akkadica* will feature Hamoukar. In this issue will be a general overview of the first three seasons, along with an article by Clemens Reichel on the seals from Area B, another article by Tony J. Wilkinson on the wider regional setting, and a final one by Jason Ur on the settlement pattern around the site.

I close by thanking the Friends of Hamoukar for their financial support during the past season. I want to mention, especially, Betty Baum, Carlotta and David Maher, and Howard Hallengren. And this year I can acknowledge the long-term, continuous support of Betty Tieken, who always preferred to be Anonymous.

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## RESEARCH

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

Here at the Oriental Institute progress is being made on the new Mesopotamian Gallery where the work of the Prehistoric Project will be featured in the Prehistory section as one enters the Gallery.

Work on the publication of the Çayönü chipped stone also continues, with one of the two Turkish graduate students, Çiler Altınbilek, still working on the material in the museum. She is making steady progress, supervised by Isabella Caneva and her Italian colleagues in their short working sessions in Istanbul each year. Much to our surprise and delight, the other student, Güner Coşkun, has finished her first year of graduate study in the Anthropology Department at Harvard. It seems that Mehmet Özdoğan — now head of the Prehistory Department at Istanbul University — was able to persuade Harvard's Anthropology Chairman, Ofer Bar Josef, to accept her.

The Çayönü animal bones are being studied by Gülçin İlgezdi and Banu Öksüz. Hitomi Hongo comes to Istanbul three or four times a year to work on the material and to check on their progress. Richard Meadow monitors the study on his yearly trip to Asia.

We want to report to those who met Ayşe Taşkıran while she was working at Çayönü, that she finished her doctorate this year at the University of California Riverside. She did a lot of salvage archeology for one firm and was able to use some of this material for her dissertation.

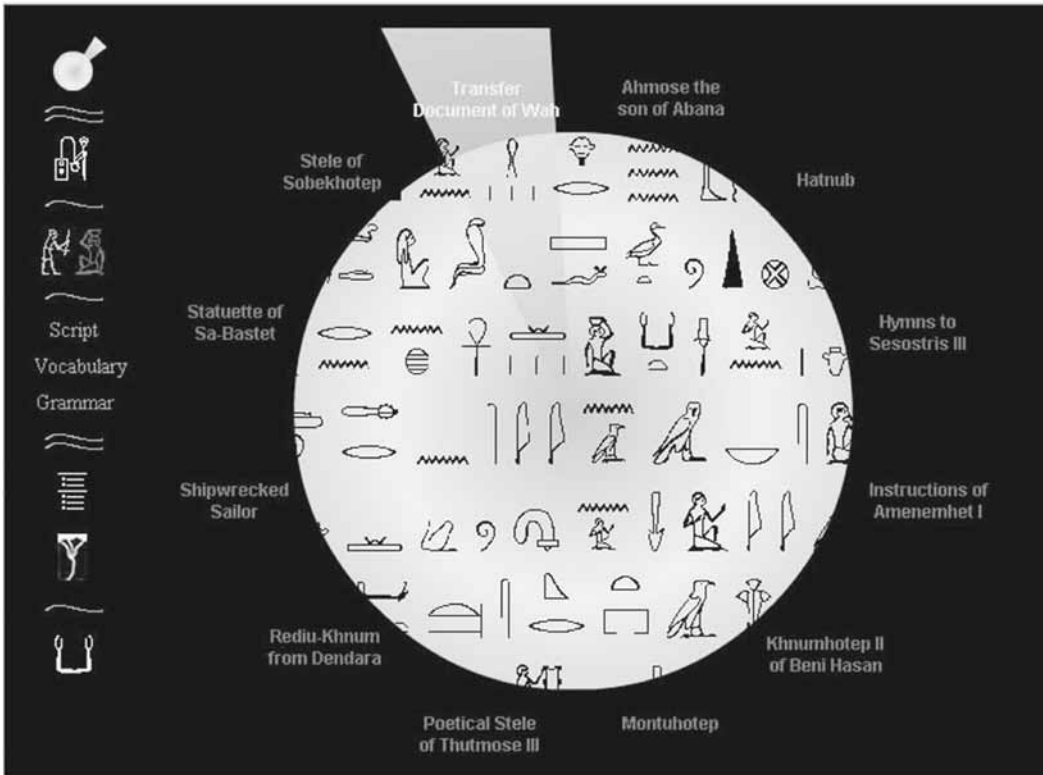
In closing, we send our thanks as always to the friends of the Prehistoric Project for their continued interest and support.

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**MIDDLE EGYPTIAN TEXT EDITIONS FOR ON-LINE RESEARCH****Janet H. Johnson**

METEOR (Middle Egyptian Text Editions for On-line Research) is the acronym given to the annotated Middle Egyptian Readingbook project that is part of Casting a Wider Net: Multimedia Coursework for Teaching and Learning, a Consortium for Institutional Cooperation project funded by the Mellon Foundation. As noted last year, the Readingbook project aims to produce an annotated, interactive Readingbook for students of classical Middle Egyptian. A selection of texts representing many of the genres of preserved Middle Egyptian materials has been entered into the computer together with grammatical and lexical analyses. Students are 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 brings help with reading signs, understanding grammar, or finding vocabulary. Extensive graphics 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

## MIDDLE EGYPTIAN TEXT EDITIONS FOR ON-LINE RESEARCH



Entry screen for Middle Egyptian Text Editions for On-line Research

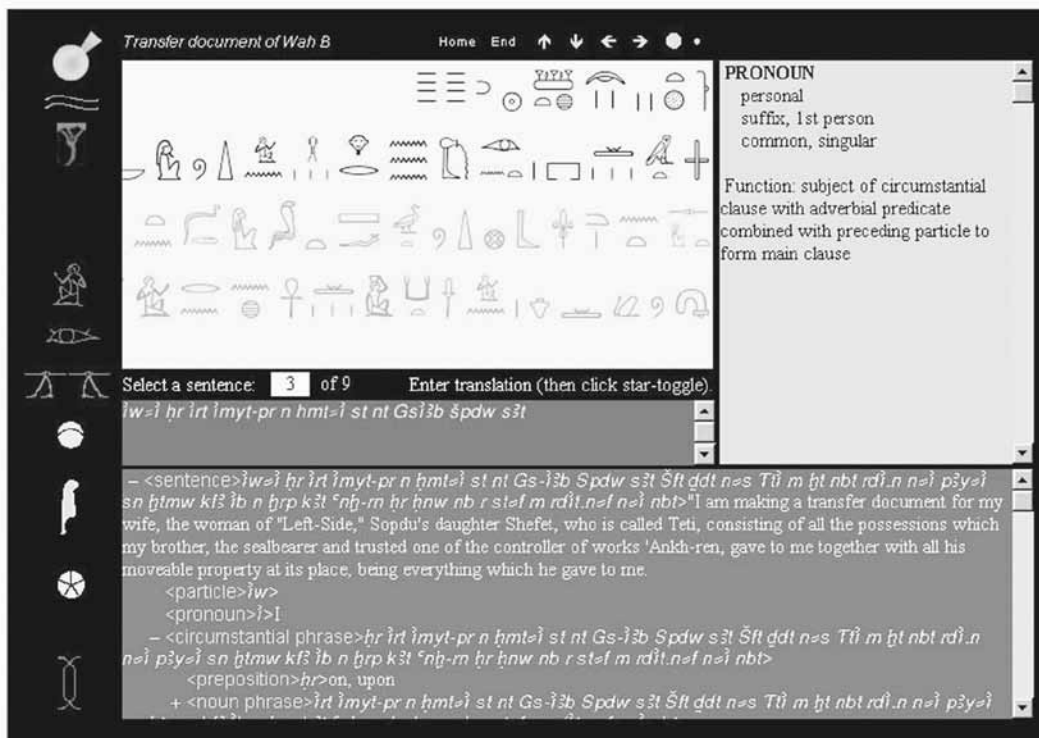
published as a CD-ROM or DVD, but it is currently being delivered over the Internet using the World Wide Web.

Several graduate students worked intensively during the summer of 2001 entering transliteration, translation, and hieroglyphs for a range of Middle Egyptian texts, including the narrative story of the “Shipwrecked Sailor,” the wisdom text known as the “Instructions of Amenemhet,” the royal victory hymn known as the “Poetical Stele of Thutmose III,” several hymns written in honor of Sesostris III, a set of legal texts known as the “transfer document of Wah,” a couple of graffiti inscribed in the alabaster quarries at Hatnub, in Middle Egypt, and a number of private monumental inscriptions, including inscriptions on private statues, stele, and in private tombs. Our University of Michigan collaborators, Janet Richards and Terry Wilfong (Ph.D., University of Chicago), began data entry on a set of private stele from the Upper Egyptian site of Abydos, where Richards has been excavating for several years. Nghiem Thai remained the main liaison between students doing data entry (Greg Davidson, Harold Hays, Jonathan Tenney, Josh Trampier, Jennifer Westerfeld, Malayna Williams) and Sandy Schloen, our computer programmer who has designed both the elegant



Screen showing hieroglyphs, transliteration, and translation

RESEARCH

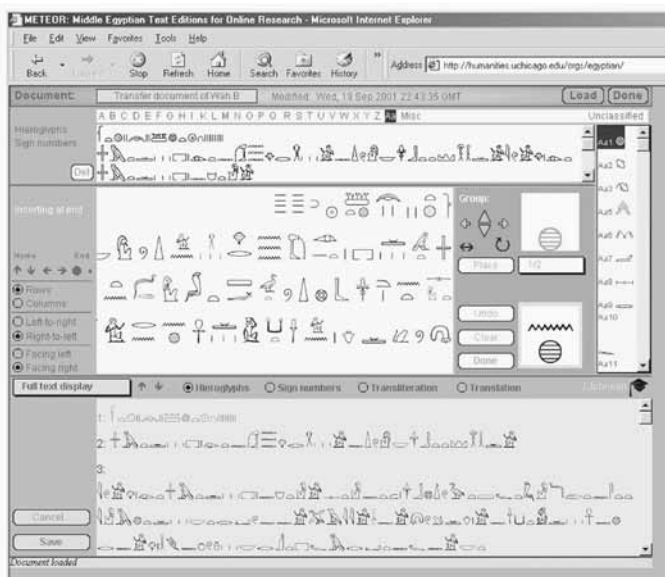


Screen showing grammatical analysis

“back end” for inputting data, including hieroglyphs properly oriented and spaced, and the user interface, the screens which the students will actually see and work from. Michael Berger, assisted by Hratch Papazian, began identifying and preparing the “cultural links” providing background and supplemental information for the users. These include illustrations of people, places, and things; brief explanations or descriptions of topics mentioned in the texts; and supplementary chronological, geographical, historical, and cultural information. One

very useful set of graphics that has emerged from this work is a set of maps, one overall map locating the place of origin for each of the texts and a series of individualized maps showing places mentioned in individual texts. This work was done by graduate student Katherine Strange Burke under the guidance of John Sanders.

An outside review committee consisting of three highly regarded scholars of Middle Egyptian (James P. Allen from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, James Hoch from the University of Toronto, and Richard Parkinson from the British Museum in London) met at



Peek at the “back end” screen where hieroglyphs are entered

## MIDDLE EGYPTIAN TEXT EDITIONS FOR ON-LINE RESEARCH

the Oriental Institute in October, were given an introduction to the project, left to try it “hands-on” for a couple of days, and then asked for their comments and suggestions. They were enthusiastic and provided extensive, very useful input on issues ranging from the explanation of icons to addition or reorganization of links; many of their suggestions have already been incorporated. Especially valuable was their participation in discussions of thorny questions of ways to provide sufficient identification of the provenience and current location of each document and image being cited.

Jan Johnson gave a demonstration of the project, as a work in progress, at the Open House sponsored by the Division of the Humanities at the end of October. Classroom testing of the Readingbook began in spring 2002, with students in the first year Middle Egyptian class reading through the beginning section of the “Shipwrecked Sailor” and accessing and evaluating the various kinds of support available. Their comments will be reviewed as work continues this summer.

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## NIPPUR

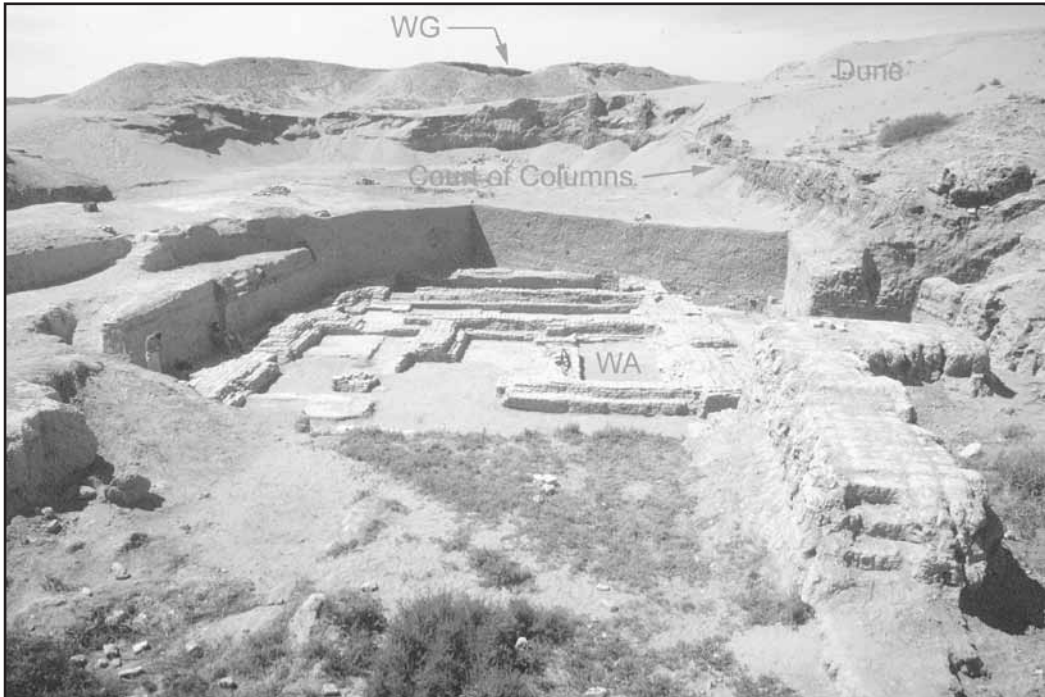
### McGuire Gibson

Finally, after a long time, I have real, substantial progress to report on the publications of Nippur. I have been working, between classes, committee meetings, and Hamoukar, on one of the reports of our seasons at Nippur. There are several manuscripts at different stages of preparation on several aspects of the digging, but one of them is closer to completion than the others.

Back in 1989, after more than a decade working on other areas of the mound, and even on other sites like Umm al-Hafriyat and Uch Tepe, the expedition returned to Area WA, the place where we had begun to work when I was first the director at Nippur in the early 1970s. Although we had found what was clearly a very large and important temple there, we had to give up work in WA by 1975. The reason for quitting was that the area was being overrun by a huge set of dunes, and with rising labor costs we were unable to move enough of the sand, even using dozens of men and our railroad, to expose more than a room or two each year. Every time we returned to the site, we found that the dunes had covered over our work.

The sand was on the site because Nippur was at the western edge of a huge dune belt that ran midway between the Tigris and Euphrates. When I first worked in Iraq, in 1964, the dune belt stretched from about twenty kilometers south of Baghdad down to the area of the great marshes near Basra, with Nippur about halfway down. With the creation of new irrigation projects at its northern, eastern, and southwestern edges, however, the dune belt began to diminish. During the late 1970s and 1980s, we could see dramatic changes in the dunes. One of the enjoyable things to do on a Friday, when we took our day off, was to get in the Land Rover and head out into the dunes to visit ancient sites. There were areas of open desert within the dune belt and beyond it, and once we wound our way through the first few kilometers of dunes, we could drive for miles toward the Tigris past hundreds of sites. We had a route through the dunes, but we often found that where there had been an easy passage a week earlier, now we were blocked and had to backtrack and find another way through. We were often stuck when

## RESEARCH



*Areas WA, WG, and Court of Columns. Nippur, Iraq*

we misjudged the ability of the car to ride over a low dune, but the key to getting out was to have a shovel to remove the sand from around the wheels and enough passengers to give a good push. By 1980, our drive through the dunes was much easier because the entire belt was moving progressively north and east, and the western fringe that had overlain all of Nippur was now more than a kilometer north and east of the site. A few remnant dunes still remained in low spots on the site, but we were virtually free of sand.

We might have gone back to work on the temple in WA earlier in the 1980s, but the Iran-Iraq War was going on and the situation was a little chancy to plan anything long-term or grand. Adding to the difficulty was the fact that many of our workmen had been called into the army. There were also sporadic shortages of basic supplies, as the war effort distorted the normal economy. We decided to continue with small-scale, tightly focused excavations near the house, which involved much easier logistics. Because the digging was done so near the house and was relatively small-scale, we could also close down easier and faster, if the need arose. Luckily, although sometimes we could hear the big guns at the front and once had a nervous day when the Iranians crossed the Tigris, we never had to leave, and our excavations furnished us with important new information on the history of the city wall and on the city in the Kassite period (thirteenth century BC) and in the time of Assyrian domination (seventh century BC). In 1988 the war ended and we could foresee a long period of productive work at the site. Thus, in the following year, we returned to the WA area with the idea of forming a large-scale plan.

As could be predicted, one of the few places where dunes still lay on the mound was down in Area WA. Although very large, the dune had been reduced enough to allow us to see, for the first time since 1965, the pillars of baked bricks that had been around a courtyard that had inspired the name "Court of Columns." This Parthian building (ca. AD 100) was found by the Pennsylvania expedition in 1889. I had seen the columns in 1964/65, but by 1972,



they were completely covered. When we began digging in WA seven years later, I was surprised not to see the columns, and I became convinced that someone, maybe one of the guards, had taken the bricks to use in the repair of a house. But, now, here was the Court of Columns once again. Although the dune had moved off the Court of Columns, it still lay over most of WA, deeper down. Being a deep hole, the sand tended to lodge there, and the winds that had taken the rest of the dunes from the site would only occasionally dip down into WA and remove sand. But enough of the sand had been removed from the entire area to show that Pennsylvania's previous work and a gully or two furnished us with a space of about a hundred meters by a hundred meters in which to work. If we could dig this entire area systematically, level by level, we would be able to show not only how the temple changed through time but also its relationship with its immediate surroundings. We had been able to expose a few rooms of the temple in a number of periods in previous seasons and knew already that there were remains of six re-buildings stacked on one another. These versions of the temple, from the top one down, were datable to the sixth century (Neo-Babylonian/Achaemenid), seventh century (Assyrian domination), Kassite (ca. 1250 BC), Old Babylonian (ca. 1700 BC), Isin-Larsa (ca. 1900 BC) and Ur III (ca. 2000 BC). We had every expectation that down below the Ur III level, there would be ten or more earlier versions of the building dating to as early as the Uruk Period (ca. 3500 BC). In other words, the temple in WA and its surrounding buildings should produce a sequence as long and as impressive as the one recovered in the Inanna Temple, which had been excavated in the 1960s just a hundred meters or so east, across the main canal that divides the city. We still did not know whose temple we had discovered, but we assumed that it was a major one from the size of the rooms and walls. In the nineteenth season, 1990, we were to find evidence to prove that the WA temple was dedicated to Gula, the goddess of medicine. It may be that the building was shared by her consort, the great god Ninurta, one of the chief gods of Nippur.

Within the projected hundred by hundred me-



*Islamic pitcher. Nippur, Iraq*



*Reeds in the sand. Nippur, Iraq*

## RESEARCH

*Area WG. Nippur, Iraq*

ter space were several dumps left by the Pennsylvania expedition of the 1890s, as well as some gigantic mudbrick foundations (five meters thick by five meters high by thirty-five meters long) of Parthian buildings (ca. AD 100) that the Pennsylvania team had found and left in place, although they had made huge trenches through them. To remove the dumps or any one of the foundation remnants would have taken us several years, if we had to work as we had been doing in the early 1970s. But by 1989 we no longer had to rely on just shovels and our hand-pushed railroad. There were many front-end-loaders and dump trucks available in the country, and they could be hired for a reasonable amount of money. I figured that in one month or so, with machines, I could clear the area down to about the Neo-Babylonian level (ca. 550 BC). But before doing that, I wanted to carry out one important operation by more traditional means, so we would put off the machines until the next season.

In the winter of 1989, we excavated a new area we called WG, at the western edge of WA, on the highest point of the West Mound. It was here that Pennsylvania had pitched its first camp of tents and reed houses a hundred years earlier. That expedition almost froze to death up there, whipped by the winter wind and rain. In the next season, Pennsylvania sensibly moved to the foot of the mound, where its camp would be sheltered and close to water. Our first level in WG is actually the Pennsylvania occupation, with fragments of medicine bottles, rifle shells, and the burned stumps of reeds that made up the walls of the huts. The burned reeds gave graphic evidence of the fire that consumed that first camp when the expedition got caught in the middle of a tribal feud. I have been told that the fire that burned more than a third of our own expedition house in 1995 was a maneuver in a tribal feud arising from the same old quarrel.

Our investigation at WG was designed both to determine the full stratigraphy that lay above the WA temple and to make clear the transition from the pre-Islamic to the Islamic period. The shift to Islamic control was one of the most important cultural transitions in the history of

the world. But, in terms of material culture, we know very little about the change. At Nippur, for years, we have been making an effort to show that, between any two historical periods, there was always a cultural lag, with objects of the earlier period lasting for some time into the later one. Just because you had a new king, or a new dynasty, you didn't change the shape or design of pots or metalwork. We can show that even with objects that are intimately connected with administration, such as seals or coins, it took some years to shift completely to a new style. When Islam conquered Iraq, the new rulers did not change the denominations or general design of the coins, although they did start to replace the Pahlavi inscriptions of the Sasanian (Persian) rulers with Arabic ones. It took about seventy-five years before completely new coin designs were introduced. Of course, new rulers would want to keep the economy ticking over, and would be very careful to make the transition to new money only with a lot of care. They would not have cared as much about everyday objects, so pottery, our main kind of artifact, would have changed at its own pace, not as a result of any centralized decision. Our work in Area WG was designed to find enough artifacts in good architectural context along with dated coins to allow us to say when we had crossed the historical line from Sasanian to Islamic, and we expected to be able to show that material culture was essentially the same on either side of it.

Our results in 1989 were very gratifying. We did, in fact, find Early Islamic buildings lying directly on Sasanian houses (AD 226–637), and under those we exposed houses of late Parthian times (ca. AD 100–226). In several of the levels, we found coins that could be dated, and thus we have a firm basis for dating the sequence of pottery and other artifacts. We had the cooperation that season of Ed Keall of the Royal Ontario Museum and his associate Krzystov Ciuk, who were to study the pottery. We also had the participation of Erica Hunter, an Australian living in England, who is totally devoted to Aramaic bowls. Nippur is espe-



*Parthian "slipper" coffin. Nippur, Iraq*

## RESEARCH



*Aramaic incantation bowl. Nippur, Iraq*

cially noted for having produced dozens of these bowls, which have in their interiors writing, and sometimes drawings, that are meant to protect a household from evil spirits. Chief among the demons was Lilith, who snatched away children. The drawing, usually in the center of the bowl and often ludicrous, shows a creature in chains. The words are normally written in a spiral, from the outer edge down toward the center, so that it is the prayer, naming the members of the household and even the animals and possessions of the family, that keeps the demon in check. Some of our bowls have a “writing” that is merely scratches with a pen. In these cases, the priest who “wrote”

the spell for the family was illiterate, but then so were the family members.

Through the years, we have found numerous Aramaic bowls of this kind on the slopes of Nippur, usually in gullies where recent rains have washed away the ancient debris from around the bowls, leaving them partially or completely exposed. The bowls are always found upside down, as if they could prevent the demons from coming up.

In our excavation at Area WG, we found several Aramaic bowls in place, upside down, buried under the floors of houses. We have them both in rooms and in the courtyards. And although such bowls are routinely referred to as Sasanian bowls, we found more of them in early Islamic context than in Sasanian — again, an example of cultural lag.

This operation in WG is the publication I am working on. It isn’t the one that many scholars in the field would like to see, since they want to know about our work in earlier historical periods, but it is the report that is closest to being finished. For some years, I have had a manuscript and illustrations on the pottery from Keall and Ciuk, and a finished chapter on the Aramaic bowls by Erica Hunter. Carol Meyer finished her piece on the ancient glass some time ago. David Reese is finishing his report on the animal bones — and you can see how the evidence of the bones would be important in the Sasanian-Islamic transition. Did pigs disappear from the diet with the coming of Islam? If they didn’t, does this mean that in the WG area we are dealing with Christians? There were enough Christians at Nippur that it was

the seat of a bishop. Surely, the city’s ancient role as the primary center of Mesopotamian religion must have influenced the placement of a major bishopric here.

To finish the monograph, all that needs to be done is my own report on the digging itself, with the architecture and stratigraphy. I was happy to discover that I have already written a substantial introduction and part of the first chapter, and that the object catalog is done. Now, with the help of



*Islamic coin (left) and Sasanian coin (right). Nippur, Iraq. Scale ca. 2:1*

Alexandra Witsell, a graduate student, and Jim Armstrong, who dug WG and is a co-author, we will get those parts finished by the end of summer 2002.

Nippur itself, as far as I know, stands neglected but not damaged. We have a guard on the site, and he and the local sheikh guarantee that the mound is not being dug illicitly, as are so many other sites in Iraq. But there is a potential problem. I hear from an Iraqi friend, who checks on the situation, that there is no water in the canal at Nippur, and that the farmers cannot continue to live there much longer. The guard is drilling an artesian well and hoping to get enough water to stay in place, but if all his neighbors leave, he will find it extremely difficult to remain. The problem with the flow is that the Turks are taking so much water for new dams on both the Tigris and Euphrates that little water reaches southern Iraq. A similar situation existed in the mid-1970s, when the Syrians were filling their new dam at Tabqa. At that time, the Nippur area received water about two days a week, just enough to water some vegetables and animals and people, but not enough to sustain major crops. While the Nippur area itself was able to survive the year or two of water shortage, about 20,000 people along the canal just south of Nippur had to be relocated to the rainfall zone north of Baghdad. They did not return to restore their farms for more than five years. Being an irrigation zone, southern Iraq cannot continue as an agricultural area or even support towns and villages if the water supply continues at this level. Already, the great marshes that have been a feature of southern Iraq for millennia have disappeared. This loss of a great ecosystem happened mainly because of the development of new dams and increased irrigation in all three countries, Turkey, Syria, and Iraq, over the past thirty years. The rate of drying was greatly accelerated in the past ten years due mainly to Turkey's vigorous dam-building activity. Unless the three countries that share the rivers are willing to return to international agreements on water-sharing, southern Iraq will revert to desert once more. Such region-wide abandonment has happened several times in the past five thousand years, as we have demonstrated in part through excavation at Nippur, but it should not be repeated.

Despite the gloomy outlook, we do continue to hope that reason will eventually prevail in the matter of water, and that the embargo on Iraq will be lifted so that scholarly work can become possible once more. Until then ...well, there are the publications to do.

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## TELL ES-SWEYHAT

Thomas A. Holland

### **An Early Bronze Age Caravansary and Trading Post?**

The recent publication of the final excavation report on Selenkahiye (M. N. van Loon, ed., *Selenkahiye: Final Report on the University of Chicago and University of Amsterdam Excavations in the Tabqa Reservoir, Northern Syria 1967–1975* [Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 2001]), a Bronze Age site on the upper Euphrates River in Syria that was initially sponsored by the Oriental Institute in 1967, includes in the study of the pottery a very good example of the one-handled, flat-based jar now described in archaeologi-

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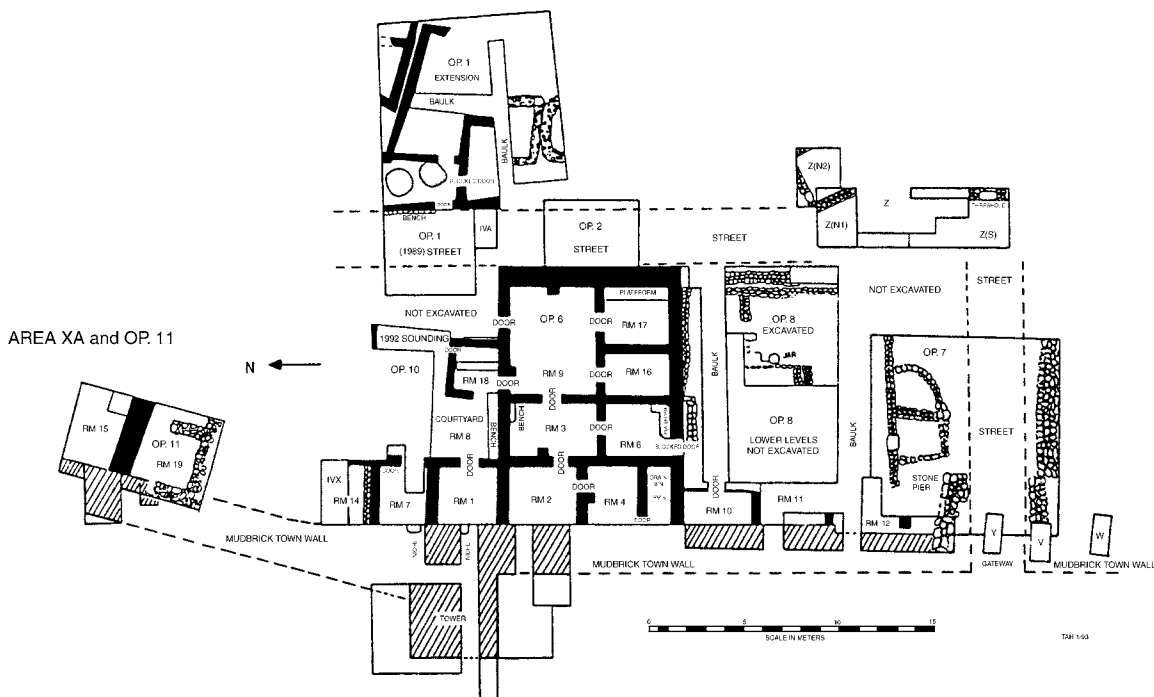


Figure 1. Plan of Areas IV and XA and 1990s Operations 1–2, 6–8, 10–11. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

cal discussions as the “Vounous”-type jar (fig. 8:2 herein). The one-handed, flat-based, jar first appeared in Tomb 164B, No. 9 at Vounous, Cyprus (J. R. Stewart, “An Imported Pot from Cyprus,” *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* [1939]: 162–65, pl. 27) and was immediately identified as a foreign manufactured vessel (fig. 8:3 herein). Five of these “Vounous”-type jars were excavated at Sweyhat (fig. 7:1–5), one example was published from Tell Hadidi (R. H. Dornemann, “Tell Hadidi: A Millennium of Bronze Age City Occupation,” in *Archaeological Reports from the Tabqa Dam Project, Euphrates Valley, Syria*, edited by D. N. Freedman, fig. 16:18 [Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 44; Cambridge: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1979; fig. 8:1 herein]), and another example was found in a mastaba-type tomb at Giza (S. Hassan, *Excavations at Giza 1930–1931* [Cairo: Government Press, Bulaq, 1936], pp. 139–50, pl. 47; fig. 8:4 herein). The publication of the newest example from Selenkahiye (van Loon *Selenkahiye*, pl. 5A.22:a; fig. 8:2 herein) and a recent request for information on the Sweyhat arch from a graduate student, Chiara Dezzi Bardeschi, who is preparing a Ph.D. thesis on roofing systems in Mesopotamia under the direction of Prof. J.-Cl. Margueron in Paris, has led the author to re-examine the large, partially excavated Trench IVN (Rooms 8 and 18) at Sweyhat (figs. 1–2), in which the fifth example of the Sweyhat “Vounous”-type jar was found, along with a substantial three-course wide mudbrick arch, as well as a number of other unusual finds that included metal hasps (fig. 10:4–5), a figurine of a horse that was modeled to represent a domesticated breed (fig. 10:1), model clay wagon wheels (fig. 10:2–3), alabaster objects (fig. 10:6–7), and a diverse pottery assemblage (cf. fig. 9) that may explain the purpose of Trench IVN, which was connected with the large rectangular-shaped building to its south by a doorway giving access from Room 18 to Room 9 in Operation 6 during the original Phase 2A occupation (ca. 2350–2250 BC) of the whole building complex that abutted the inner town wall on the western side of the upper town at Sweyhat; the large rectangular-shaped building with seven rooms (numbered 2–6,

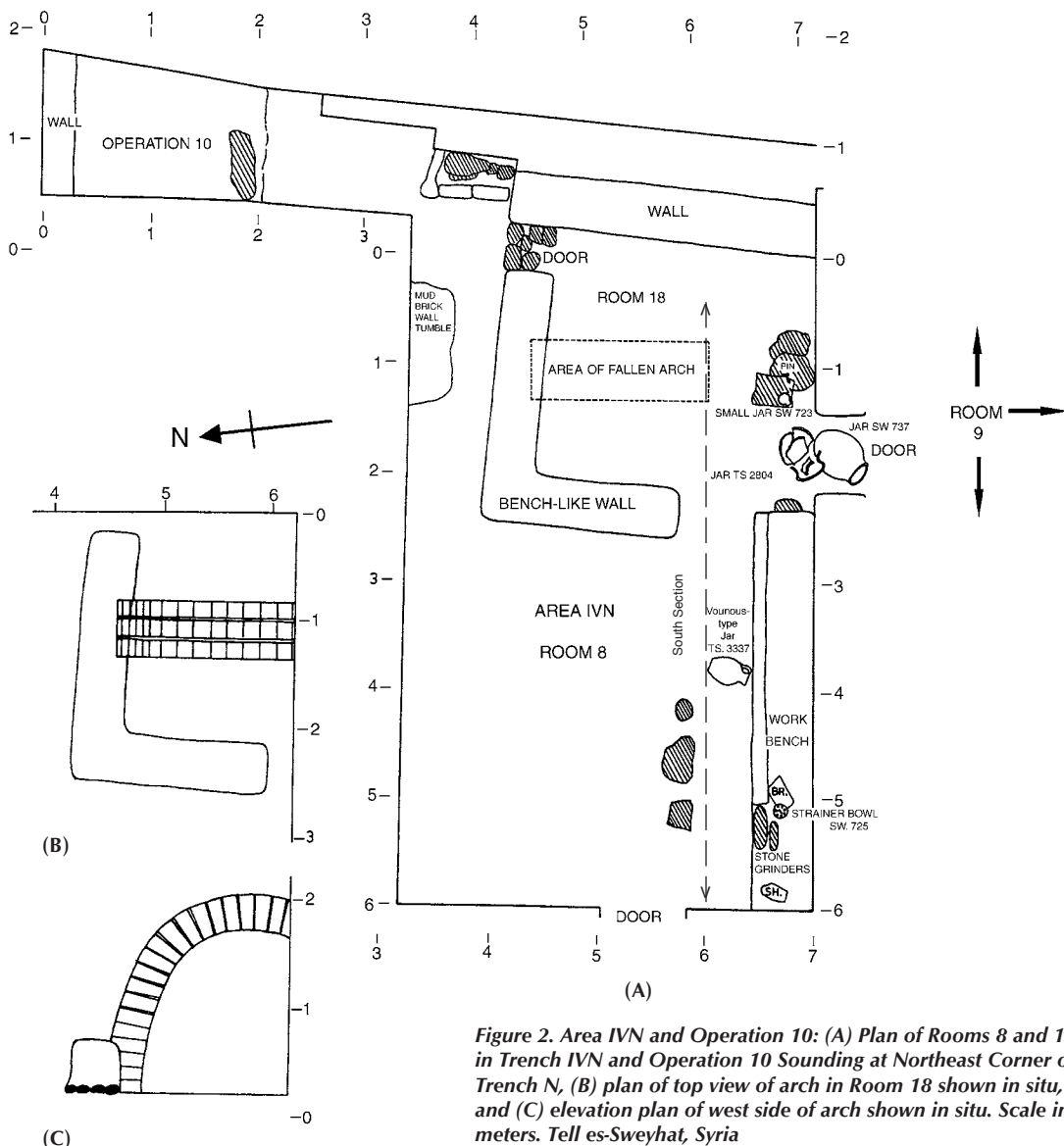


Figure 2. Area IVN and Operation 10: (A) Plan of Rooms 8 and 18 in Trench N, (B) plan of top view of arch in Room 18 shown in situ, and (C) elevation plan of west side of arch shown in situ. Scale in meters. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

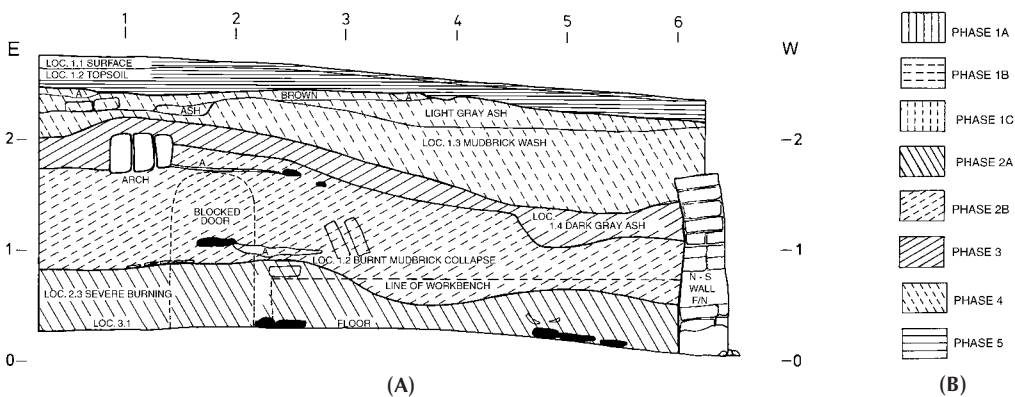


Figure 3. (A) Drawing of Trench IVN South Section and (B) key to hatching of archaeological Phases 1A-5 in Area IV. Scale in meters. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

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**Figure 4.** Trench IVN, Room 18: South side of arch and doorway into Area IVP, Room 9. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

largest three excavated Sweyhat “Vounous”-type jars (fig. 7:3–5) were found in Trench IVJ, Room 4, two examples of which (fig. 7:4–5) are assigned to Phase 2B as they were originally stored either on the roof of Room 4 or in a second story room that is now denuded. Room 4 served as a large repository of storage jars and other vessels similar to Room 18 in Trench IVN. The largest known example of the “Vounous”-type jar comes from Room 4 (fig. 7:5) and it is the only example of this vessel type that has vertically painted pinkish-colored bands, from its shoulder to the base of the vessel, on top of a light cream slip. Also, only three of the known “Vounous”-type jars have potter’s marks on their shoulders — the first example from Sweyhat (fig. 7:3) has two vertically positioned incisions on the shoulder of the jar, which is opposite the handle and the second Sweyhat jar (fig. 7:4) has two parallel incisions on the left side of the base of the handle; the Selenkahiye example (fig. 8:2) has three parallel incisions on its upper shoulder; the position in relationship to the handle is not noted in the report.

There is a remarkable resemblance in shape and size between the Sweyhat “Vounous”-type jar from Trench IVJ, Room 4 (SW. 651; fig. 7:3), and the one example from Selenkahiye (fig. 8:2); both vessels have loop handles that are raised above the top of their rims and flattened diagonally to the inside of the rims, which may have been intended as thumb-supports when the vessels were being emptied — this feature is also present, but not so pronounced,



**Figure 5.** Trench IVN, Room 18: View of partially excavated north side of arch and adjoining bench at lower left with remains of south side of arch extending out from south balk behind meter pole to right. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

16–17) and a large courtyard (number 9), was bounded on its eastern end by a major north-south street, but there was no doorway giving access from the street into the rectangular-shaped building. More rooms and possibly courtyards were constructed against the southern wall of the large rectangular-shaped building, but only Room 10 was completely excavated and an unexcavated doorway in the southwest corner of Room 6 gave access to a room or courtyard that had a connecting doorway on its western side into Room 10, which contained one of the Sweyhat “Vounous”-type jars that was only partially mended (fig. 7:2); the

largest three excavated Sweyhat “Vounous”-type jars (fig. 7:3–5) were found in Trench IVJ, Room 4, two examples of which (fig. 7:4–5) are assigned to Phase 2B as they were originally stored either on the roof of Room 4 or in a second story room that is now denuded. Room 4 served as a large repository of storage jars and other vessels similar to Room 18 in Trench IVN. The largest known example of the “Vounous”-type jar comes from Room 4 (fig. 7:5) and it is the only example of this vessel type that has vertically painted pinkish-colored bands, from its shoulder to the base of the vessel, on top of a light cream slip. Also, only three of the known “Vounous”-type jars have potter’s marks on their shoulders — the first example from Sweyhat (fig. 7:3) has two vertically positioned incisions on the shoulder of the jar, which is opposite the handle and the second Sweyhat jar (fig. 7:4) has two parallel incisions on the left side of the base of the handle; the Selenkahiye example (fig. 8:2) has three parallel incisions on its upper shoulder; the position in relationship to the handle is not noted in the report.

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capacity of these vessels. Therefore, the pottery marks must either indicate the trade mark of an individual potter/pottery kiln or represent the actual contents for which the vessels were made.

The main Sweyhat area under discussion is primarily concerned with the partially excavated area (Trench IVN) that adjoins the central portion of the north wall of the large rectangular-shaped building, which is connected by a doorway between Courtyard Room 9 and the “arch” Room 18 (figs. 1, 2a). The sounding designated Operation 10 was made in the northeastern corner of Trench IVN during the 1992 season in an effort to establish the northernmost boundary of Courtyard Room 8. A portion of an east-west wall belonging to the Phase 2A occupation in Trench IVN at the northern end of the 1992 sounding in Operation 10 most likely defines the northern boundary of Trench IVN, which would make the north-south distance 6.80 m. The present known east-west distance of Trench IVN is 7.70 m; if this area is in fact one building unit and extends eastwards to the street it would measure 10.10 m in length, a space much too large to have been roofed in its entirety. The whole area of Trench IVN, including Rooms 8 and 18, therefore has been designated as a courtyard (the complete publication is forthcoming in T. A. Holland, *Tell es-Sweyhat Syria, Volume 2: Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains at an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River* (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, forthcoming).

Excavations in Trench IVN during the 1970s revealed that this area was probably an internal courtyard belonging to a large building complex since most of the excavated portion of the Phase 2A “floor” surface was paved with a lime-type concrete with many small pebble inclusions. The remains of an arch, preserved to a height of 1.75 m, and a wall oriented north-south were found in the eastern portion of the trench (fig. 2A–C), as well as the remains of an L-shaped mudbrick structure, which was identified as a “bench.” Part of another, working-type, bench, with grinding stones and a complete strainer bowl (SW. 725; fig. 9:8) on top of its western end and with three paving stones set into the surface of the floor just in front of the bench, was excavated in the southwestern corner of this area. A door in the south wall, west of the arch, had been blocked up with mudbricks and storage jars (Types JR. O.II.b and JR. P.II.b; fig. 9:16, 20) at some time during the beginning of the slightly later Phase 2B, but this was not initially discovered as it had been so well plastered over that it appeared to be part of the wall dividing Courtyard Rooms 8, 18, and 9. Although the top courses of a wall were excavated in the eastern end of the trench, which appeared to have a door between the north edge of the wall and the north section of the trench, the 1992 excavations indicated that this north wall is architecturally related to the 1970s bench as there is a doorway between its northwestern end and the eastern end of the northern arm of the L-shaped bench. The eastern section of the working bench, flush with the southwestern wall of Room 8, was excavated during 1992, which showed that the bench continued eastward as far as the west side of the door into Courtyard Room 9 and also ended opposite the north-south oriented arm of the L-shaped bench.



Figure 6. Trench IVN, Rooms 8 and 18: General view of arch and south balk before south wall of Tr. IVN was excavated, showing collapse of eastern wall of Room 18. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

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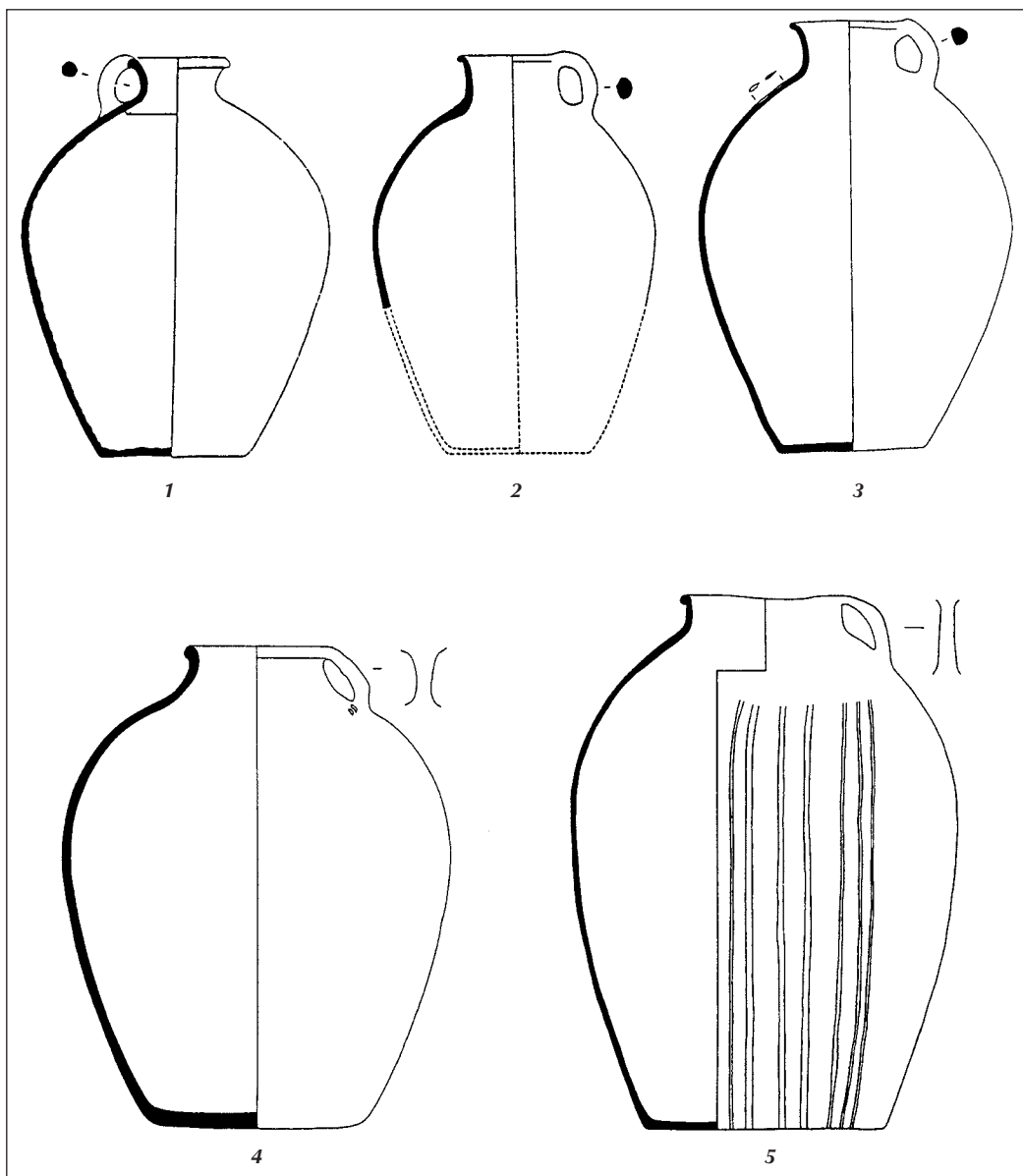


Figure 7. "Vounous"-type one-handed jars: (1) Type L.I.a, Tr. IVN, Room 8; (2) Type L.II.a, Tr. IVO, Room 10; (3) Type L.II.a, Tr. IVJ, Room 4; (4) Type L.I.a, Tr. IVJ, Room 4; and (5) Type L.II.b, Tr. IVJ, Room 4. Scale 1:7. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

It would appear that when the door in the south wall of Trench IVN was blocked, secondary structures, including the L-shaped bench, the arch, and the eastern wall, were constructed in the middle and south side of the courtyard as possibly an enclosure area for the storage of vessels. All of the architectural components of the secondary structure are labeled Room 18. The L-shaped bench-like structure had a good natural stone foundation but was only constructed to a height of 50 cm; it had a thick gypsum plaster facing on all of its surfaces. This bench-like structure was built prior to the arch as the northern side of the arch was constructed partially onto the top and side of the southern half of the east-west oriented portion of the L-shaped structure. The bricks used to construct the arch were of an unusual measurement, 11 × 15 × 33 cm. Three courses of bricks were mortared together to construct the arch (fig. 2B), which had a total thickness with its plaster mortar of 55 cm; the arch was preserved to a height of 90

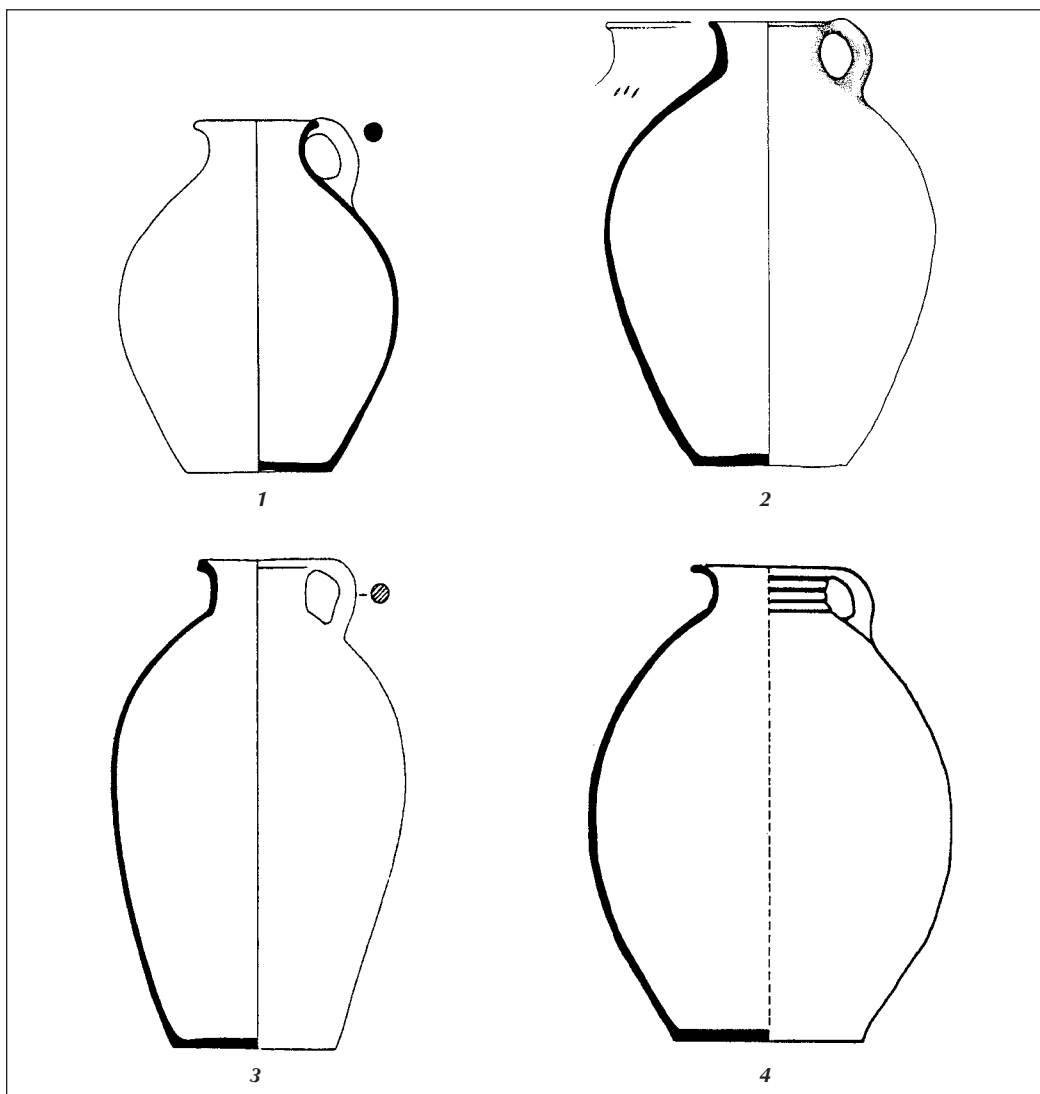


Figure 8. "Vounous"-type one-handed jars from other sites: (1) Tell Hadidi, Syria; (2) Selenkahiye, Syria; (3) Vounous, Cyprus; and (4) Giza, Egypt. Scale 1:7

1.75 m (figs. 2C, 3A) and had a width of 2.25 m at its base but collapsed after drying out in the summer sun on the following day of its excavation (figs. 4–6). There was no evidence that the arch had supported either a timbered roof or matting, such as the mat impressions that were found on the fallen roof libn that was originally part of the roof ceiling in Room 6. The arch could possibly have provided support for a temporary cloth type of covering that was suspended over it as protection against either rain or sun.

Although the Trench IVN courtyard is still not completely excavated, it contained the second highest number of pottery vessels in the Phase 2A assemblage of the Area IV trenches, a total of seventy-five examples; the bulk of the assemblage was composed of thirteen cups/small bowls, eleven bowls, and thirty-five jar forms. The wide bowl with a deep collar rim, Type BR. F.IV.e (fig. 9:6), is similar to an example from Shams ed-Din, Area B, Grave 60 (J.-W. Meyer, *Gräber des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr. im syrischen Euphrattal: 3. Ausgrabungen*

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in *Samseddin und Djerniye*, [Schriften zur vorderasiatischen Archäologie 3; Saarbrücken: Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag, 1991], pl. 6:22). The large storage jar with an upright, very thick ribbed collar rim, Type JR. D.X.b (fig. 9:11), has a good parallel at Tell Mardikh (Ebla), Period IIB1, dated ca. 2300 BC (P. Matthiae, "Preliminary Remarks on the Royal Palace of Ebla," *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* 2/2 [1978]: 13–40, fig. 4:6). The tall-necked jar with an internal cavity below the rim, for supporting a lid, Type JR. G.I.c (fig. 9:12), is characteristic of similar jars found in tombs at both Sweyhat, Tomb 5 (R. L. Zettler, *Subsistence and Settlement in a Marginal Environment: Tell es-Sweyhat, 1989–1995 Preliminary Report* [MASCA Research Papers in Science and Archaeology 14; Philadelphia: Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1997], fig. App. 3.3:aa) and Tawi, Tomb T 19–22 (I. Kampschulte and W. Orthmann, *Gräber des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr. im syrischen Euphrattal: 1. Ausgrabungen bei Tawi 1975 und 1978* [Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 38; Bonn: Habelt, 1984], pls. 23:138, 26:207). The complete strainer bowl, Type SR. C.I.a (fig. 9:8), found in situ on the workbench, is comparable to an EBIVa example from Tell Jidle, Level 5 (M. E. L. Mallowan, "Excavations in the Balih Valley, 1938," *Iraq* 8 [1946]: 111–59, fig. 9:8) and to another example from Tell Mastuma, Level IX (N. Egami and S. Masuda, *Tell Mastuma: Excavations in Idlib District, Syria, 1982* [Preliminary Report of Archaeological Researches in Syria 3; Tokyo: Ancient Orient Museum, 1984], pl. 10:12). The one-handled "Vounous"-type jar, found beside the workbench, Type JR. L.I.a (fig. 7:1), is a slightly larger version of an example from Tell Hadidi Area C (fig. 8:1); another newly published example comes from Tell Selenkahiye (see discussion above). The Type L, one-handled jars with a flat base, appear to be a local product, most likely used for the export of liquids as the handles would have facilitated the users in tipping these vessels for pouring out the contents.

The pottery finds from Room 18, the enclosed space with an arch in the southeastern corner of Courtyard/Room 8, are discussed here as this room has a close association with Room 8 and the pottery belongs to the same assemblage. This room contained the third highest number of pottery vessels in the Phase 2A pottery assemblage of Area IV, a total of sixty-nine vessels, and was probably used primarily for storage. The main categories of vessels were small bowls/cups (e.g., fig. 9:3–4), bowls (e.g., fig. 9:5), small jars (e.g., fig. 9:9–10), large storage jars (e.g., fig. 9:13–14, 17–19), and cooking pots (e.g., fig. 9:21–22).

The small globular-shaped bowl type with an upright rim with a slightly thickened collar band outside, Type SBR. D.I.e (fig. 9:4), is the same form which appears at Selenkahiye (van Loon, *Selenkahiye*, fig. 5A.9:g–l). The deep bowl with a slightly ribbed upper wall and with a thick, wide, inturned collar rim, Type BR. F.IV.d (fig. 9:5), may be compared to an example from Tell Halawa, Planquadrat Q (J.-W. Meyer, "Grabungen in Planquadrat Q," in *Halawa 1977 bis 1979: Vorläufiger Bericht über die 1. bis 3. Grabungskampagne*, by W. Orthmann, pp. 10–35 [Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 31; Bonn: Habelt, 1981], pl. 43:21) and to another good example from Qara Qūzāk, Level III-2 (C. Valdés, "La Cerámica de la Edad del Bronce de Tell Qara Qūzāq Campaña de 1991," in *Tell Qara Qūzāq-1: Campañas 1–3 (1989–1991)*, edited by E. Olávarri et al. [Aula Orientalis, Supplementa 4; Barcelona: Editorial AUSA, 1995], fig. 19:3). The small, burnished, metallic-like, gray ware jar, SW. 723, Type SJR. C.II.m (fig. 9:9), found broken on a paving stone just east of the southern doorway (fig. 2A), contained one bronze hasp and originally a second bronze hasp, which had fallen out of the small jar onto the same paving stone (fig. 10:4–5). This Type C small jar was mended to completion and has a very distinctive upright ribbed neck and a flat base, similar to another smaller example from Room 3, Type SJR. C.II.l, but neither vessel appears to have any close

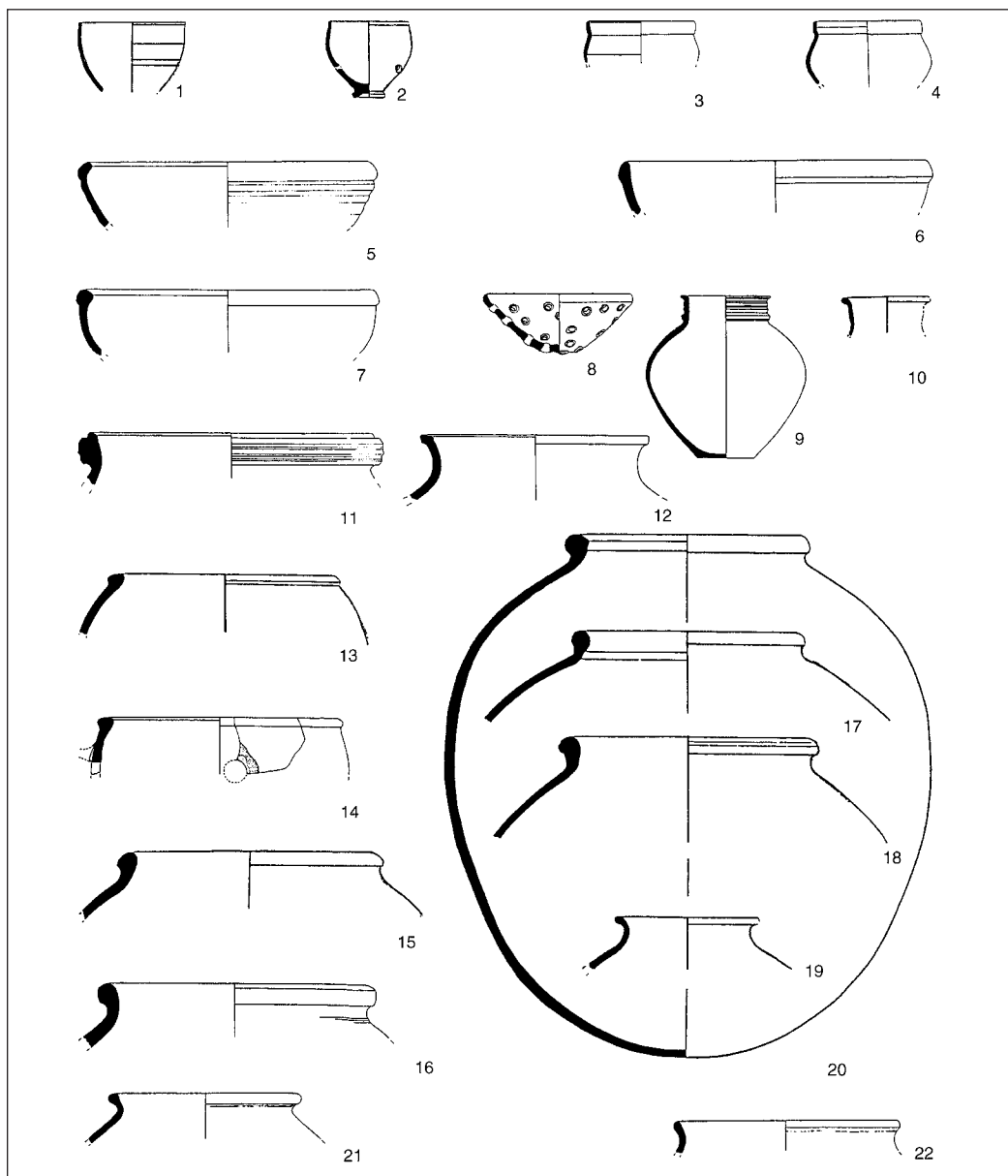


Figure 9. Selection of various pottery vessel types from Area IVN, Rooms 8 and 18. Scale 1:7. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

parallels in the published Early Bronze Age pottery sequences from other sites. The large storage jar shown on the plan of Trench IVN (fig. 2A) just in front of the southern doorway, Type JR. P.II.b (TS. 2804), was not mended to completion; it had a round base, but like some of the other larger storage jars published here, there are no close parallels for it. The large jar shown in the doorway on the Trench IVN plan, Type JR. O.II.b (fig. 9:20), could have come from either the Trench IVN courtyard or from Trench IVP, Room 9.

The large number of vessels in the arched and enclosed portion of the Trench IVN courtyard, Room 18, particularly the twenty-two storage-type jars, indicate that this area must have been reserved for a pottery vessel repository. Also, the presence of twenty-four small bowl/

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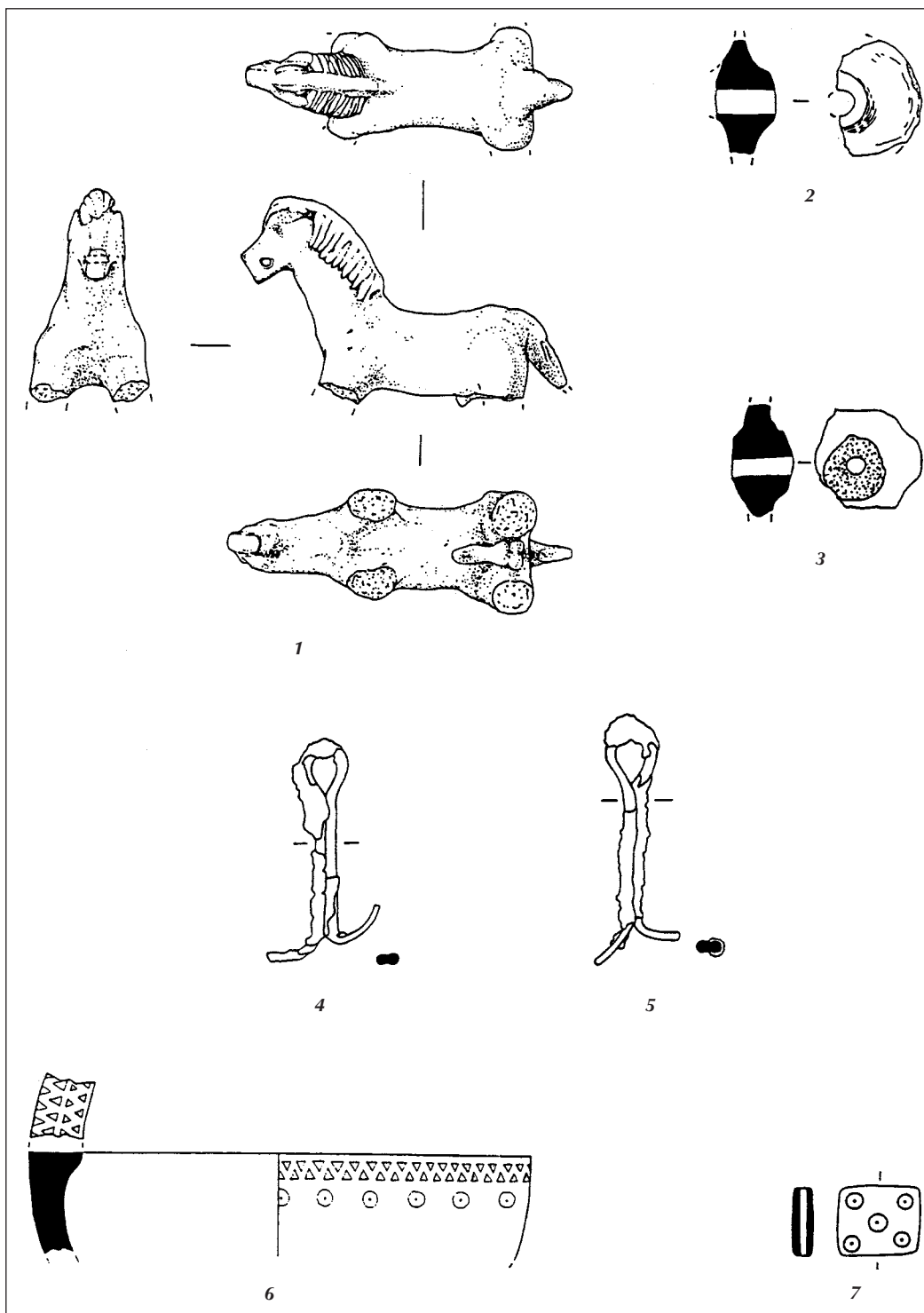


Figure 10. (1) Modeled clay horse figurine, (2-3) model wagon wheels, (4-5) bronze hasps, (6) alabaster bowl, and (7) alabaster counter or pendant. Scale 2:5. Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria

cup-type vessels suggests that more than one family unit was involved in the use of these eating/drinking vessels. The two bronze hasps may have been used to secure a box containing more valuable objects or they could have served as part of a horse's trappings, especially as the model horse figurine that was found near Room 18 at the eastern end of the Courtyard/Room 8 confirms that the domesticated horse was known at Sweyhat during the EBIVa period. Although a slightly larger number of vessels came from the excavated portion of the remainder of the Trench IVN Courtyard, Room 8, it would appear from the type of vessels and other objects found there that this portion of the area was reserved for the preparation, distribution, and eating of food, and possibly even for the stabling of horses or other animals, especially as the floor was very solidly constructed with a plastered pebbled surface. The long workbench built flush against the wall along the southwestern portion of the courtyard still had in situ food preparation vessels and two grinding stones, along with one of the "Vounous"-type vessels (TS. 3337) beside the bench (fig. 2A). The complete strainer bowl (SW. 725; fig. 9:8) and the one-handed jar could have served to transfer more liquid types of food or possibly wine directly to either smaller eating/drinking vessels or even to larger storage-type jars that were transferred from the storage repository, Room 18, and then possibly distributed to long-distance traders who used this portion of the upper town at Sweyhat as one caravansary stop along the trade route from east to west.

The writer is assuming that the long-distance trade route, at least as far as the "Vounous"-type jars are concerned, was limited to a western oriented market from Sweyhat as there are no known examples of this vessel type so far that have been published from sites east of the Euphrates River except for the five Tell es-Sweyhat examples. The presence of the only known Sweyhat examples occur solely in the Area IV building complex, which implies that this was the center of distribution of the "Vounous"-type jars and whatever their contents might have originally been. The other known four external examples of the "Vounous"-type jars are limited to one jar each at two sites near Sweyhat, but on the west bank of the Euphrates River at Tell Hadidi (ancient Azu) and Selenkahiye; while the other two jars occur at a great distance from Sweyhat, one example from a tomb in Vounous, Cyprus and another in a tomb at Giza, Egypt; both of these vessels were imported into both Cyprus and Egypt and at present it would appear that they came from either Sweyhat or another major site on the upper Euphrates River in northern Syria.

The fairly high neck of the "Vounous"-type vessel with an out-turned rim, as well as one attached loop handle from the lip of the rim to the top of the shoulder, suggests that this vessel was used to export a homegrown and refined liquid product, which may have been wine, unknown kinds of oil, or possibly even perfume. Evidence for wine production in the form of carbonized grape seeds comes from a northern Euphrates River site in Turkey, Kurban Höyük, dated to as early as the beginning of the third millennium BC (T. J. Wilkinson, *Town and Country in Southeastern Anatolia*, Volume 1: *Settlement and Land Use in the Lower Karababa Basin* [Oriental Institute Publications 109; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1990], p. 94). There is also evidence from the Emar tablets for wine production on the right bank of the Euphrates River south of Sweyhat during the Late Bronze Age (D. E. Fleming, "A Limited Kingship: Late Bronze Age Emar in Ancient Syria," *Ugarit Forschungen* 1993: 64, 66). Wine production was still possible in the Sweyhat Euphrates area as late as the Hellenistic/Roman periods as Tony J. Wilkinson discovered treading floors and collecting basins of wine presses that were cut into the limestone along the floor of the Euphrates River bluffs that were dated to these later periods (T. J. Wilkinson, *Tell es-Sweyhat*, Volume 1: *Settlement and Land*

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*Use on the Margin of the Euphrates River and in the Upper Lake Tabqa Area* [Chicago: The Oriental Institute, forthcoming].

Apart from the modeled figure of a domesticated-type horse (fig. 10:1) and the bronze hasps (fig. 10:4–5) mentioned above, other small finds from the Trench IVN Rooms 8 and 18 shed further light on the importance of this area in the upper town at Sweyhat during the Early Bronze IVa period of occupation. Two of the four model-type wheels (fig. 10:2–3) found in the Area IV rooms came from the large courtyard and arched room under discussion. Three of the examples have thickened cylindrical-shaped hubs extended outwards from both sides of the axle socket holes in the central part of the wheels, a feature that distinguishes this type as earlier in date than the examples with only a slight thickening around the axle socket holes. The presence of these model wheels suggests that they were probably modeled after examples used on life-sized transportation vehicles such as the modeled four-wheeled covered wagons that are known from Sweyhat Tomb 5, dated to about the third quarter of the third millennium (R. L. Zettler, *Subsistence and Settlement*, fig. 3.22) and elsewhere. Two alabaster “counters” or “pendants” were found, one in Courtyard/Room 8 (fig. 10:7) and the other in Room 10, which also contained one of the “Vounous”-type jars discussed above. Both of the alabaster objects were incised on one side of their square-shaped surfaces with a design of five circular rings, which also had their centers slightly pierced; both of the objects were pierced with a drilled cylindrically-shaped hole through the central portion of the narrow side, possibly for stringing for use as a pendant or for being tied to a storage-type vessel to indicate quantity or an ancient form of trademark? The very attractive stone bowl carved from a light-colored yellow alabaster (fig. 10:6), which was decorated on top of its flat inturned rim with a double register of incised triangles and with one register of incised triangles and a row of incised circles just below the outside of the rim, was also found in the Trench IVN Courtyard/Room 8. This stone bowl must be considered a luxury item and may even have been traded or purchased from the dealers who were engaged in the long-distance trade route and who may possibly have used this area of Sweyhat as one of its caravansary stops.

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## PROJECT FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF YEMENI TERRACED AGRICULTURE

**Tony J. Wilkinson**

Since our last field season in February and March 2001, a number of sister projects have developed in order to focus upon several specific problems. These subprojects, which continue to be part of the Oriental Institute Project for the Archaeology of Yemeni Terraced Agriculture, are providing valuable new information on the antiquity of human occupation in the Yemen highlands. Considerable progress has been made on the analysis of materials collected during earlier field seasons, and because Chris Edens and Krista Lewis have been resident full time in Yemen since the 2001 field season, we are able to report the results of both additional fieldwork and analysis of data.



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A major new exhibition on the *Land of Sheba* (i.e., Yemen) is currently on view at the British Museum. This exhibition, which continues for the remainder of 2002, features a spectacular range of epigraphy, funerary goods, fine bronze statues, and decorative sculptures of international importance. Although no finds from the project are on display, the results of the Dhamar Project figure prominently in the museum catalog. Notably the major third- and second-millennium hilltop town of Hammat al-Qa (reported in the *1990–2000 Annual Report*) can now be referred to as forming a type site for Bronze Age Yemen. These results are of more than local Yemeni interest because the verdant Yemen highlands must have formed a core area around which the incense trading states of Saba'a and Ma'in developed during the first millennium BC.

Since its inception a primary focus of the project has been the investigation of the role that environmental change has played in the development of human settlement and the agricultural landscapes of southern Arabia. We have gradually built up a valuable database concerning fluctuating phases of wetter and drier climate from the deposits of marshes and lakes in the area of Dhamar. This record is now starting to complement those records



Figure 1. View of al-Adhla well during excavation. Brian Pittman taking samples, bottom left. Yemen

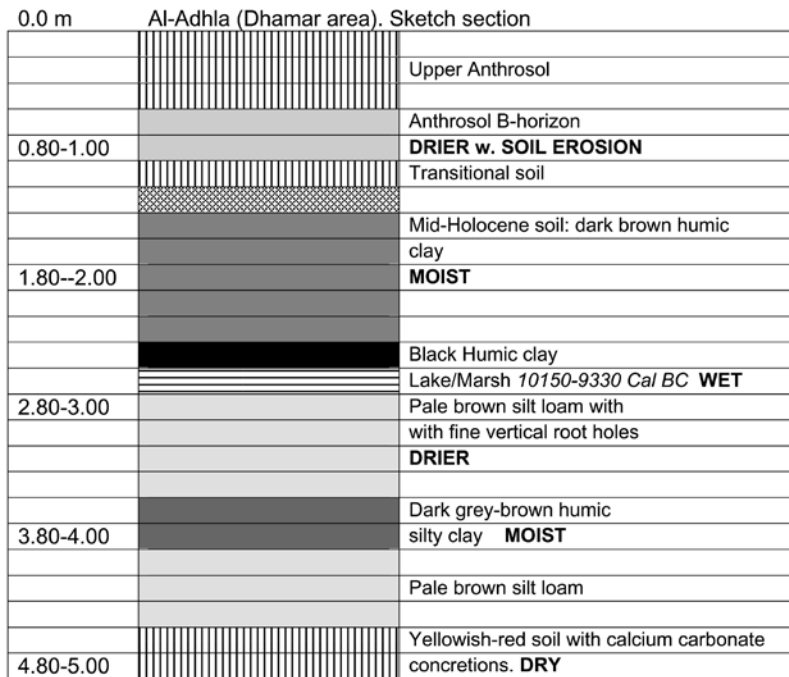
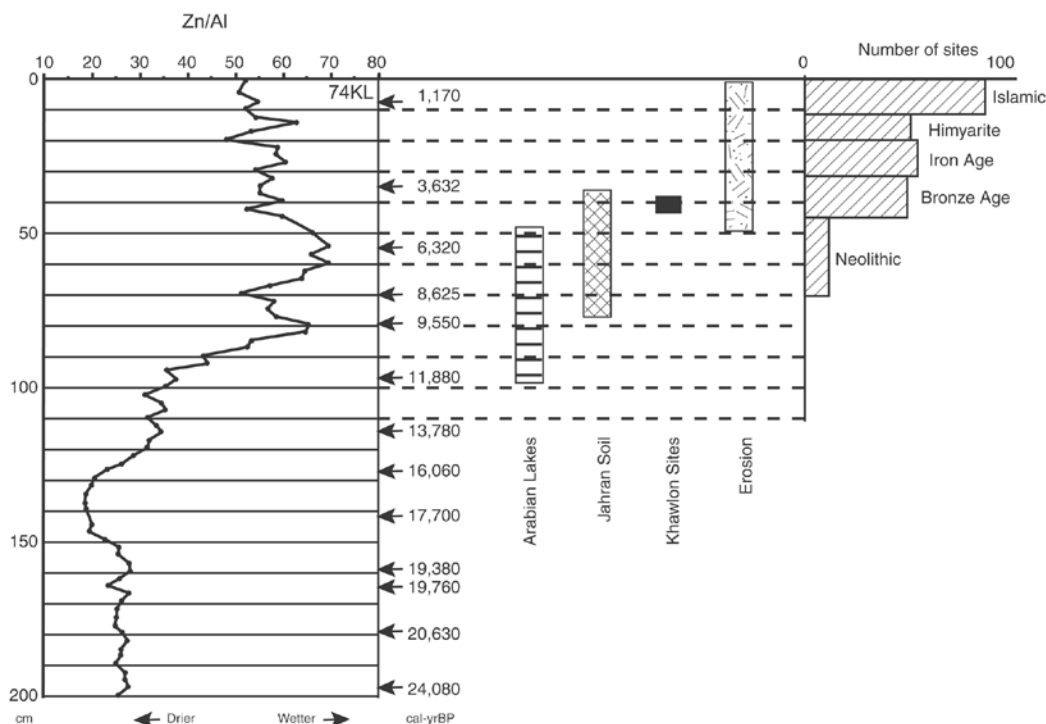


Figure 2. Sketch diagram of sequence exposed in al-Adhla well with major climatic phases indicated in bold letters

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provided by deep cores drilled in the bed of the Indian Ocean. One problem with environmental records from the land is that lakes and marshes have an annoying habit of drying up. Although this may, of course, indicate that conditions became drier, when lakes dry out their mud can either blow away or become transformed into soils. As a result, our indicators of past climate, such as the microfossils that lived in the lakes or chemical traces that indicate the nature of the rainfall, can be blown away also or will be transformed and mixed into the soil profile. However, by the judicious use of deep sections exposed in the shafts of wells (fig. 1) we can recognize sediments from relict lakes and marshes. Thanks to the good nature of the Yemenis who dig these wells we have been able to get virtually unlimited access to the exposed sections in order to take sediment samples for analysis.

In 2001 Brian Pittman of Cambridge University meticulously recorded the al-Adhla section and took samples from throughout the five meter deep cut. This new well exposed alternating strata of dryland soils (indicating semiarid environmental conditions) and shelly mud and organic rich sediments (lakes and marshes relating to wet climatic phases) overlain by loams deposited during historical period agriculture (i.e., last 2,000 years or so; fig. 2). Shelly clays at almost three meter depth (nine feet) yielded our earliest dated lake or marsh at between ca. 10,000 and 9,300 BC. This deposit, as with other lake and marsh deposits recorded on the plateau, relates to a period of wet conditions that prevailed after the so-called Late Glacial Maximum (i.e., the time when the high latitude ice sheets were at their maximum extent). At this time the cold dry conditions of the Late Glacial were giving way to much warmer post-glacial conditions, with the result that the Indian Ocean monsoon (together with its associated rain) started rapidly to gain strength. This increased atmospheric moisture, which is reflected



**Figure 3.** Climatic curve for Indian Ocean near Yemen alongside dates for lakes and ancient soils indicative of moister climatic conditions. Graph to left provides indication of wetter (to right) and drier monsoon conditions (to left). Note how dates for Arabian lakes and “Jahran soil” correspond closely to peak in wetness as indicated by climate curve

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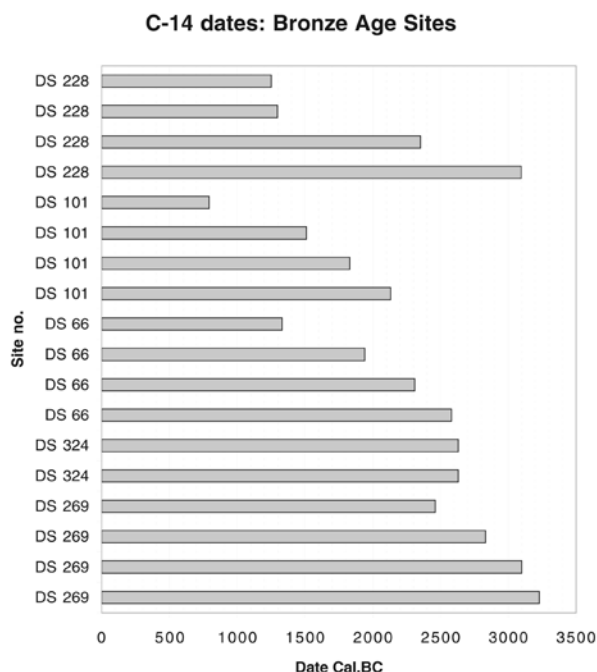
*Figure 4. Hait al-Sawad excavations during final stage of excavations, with Lamya Khalidi doing last minute recording. Yemen*

in other dated lake deposits from Arabia, appears to have continued to around 5,200 years ago (i.e., ca. 3100 BC), after which the monsoon weakened and rainfall decreased somewhat. As indicated on figure 3, these data from the Dhamar area coincide rather well with those from Indian Ocean cores.

It seems to be counter-intuitive that just as climatic conditions were becoming drier (that is during the third millennium BC), the Yemen highlands were being settled by a large number of communities living in villages and small towns. This suggests that human populations were in fact increasing in the face of a drying climate. However, the latest results from the sites excavated in 2001 demonstrate that the earlier stages of this phase of settlement in the Yemen highlands indeed took place during the late fourth and early third millennium, that is, when climatic conditions were still apparently moister than today. Because these sites are yielding abundant carbonized plant remains we are now able to interpret the range of domesticated plants that were in use as food. This is important because the Yemen highlands may have played a key role in the transmission of domesticated food plants, such as African sorghum, to India. Palaeobotanical analysis of the carbonized plant remains should therefore indicate whether the early inhabitants of the highlands received their food plants in the form of domestic wheat, barley, and legumes from the northern fertile crescent or whether the “package” included the plants such as sorghum, which is currently a staple of the modern inhabitants of the highlands.

We have now put soundings in a number of Bronze Age sites in the highlands, including the site of Kharraib in 1998 (see *1997–1998 Annual Report*) and Hammat al-Qa in 1996, 1999, and 2000 (see *1999–2000 Annual Report*). Although these excavations have proven extremely valuable by supplying ceramic sequences and charcoal for radiocarbon dates, the actual se-

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**Figure 5. Chart of radiocarbon dates for Bronze Age sites excavated in Yemen Highlands**

have some record of what had been lost. Chris chose to excavate in the east end of an approximately three meter wide by fourteen meter long stone-built building. The deepest sounding penetrated to a depth of some two meters without completely exposing bedrock. Chris's preliminary interpretation is that the accumulated debris of the site extends over a long period of time, a suspicion well confirmed by the radiocarbon dates for the lower pottery-yielding horizons which fall in the range 3350 and 3010 BC! The associated ground stone artifacts and abundant carbonized plant remains makes this a very important archaeological horizon indeed and it now appears to be the earliest ceramic-yielding horizon in southwestern Arabia. Consequently analysis of the carbonized plant remains by Heidi Ekstrom of Minnesota should tell us whether the food plants in use were primarily derived from the northern fertile crescent as seems to be the case from mid-third millennium BC Hait al-Sawad, or whether sorghum or



**Figure 6. Massive Himyarite dam of Sedd al-Ajmar to west of Dhamar, with local onlookers. Yemen**

quences have been disappointingly shallow. In other words they failed to supply us with the requisite layer cake of strata that could be used to develop a superimposed stratigraphic sequence. Fortunately, two sites briefly investigated in 2001 provided just the deep sequence that is needed to solve some of the thornier issues of chronology that confront us. One of these sites, first discovered by the team in 1998, was Jububat al-Juruf (DS 269). This was revisited in 2001 in order to determine whether recent expansion of fields in the area had started to destroy the distinctive pattern of stone building foundations that had been recorded in 1998. We were fortunate to visit the site before too much damage had been done, but the site was indeed threatened. Consequently Christopher Edens, with the assistance of Lamya Khalidi (University of Chicago), took on the task of excavating part of the site, so that if it was destroyed, we would

other African-derived plant foods were in use. To date, the charred seeds from Hait al-Sawad are proving to be of considerable value because formerly our only knowledge of food plants has come from seed impressions embedded in sherds of pottery. Analyses by Heidi Ekstrom demonstrate that common food waste included barley, chick-pea, lentils, plus a single wheat grain; there were also seeds of fourteen wild plants which included wild legumes and grasses as well as various fruits and nuts.

Because Jububat Juruf is our first deep stratigraphic sequence for the prehistoric

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highlands, it will complement the sequence excavated from the other early settlement of Hait al-Sawad, excavated by Chris Edens, Lamya Khalidi, and Jamal Mukrid earlier in the 2001 field season (fig. 4). Altogether we now have some eighteen radiocarbon determinations from Bronze Age sites in the Dhamar area (fig. 5). This is a significant development because it is important to remember that until Alessandro De Maigret recognized in the early 1980s that a number of sites in the semi-arid Khawlan area near Marib were of the third millennium BC, southwestern Arabia was virtually without evidence for Bronze Age occupation.



*Figure 7. Site of Miqta', Yemen, excavated by Krista Lewis and Ali Sanabani, with Bakiye Yükmén (left) and Krista Lewis (right) discussing points of architectural detail*

On the other hand, Yemen has long been known as the home of the incense kingdoms of the Sabaeans and the Himyarites, and Krista Lewis (University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology) has been examining this later part of the historical spectrum which dates from a century or two BC to the sixth century AD. As part of her dissertation research on systems of food production in ancient Yemen, Krista (with the assistance of Lamya Khalidi) has been extending and enhancing our earlier reconnaissance surveys. In 2001/2002 these surveys resulted in the discovery of twenty-three new sites of which one had Bronze Age occupation, six were of Himyarite date and eleven showed evidence for Islamic occupation.

In addition to the settlement and landscape survey, Krista has excavated two small settlements dating to the late first millennium BC or slightly later (i.e., the Himyarite period). Her chosen site for 2001 (Kharabet al-'Adhla: DS 20) was found in our first field season in 1994. The site has always interested us because it is located only a short distance downstream from one of the major dams of the region (Sedd al-Ajmar: fig. 6). It is therefore reasonable to speculate that because its fields must have benefited from irrigation water channeled from the dam, this settlement was in use at the same time as the dam.

The excavations were co-directed with our long-term colleague from the Dhamar Department of Antiquities, Ali Sanabani. Excavations focused upon part of one house, namely a single room, together with a midden located immediately outside the building. Owing to the considerable quantities of collapsed rubble generated when these substantial buildings collapse, it was necessary for the team to dig through some 1.2–1.5 meters (four–five feet) of deposits down to the paved floor of the room. The lowest fill contained a range of artifacts that hinted that the room may have originally functioned as a kitchen (or at least received abundant kitchen waste). In addition to including a number of grinding stones and a circular millstone, the ashy deposits in the room yielded large quantities of carbonized plant remains that should help Krista reconstruct the diet of the ancient Himyarites. In addition to the artifacts



*Figure 8. Project team in 2001. Photograph by Tony J. Wilkinson*

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that relate to simple functions of domestic tasks, there were a number of stone objects of religious paraphernalia, which included a fragment of a bull's head altar stone and a carved incense burner. In contrast to the rather sparse range of artifacts found within the building, the exterior was blessed with a huge midden crammed with pottery. In the words of the excavator: "This extraordinary midden provides an unparalleled opportunity for documenting a coherent assemblage of early Himyarite ceramics." This is magnificent because it means that we have a good range of diagnostic pottery types to compare with materials collected from the surface of other sites in the region. Such studies are crucial to archaeological surveys because they make our diagnosis of the age of archaeological sites from surface remains much more accurate than before. This is particularly important because the 2002 survey in the area of al-Adhla showed that there were six Himyarite sites recorded, but none of the Iron Age. Does this mean, therefore, that the huge Himyarite hilltop city of Masna'at Maryah located a short distance to the west resulted in the development of a large number of subsidiary sites in the area? If this proves to be the case it could lead us to a much deeper understanding of the political landscape of the region.

Also contributing to our knowledge of the political development of the highlands is a study of Himyaritic texts incised formally on buildings and more casually as graffiti into natural rock faces. This study, which is being undertaken by graduate student Joseph Daniels (University of Chicago), should provide fundamental insights into the early development of written language in the highlands.

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## INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

### Richard Beal

**Richard Beal** spent most of the past year copy editing, re-reading for style, re-re-reading for sense, and in general shepherding the first fascicle of the Š volume of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary through to publication. He also found a bit of time to begin writing the word *da-* "to take."

The last year saw the appearance of his article "Dividing a God," in *Magic and Ritual in the Ancient World*, in which he discusses the ritual the Hittites used to divide the divinity of a goddess so that this goddess could be worshipped in two different places. The article also shows that rituals need not proceed from one step to the next in a straightforward way, but rather can accomplish their aims by repeating various steps. The new understanding of this text derives from work done for the Hittite Dictionary's second fascicle of the Š volume.

In addition he published an article in the journal *Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires* giving evidence that the future Hittite King Muršili II, and later author of the Hittites' most notable historical documents, held the position of "Chief of the Royal Body Guards," which is the highest ranking army commander after the king himself, during the reign of his elder brother Arnuwanda II.

For a memorial volume for Fiorella Imparati he wrote an article arguing that the kings of the Hittite New Kingdom did not form a new Hurrian dynasty but were actually direct descen-

dants of the kings of the Old Kingdom. Thus the long noticed phenomenon of kings having both a “Hittite” and a Hurrian name cannot be accounted for as a Hurrian personal name and a Hittite throne name. Rather as kings of Hittites and Hurrians, Hatti and Kizzuwatna/Syria, the kings had, perhaps from time of birth, perhaps from time of accession, both an Anatolian and a Hurrian name.

He also wrote “The Hittite Military on Campaign” and “Hittite weaponry” for a catalog for the exhibition *La Battaglia di Qadesh* to be held at the National Archaeological Museum in Florence during the second half of 2002, and “Historiography among the Hittites,” “Anatolia: Divination & Prophecy,” and “Ethics and Law: Anatolia,” for *Religions of the Ancient World*. Finally, he wrote “Gleanings from Hittite Oracle Questions on Religion, Society, Psychology and Decision Making” for *Silva Anatolica: Anatolian Studies Presented to Maciej Popko*.

He spent his vacation in the Vorderasiatisches Museum in Berlin, the Cinquantaire Museum in Brussels, and the British Museum in London helping his wife, JoAnn Scurlock, collate Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian medical texts for her books on Mesopotamian medicine.

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### Robert Biggs

**Robert Biggs** participated in the forty-seventh Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Helsinki, Finland, in July 2001, where he presented a paper, “The Babylonian Sexual Potency Texts.” He has been working on a paper to be presented at a conference on ancient medicine to be held in Lyon, France, in November 2002. Now that the Department of the Ancient Near East at the British Museum has completed its move to new quarters, the department is again welcoming scholars for research, so he has been preparing to study Babylonian medical texts and omens in the British Museum in summer 2002.

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### John A. Brinkman

During a lengthy period of restricted physical activity following open-heart bypass surgery in June 2001, **John A. Brinkman** began compiling and typing a database for Middle Babylonian prosopography to study the names and careers of individuals living in Babylonia between 1600 and 1150 BC. This is based partially on published texts, but more on unedited archival materials that he has read in museums in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and Western Asia over the past thirty-five years. This task, which is less than half complete, already prints out as more than 375 single-spaced pages listing some 8,500 individuals and more than 21,000 references and is helping significantly to reconstruct archives, especially from Nippur and Dur-Kurigalzu. In December 2001 and again in May 2002, he was able to spend a week working in the tablet collection of the Babylonian Section of the University Museum, Philadelphia, reading additional unpublished texts and revising previous text editions on the basis of newly discovered parallels. After retiring at the beginning of October 2001, Brinkman has again been able to take up the task of editing Neo-Assyrian texts discovered by the Institute’s expedition to Khorsabad almost seventy years ago. Articles finished for publication include a thorough revision — the first in twenty-five years — of the Mesopotamian royal chronology tables for

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the Spanish edition of A. Leo Oppenheim's *Ancient Mesopotamia*, a brief note about Middle Assyrian merchants, and a lengthy review of Monika Hölscher's book on Kassite personal names in published texts from Nippur; the latter will appear in *Archiv für Orientforschung*.

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### Peter Dorman

**Peter Dorman** was invited to give a series of lectures at Macquarie University in Sydney in August 2001 as part of a symposium on the reign of Hatshepsut, presented jointly with Gay Robins of Emory University. Similar programs were given at Adelaide and at Monash University in Melbourne, and in all these cities he was able to visit the surprisingly fine and varied Egyptian collections that have been amassed Down Under. In April 2002 he also moderated one of the sessions of the Chicago-Johns Hopkins Theban workshop, held in Baltimore for this its fourth year, the theme of which was devoted to "Thebes in the Late Period."

An article on a block in the Oriental Institute, entitled "The Biographical Inscription of Ptahshepses from Saqqara: A Newly Identified Fragment," forthcoming in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, matches this piece to the mastaba facade of the High Priest of Ptah Ptahshepses at the British Museum and reconsiders the biography of this high official and the chronology of the end of the Fourth Dynasty in light of contemporary documents. Two other contributions were finalized as well: an article on "Family Burial and Commemoration," to appear later this year in the proceedings of a British Museum symposium on the Theban necropolis; and a chapter entitled "The Early Reign of Thutmose III: an Unorthodox Mantle of Coregency," to be included in a new volume on the reign of Thutmose III. During the past year he completed his commitments as a reviewer and contributor to the on-line listings on Egyptian history and religion for the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Dorman has now turned to a long-delayed project, the publication of the excavation records of the Metropolitan Museum's Egyptian Expedition at Sheikh Abd el Qurna in western Thebes. The volume, which is a companion book to his earlier work on the funerary complex of Senenmut, is devoted to the intact burials and hillside deposits discovered on the slopes below Senenmut's tomb chapel, including the burial chamber of his parents, Ramose and Hatnofer, the objects of which are presently shared between Cairo and New York.

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### Walter Farber

**Walter Farber** started the academic year on a very pleasant note. Having been invited to the Netherlands' Institute of Advanced Studies in Wassenaar, he joined an international group of historians of medicine, classicists, and Assyriologists in a colloquium called "Rationality and Irrationality in Babylonian and Greek Medicine." He presented a paper on the concept of contagiousness, combining evidence from Old Babylonian letters (mostly from the royal archives of Mari) and later ritual texts. His presentation entitled "How to Marry a Disease: Epidemics, Contagion, and a Magic Ritual Against the Hand of the Ghost" led to a lively discussion of an otherwise often overlooked aspect of "rationality" in Mesopotamian science and is going to be published in the proceedings of the symposium. Otherwise, Wassenaar



proved to be a great place to meet old friends, make new ones, and have as good a time as any scholarly meeting can possibly provide.

From Wassenaar, his wife Gertrud Farber and he traveled directly to the Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Helsinki, where they restricted their scholarly activities to listening — one full week of “Sex and Gender in the Ancient Near East” was almost more than one could digest, but again the familiar atmosphere of the Rencontre and many new contacts made the trip more than worthwhile. On the way back through Norway, they experienced the midnight sun at the North Cape, did some mountain hiking in ever-changing weather conditions, and on really rainy days indulged in medieval stave churches.

Back home in Chicago, still another invitation was waiting for Farber, this time to the Fourth International Colloquium of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, held in Münster in February 2002. The topic, “Culture of Knowledge in the Ancient Near East: Philosophy of Life, Sciences, Techniques, Technologies,” brought an interesting group of scholars from different subfields together. His contribution on the role Lamaštu incantations played in the Babylonian curriculum and in medical practice elicited some stimulating comments and discussion with colleagues. On the social level, he especially enjoyed the opportunity to meet some German students and younger scholars whom he, as an “expatriate,” had until then known by name only.

Farber’s new tasks as curator of the Oriental Institute’s tablet collection brought another interesting aspect into a never-dull life. One of the first tablets he handled after his appointment proved to be an intriguing Sumerian text with incantations used in the ritual investiture of a novice priest in the temple. An edition of this text that has combined Gertrud Farber’s Sumerological prowess with his own experience in magical texts is now in press.

Finally, he would like to mention — with thanks going to his students — a course he taught in the spring quarter of 2002. Building on the evidence collected for his Wassenaar paper, he and his students read all the Akkadian letters (from Old Akkadian through Neo-Assyrian and Late Babylonian) dealing with disease and medical procedures. Rarely has he seen a group of students so eager and able to follow a topic that has been close to his heart for a long time. He has every hope that the students enjoyed their work just as much as he did!

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## McGuire Gibson

**McGuire Gibson** remains committed to the on-line presentation of the materials excavated in the 1930s by the Oriental Institute in the Diyala region of Iraq. He is also a co-Principal Investigator (with Tony J. Wilkinson and John Christensen) in the Oriental Institute/Argonne cooperative effort to model ancient society in Mesopotamia. He is especially eager to begin the more intensive work on the irrigated zone of southern Iraq. He and three other members of the Hamoukar expedition participated in the Third International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, held in Paris in April. Their presentations were the first in-depth accounts of the past three seasons of excavation at the site. These presentations have been recast as articles to appear in a forthcoming issue of *Akkadica*. He was also a featured speaker for a Cultural Exhibition on Iraq, held at Grinnell College in Iowa. During the year, he lectured to a variety of audiences in New York, Chicago, and Beirut on ancient and modern Iraq. He was also a member of a committee to evaluate the Department of Near and Middle Eastern

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Studies at the University of Toronto. He continues to serve on the boards of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. And he is deeply involved in the reinstallation of the Mesopotamian Gallery of the Oriental Institute.

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### Hripsime Haroutunian

In September 2001 **Hripsime Haroutunian** joined the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations faculty to teach Elementary Modern Armenian, while continuing her work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project on a part-time basis. She launched the new Armenian program at the University of Chicago and taught a three-quarter sequence for the 2001/2002 academic year. She also organized four Armenian Circles: two movie presentations, a book talk, and an informal Armenian cuisine afternoon. Next year she will teach two three-quarter-sequence courses: Elementary Modern Armenian and Intermediate Modern Armenian. Thus she will have to leave the part-time job on the Hittite Dictionary project.

In July/August 2001 she also taught an Oriental Institute Adult Education Course, entitled, "Meet the Hittites: The People of a Thousand Gods."

Aside from her involvement in teaching and extra-curricular activities she spent part of her time transliterating newly published cuneiform texts published in KBo 31 and KBo 41, identifying them, matching them to similar fragments from the project files, finding duplicates, parallel fragments, or joining pieces, and simultaneously keying them into the Hittite Dictionary server. She also proofread the whole Š/1 fascicle of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary.

Besides, Haroutunian was further engaged with compiling bibliography on the most recently published articles and books in the field for the *Newsletter for Anatolian Studies*. With the support of the Oriental Institute this year she tried to place the *Newsletter* on the Internet in order to be able to disseminate future issues electronically.

She was also busy preparing three entries for the Anatolia section of the reference book on *Religions of the Ancient World* (Harvard University Press) for publication: "Religious Personnel," "Organizational Forms," and "Religious Practices of the Individual and Family." In early 2002 her article, "Bearded or Beardless? Some Speculations on the Function of the Beard among the Hittites," was published in *Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History: Papers in Memory of Hans G. Güterbock*, edited by K. A. Yener and H. A. Hoffner, Jr., (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2002).

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### Thomas A. Holland

**Thomas A. Holland** is happy to report that the Oriental Institute's Publications Office is moving nearer to the beginning of the work for the final publication of the archaeological and landscape studies conducted at Tell es-Sweyhat in Syria. Leslie Schramer, one of the present work-study students in the Publications Office, has made good progress during this year on the preparatory work of checking the bibliography, spelling, and organization of Tony J. Wilkinson's introductory volume to the Sweyhat excavation reports, entitled *Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, Volume 1: Settlement and Land Use on the Margin of the Euphrates River and in the*

*Upper Lake Tabqa Area.* This volume is slated for final publication in 2003 as was estimated in last year's *Annual Report*.

In the *2000/2001 Annual Report*, Holland reported upon the unpublished material remains from Area I, Trenches ID to IJ, that provided much new information not only concerning the third-millennium occupation on the site, but also about the extensive Roman period settlement, which was situated primarily on the southern slope of the upper town at Tell es-Sweyhat. During this academic year, work has continued intermittently on some revisions to the second volume of the forthcoming Oriental Institute Publications final Sweyhat reports, as suggested by the external reviewer of the manuscript, which is authored by Holland and entitled *Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, Volume 2: Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains at an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River*. The report concerning Sweyhat in this year's *Annual Report* (see separate report) is presented as part of the preparatory re-examination of certain aspects of the final archaeological report as well as the more recent publications with new evidence from other Early Bronze Age sites in Syria and various requests from other scholars and graduate students who have asked for more information concerning the architecture and archaeology at Sweyhat prior to its final publication, which is planned to follow Wilkinson's settlement and land use volume, sometime towards the end of the year 2003.

Once again, on behalf of the Sweyhat Expedition to Syria, Holland wishes to thank those who have given encouragement and assistance to this publication project, especially the staff and work-study students in the Publications Office: Tom Urban, senior editor and computer expert; Curtis Myers, publications sales and mailer of all important documents worldwide; and Dennis Campbell, Leslie Schramer, and Munira Khayyat, all graduate students in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations who have computer scanned line and halftone illustrations for final publication.

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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 Middle Egyptian Text Editions for On-line Research (METEOR) project (see separate report), of which she gave a demonstration during the Humanities Division Open House in October. She attended the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt (for which she serves on the Board of Governors) held in Baltimore, Maryland, in April 2002, where she was invited to give a talk entitled "Late Period Grammar, Lexicography, and Related 'Stuff,' Including Some References to Abnormal Hieratic, Late 'Regular' Hieratic, Aramaic, Carian, 'Ptolemaic' Hieroglyphs, Demotic, Coptic, and 'Meroitic'" in a panel on Late Period Egypt. She also gave a lecture to the Anthropology class at Kenwood High School on "Ancient Texts, What They Tell Us, How We Use Them" as part of a program organized through the Oriental Institute Museum Office. She served as chairman of the "Technology Oversight Committee" of the Division of the Humanities, which helps keep the Oriental Institute tuned in to what is going on technologically in the most closely related part of the University. She also continued her three-year term as a member of the Council of the University Senate.

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## W. Raymond Johnson

**W. Raymond Johnson** completed his twenty-third year working for the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, and his fifth season as Field Director. This winter Ray was awarded an honorary Corresponding Membership in the German Institute of Archaeology in a presentation ceremony at the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo on Winckelmann day, 19 December 2001. On 27 March 2002 he gave a two-hour talk at ARCE headquarters in Cairo on the work of the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor and gave a report on the recent activities of the Epigraphic Survey at the ARCE meetings in Baltimore on the weekend of 26 April. On 29 April Ray participated in the Johns Hopkins/University of Chicago Theban Symposium "Thebes in the Late Period" and presented a paper entitled "Late Period Sculptural Restorations in Thebes: Three Case Studies." On 15 July Ray had the pleasure of presenting an illustrated lecture with Carlotta Maher on the history and work of the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor during the Oriental Institute Volunteer Tea at University of Chicago President and Mrs. Randel's residence.

In August Ray was invited to join the Visiting Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Department.

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## Charles E. Jones

In February, all of us — Mark B. Garrison, Margaret Cool Root, and **Charles E. Jones** — involved in its production were pleased to see the appearance of *Seals on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets, Volume I: Images of Heroic Encounter*, With Seal Inscription Readings by Charles E. Jones (Oriental Institute Publications, 117; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2001). This first of three volumes is the product of two decades of collaboration among the authors. The collaboration continues with the work on the next two volumes, and on studies relating to specific seals, their production and use, and the interpretation of the images and inscriptions they bear. Work also continues, with Matthew W. Stolper and Gene Gragg, towards the publication of new texts from the Persepolis Fortification Archive. They expect to be able to show substantial progress on the electronic publication of these texts in the next few months.

Jones continues working on a number of fronts towards the goal of useful and substantive academic participation in on-line publication. As mentioned in the *2000/2001 Annual Report*, Jones and Stolper traveled to Paris last summer to participate in a meeting of the Achaemenid Steering Committee. A smaller group met in Chicago in April, on the occasion of Pierre Briant's extended visit to Chicago, to discuss and work out details of the inclusion of visual and descriptive data from the above mentioned book in an Achaemenid iconographic database under development at Achaemenet. In support of Achaemenet, Abzu continues to maintain an index of Achaemenid-related material accessible on the Internet. Under the auspices of ETANA, and with funding from the Mellon Foundation, Jones collaborated in the rebuilding of the Abzu database in a more productive and useful form. Now served from the ETANA server at Vanderbilt University, Abzu can be reached either through the old address or directly at <http://www.etana.org/abzu>. Collaboration with ETANA continues also in the production on-line of a collection of Core Texts — classic works in ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Egyptological scholarship — many held in only a few libraries. More than sixty such volumes from the Research Archives collection are currently in process.

Under the auspices of the Oriental Institute and the Society of Biblical Literature, and in collaboration with Patrick Durusau, its Director of Research and Development, Jones chaired two sessions at the Annual Meeting of the Society in Denver in November 2001. These sessions, which are expected to become a regular feature of the meeting, focus on issues relating to the markup of ancient Near Eastern languages and scholarly texts, and to the effective presentation of scholarship on the Internet. A second session is scheduled for the November 2002 meeting in Toronto.

Along with Oriental Institute colleagues Abbas Alizadeh, Gil Stein, and Matt Stolper, Jones has been appointed to an international committee charged with assisting in the organization of a Conference on the Archaeology and History of Ancient Iran, scheduled to be held in Teheran in June 2003.

Locally, Jones revived the "Technology Discussion Group," an informal and irregular meeting of persons interested in the application of existing and emerging technologies to the wide variety of scholarly agendas. He remains the (Founding) Editor of the Oriental Institute Staff Newsletter.

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### Walter E Kaegi

**Walter E. Kaegi** engaged in the process of making final changes to his book manuscript *Heraclius Emperor of Byzantium*, which Cambridge University Press has accepted. These tasks involved correspondence with his copy editor and preparation of illustrations and maps and design of the cover. He also published an article "Byzantine Africa and Sardinia Face the Muslims" in *Bizantinistica*, new series, 3 (2001): 1–24. He corrected page proofs on his commentary on three articles on late antiquity in the journal *Ancient World* (it originated in his commentary on a session in the Association of Ancient Historians joint meeting with the American Historical Association in Chicago, January 2000). He completed an article, "Robert Lee Wolff Remembered," for *Byzantinische Forschungen* 27 (in press) on U.S. Byzantinists. He completed lengthy (each 8,000 words) articles on "Byzantine Civilization" and "Byzantine Empire" for the *New Catholic Encyclopedia* (Gale). He completed an article, "The Earliest Muslim Penetrations of Anatolia," for the *Nicolas Oikonomides Memorial Volume* that the Institute for Byzantine Research, National Hellenic Foundation, Athens, Greece, will publish. He corrected copy for an essay on Byzantine Africa that will appear in a Cagliari, Sardinia museum catalog (book).

He published reviews on the following three books: *Asia Minor and Its Themes*, by Eleonora Kountoura-Galake et al.; *The Rome That Did Not Fall: The Survival of the East in the Fifth Century*, edited by Stephen Williams and Gerard Friell; and *Warfare, State and Society in the Byzantine World, 565–1204*, by John Haldon.

He corrected proofs for reviews of the following two books: *Aristocratic Violence and Holy War*, by M. Bonner; and *Church and Society in Byzantium under the Comneni*, by M. Angold.

He completed reviews on the following two books: *War and Society in the Ancient and Mediterranean Worlds*, edited by K. Raaflaub and N. Rosenstein; and *Byzantine Wars*, by John Haldon.

He served as Chair, and Organizer, of "Table Ronde: Échanges et conflits entre l'Occident chrétien et le monde musulman: L'Occident chrétien, Relations politiques, militaires, économiques, intellectuelles," XXth International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Paris,

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France, 21 August 2001, and delivered the following paper: "The Interrelationship of Seventh-Century Muslim Raids into Anatolia with the Struggle for North Africa." He also chaired a session at the Byzantine Studies Conference on 10 November 2001 at the University of Notre Dame. He co-chaired (with Robert S. Nelson, Art History) the University of Chicago Workshop on Late Antiquity and Byzantium, which held sixteen sessions during the academic year. Other responsibilities on various committees took much time.

He lectured on "The Present and Future of Byzantine Studies," Hellenic Students' Organization, University of Illinois at Chicago, 27 March 2002.

He continued to serve as editor of the journal *Byzantinische Forschungen* and history bibliographer for *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*.

In addition to any revisions and bibliographic annotation of his book manuscript *Heraclius*, he has written more than 100 pages in draft for a book on the Muslim conquest of Byzantine North Africa and its aftermath. He is accumulating more material and will return to this major project, which is his next priority as a major book, for which he has completed much of the preliminary work. He is also considering a project on the genesis of the concept of strategy in the early modern period and its relationship to Byzantine military manuals and their authors' concepts of strategy and tactics. It has grown out of long-term reading as well as teaching courses here on the historical emergence of theories of strategy.

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### Carol Meyer

**Carol Meyer** continued her research on the deserts of Egypt. In April she presented a paper on "The 'Triumphal Arch' at Bahariyah" at the American Research Center in Egypt annual meeting in Baltimore. She summarized six seasons of fieldwork at Bir Umm Fawakhir for the Society of Woman Geographers triennial meeting in Tucson in May and received the Society's Outstanding Achievement award. An article on "Gold-Mining at Bir Umm Fawakhir" is in press for *Egyptian Archaeology* and another article on early gold mining and ore reduction is in preparation for the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*. Last but not least, the final publication of the Bir Umm Fawakhir 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2001 seasons was advanced, specifically the core sections on pottery, small finds, plans, and stratigraphy.

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### Clemens Reichel

Following his graduation in June 2001, **Clemens Reichel** thoroughly enjoyed his first year of life as a grown-up, working as a Research Associate and Project Coordinator for the Diyala Project (see separate report) at the Oriental Institute. Between September and November 2001 he participated in the Hamoukar excavations in Syria (see separate report) as Assistant Director and site architect. In winter quarter 2002 he co-taught the class "Ancient Near Eastern History 2: Mesopotamia and Iran" with Matthew Stolper.

In 2001/2002, Reichel presented the following papers at national and international conferences or universities: "Textarchaeology and Sealing Practices at the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar: A Functional Analysis of a Mesopotamian Palace" at the Annual Meeting of the American School of Oriental Studies in Boulder, Colorado (November 2001); "Administrative

Complexity at Hamoukar during the Fourth Millennium BC: A View from Seals and Sealings” at the Third International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East in Paris (April 2002); “Political Changes versus Cultural Continuity? The Case of Eshnunna between Ur III and Isin/Larsa,” read in New York in the Ancient Near Eastern Seminar at Columbia University and at the Harvard Semitic Museum (February 2002); and “Eshnunna’s ‘Birth as a State’: From Ur III Province to Independence,” read at the History Department of University College London (May 2002).

In June 2002 he submitted his article “Administrative Complexity in Syria during the Fourth Millennium B.C.: the Seals and Sealings from Tell Hamoukar,” to the journal *Akkadica*, together with articles by McGuire Gibson, Tony J. Wilkinson, and Jason Ur. Reichel is revising his dissertation for publication and still hopes to send it off this year.

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### Erica Reiner

As an invited panelist **Erica Reiner** presented a paper on “How to Reconstruct a Babylonian Treatise” in November 2001 at a three-day conference on Reconstructing Ancient Texts organized by Alexander Jones of University College, University of Toronto. The conference provided an occasion to make the acquaintance of the participants in the University of Toronto’s RIM project, and to renew contact with their current Assyriological faculty, some of whom had been students at the University of Chicago.

A trip scheduled for October 2001 for Heidelberg was canceled owing to the uncertain international situation in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attack; the agenda of the meeting was eventually conducted via a conference call.

In March, Reiner sent to press a monograph that had occupied much of her time for the last several years; it is expected to appear during the year 2002.

A report on the Workshop on Babylonian Astronomy held in honor of Asger Aaboe’s eightieth birthday at Brown University in the last week of June 2002 will be postponed until the *2002/2003 Annual Report*.

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### Robert K. Ritner

With an extensive series of public lectures, over a dozen media interviews, and a guided tour, **Robert K. Ritner** was often the visible face of the Oriental Institute during the past year. As detailed in the Oriental Institute’s *News & Notes* (Fall 2001, No. 171), Ritner served as the Academic Consultant for the sole American venue of the exhibit *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, displayed at Chicago’s Field Museum from 20 October 2001 until 3 March 2002. The first comprehensive exhibit dedicated to the life and legends of the queen, *Cleopatra of Egypt* drew more than 333,000 visitors, who encountered over 300 revised labels and charts, in addition to hieroglyphic banners and gift shop images, produced for the Chicago presentation. All of these were vetted by Ritner, who was also a commentator on the Acoustiguide recorded tour. At the Oriental Institute, two cases of objects from his personal collection (and that of John Larson) highlighted the Cleopatra of popular culture, complementing

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a self-guided gallery tour of Ptolemaic artifacts devised in conjunction with Karen Wilson and Carole Krucoff.

In association with the exhibit, Ritner delivered lectures on “Cleopatra and the Ptolemies” to The Field Museum exhibit docents (12 September), The Field Museum Women’s Board (2 October), the Exelon sponsor’s reception (23 October), the Egyptian Consulate (13 November), the University of Chicago Alumni Association (4 December), and the Breasted Society of the Oriental Institute (15 January). For a day-long Cleopatra seminar hosted by the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, he presented “Cleopatra’s Ancestors: The Ptolemaic Dynasty” (22 October). As part of a joint lecture series between the Oriental Institute and Field Museum, Ritner provided two lectures held in Breasted Hall: an historical analysis “Cleopatra in Context: A Princess Descended From So Many Royal Kings” (24 October), and a detailed survey of Cleopatra’s image in Western painting, music, sculpture, and popular culture “In Death Immortal: Cleopatra and her Legacy” (7 November). For the Classical Art Society of the Art Institute of Chicago, he spoke on “Cleopatra in History and Legend” (30 October). Each of these lectures drew capacity audiences, but all were surpassed by Ritner’s presentation “The Egypt of Cleopatra and the Ptolemaic Dynasty (332–330 BC)” for the Fermilab lecture series, which drew a “standing-room only” audience of over 850 listeners.

In addition to Cleopatra lectures, Ritner provided media interviews for television (ABC, CBS, WGN, CLTV), radio (NPR, WBBM), and print media (Associated Press, the Chicago Tribune, Sun-Times, Times of Indiana, Des Moines Register, Northwestern University Medill School of Journalism, Southwest Airlines Spirit Magazine, and various other free-lance journalists). One of his more unusual media duties was to provide expertise on Cleopatra questions to NBC studios for the television game show “The Weakest Link.” Media appearances were not limited to Cleopatra. On 3 April, the History Channel aired “Egypt: Land of the Gods. Part 4 — Magic,” an hour based on Ritner’s Oriental Institute publication, *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice*, with an extended personal interview. He is pleased to be one of the few individuals who can claim that his dissertation has been filmed.

Invited lectures unrelated to the Cleopatra exhibit included six presentations on magic, religion, medicine, and hieroglyphs. He discussed “An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Magic” for the South Suburban Archaeological Society (18 October). For the Chicago Humanities Festival XII, he lectured at the Alliance Française on “The Living Image: Art and Text in Egyptian Hieroglyphs” (3 November). “Heka: The Magic of Ancient Egypt” was his topic at the Muscarelle Museum of Art at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia (15 November). At the annual meeting of the American Association of Neurological Surgeons in Chicago, he delivered “An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of the Egyptian Surgeon” (10 April). The Brown University Friends of Egyptology requested an overview of “Ancient Egyptian Magic” (12 April). Finally, Ritner concluded a Chicago alumni panel on Late Period Egypt at the fifty-third convention of the American Research Center in Egypt in Baltimore with a survey of “Egyptian Religion in the Late Period” (28 April).

Following the closing of the Cleopatra exhibit, Ritner led the Oriental Institute tour to Egypt, where a decline in tourism allowed unhindered access to the sites. After the highly successful tour, he stayed on at Chicago House in Luxor to provide assistance with Ptolemaic inscriptions and to conduct personal research.

Ritner’s publications for the year comprise a re-evaluation of the Joseph Smith Papyrus underlying the Mormon “Book of Abraham,” entitled “The ‘Breathing Permit of Hôr’ Thirty-four Years Later” (*Dialogue* 33/4), and the *News & Notes* article mentioned above, “Cleopatra in Chicago.” He completed his editorial duties on the forthcoming final volume of *The*



*Context of Scripture*; thirteen translations in *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, to be published by Yale University Press, and, with the assistance of François Gaudard, the French version of his manuscript on “Evidence for Necromancy in Ancient Egypt,” to be published in the proceedings of the Louvre symposium, “La magie en Égypte: à la recherche d’une définition.”

Ritner opened discussion at the second Oriental Institute retreat on 12 November, having been requested to provide a provocative report on “The Future of the Oriental Institute.” Other University committee service, student oversight, and teaching (six courses with contribution to a seventh) completed his academic year. He is the formal scholarly consultant for the forthcoming Field Museum exhibit “Eternal Egypt” (26 April–10 August 2003) and so will again be liaison between activities at The Field Museum and the Oriental Institute Museum.

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### Martha T. Roth

**Martha T. Roth** continues to devote most of her scholarly energies to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD) project (see separate report). During the 2001/2002 academic year, she also taught two quarters of the elementary Akkadian course, and two quarters on Alalakh texts to advanced students. She delivered a lecture at a conference on “Prostitution in the Ancient World” in Madison, Wisconsin, in April; the proceedings of that conference will appear in a volume published by Routledge Press.

Among the articles which appeared were two in festschrifts for CAD collaborators: “The Because Clause: Punishment Rationalization in Mesopotamian Laws,” in *Veenhof Anniversary Volume: Studies Presented to Klaas R. Veenhof on the Occasion of His Sixty-Fifth Birthday*, edited by W. H. van Soldt, pp. 407–12 (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 2001); and “Tašmētu-damqat and Daughters,” in *Assyriologica et Semitica: Festschrift für Joachim Oelsner*, pp. 387–400 (Alter Orient und Altes Testament 252; Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, 2000). Another article, “Reading Mesopotamian Law Cases — PBS 5 100: A Question of Filiation,” *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 44 (2001): 243–92, serves as an introduction to Roth’s volume in preparation, *Mesopotamian Law Cases*, to appear in the *Writings from the Ancient World* series.

Several articles in press will appear in festschrifts in the next year. Also in press is “Hammurabi’s Wronged Man,” in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, a revision of a paper presented at that society’s annual meeting in 2001.

In the autumn, Roth finished collecting publication information on and cataloging the cuneiform tablets in the Smith College Library, Northampton, Massachusetts, thanks to the generous access to the collection provided by Mr. Martin Antonetti, Curator of Rare Books, and Ms. Karen Kukil, Associate Curator of Rare Books. The cuneiform tablet collection had been transferred some years ago from the Religion Department to the Mortimer Rare Book Room, where the tablets are now properly conserved and stored; in the transition, however, documentation was lost and there was no possibility of keeping publication records up-to-date. With the cooperation of colleagues at Yale University, Professor W. W. Hallo and Ms. Ulla Kasten, Associate Curator of the Yale Babylonian Collection, Smith College now has accurate and current information on its tablet holdings.

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## Oğuz Soysal

In 2001/2002 **Oğuz Soysal** continued his job on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project. He has spent most of his time writing articles on words beginning with “*ta-*”. Aside from his work on the dictionary, his research activities continue to focus on Hittite culture and history and Hattian language. The following articles were published during the year: Review of *Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie 1915–1995*, by V. Souček and J. Siegelová, *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 121 (2001): 296–98; “New Materials for the Hattian Text Corpus,” *Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires* 2001 nr. 3 (2001): 67–68; “Ist das hattische Wort für ‘Kuh’ gefunden?” *Altorientalische Forschungen* 28 (2001): 282–88; “Hattusilis I, Labarnas I, Telipinus,” *Encyclopedia of the Ancient World*, pp. 605 and 716 in Volume 2 and pp. 1062–63 in Volume 3 (Hackensack: Salem Press, 2002); “Nochmals zu Hethitisch <sup>NA4</sup>*taḥapšetai-/ taḥupaštai-* usw.,” *Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires* 2001 nr. 4 (2001): 87–89; “Hattice Araştırmalarında Son Durum (Zum gegenwärtigen Stand der hattischen Studien),” in *Akten des IV. Internationalen Kongresses für Hethitologie* (Würzburg, 4.–8. Oktober 1999), edited by Gernot Wilhelm, pp. 642–51 (Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten 45; Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2001); “Eine hattische ‘Notzeit’ Beschreibung,” *Nouvelles assyriologiques brèves et utilitaires* 2002 nr. 1 (2002): 8–9; and “Zum Nomen : šuwaru-,” in *Novalis Indogermanica: Festschrift für Günter Neumann zum 80. Geburtstag*, edited by S. Zeilfelder and M. Fritz, pp. 465–74 (Graz: Leykam, 2002).

As a result of his philological research on the Hattian language, he identified the names of the following animals: *milup* “ox,” *tariš* “horse,” and *šup* “bull.” In another short article, Soysal dealt with a Hattian passage on famine on earth with interesting onomatopoeic descriptions about suffering oxen, sheep, and human beings.

In addition to these activities, since January 1996 he has also been preparing 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.). At present the list consists of about 10,000 computer-stored entries (words and word complexes from all of the published Hattian material). The content of the book in progress, entitled *Hattischer Wortschatz in hethitischer Textüberlieferung*, was enlarged with additional chapters on the Hattian text corpus, phonology, grammar, lexicography, and bibliography — totaling more than 1,000 pages. It is expected to be published at the end of this year. During summer 2002, Soysal plans to format the camera-ready version of the book for submission to a European publisher.

In co-operation with his German colleagues, he plans to edit some unpublished texts from Boğazköy that he was able to determine as duplicates of some important historical documents from the Old Hittite Kingdom. The texts are mostly tiny fragments; however, they are a remarkable contribution to the corpus of Old Hittite historical documents. Furthermore, with a Turkish colleague he is working on other unpublished fragments of Hittite texts with various contents.

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**Emily Teeter**

As reported for the last several years, **Emily Teeter**’s research continues to be devoted to the publication of the small finds from the Institute’s excavations at Medinet Habu. The volume dealing with scarabs and seal impressions (in collaboration with Terry Wilfong) is in produc-

tion, and she has been working closely with the Publications Office for the final tweaking of the manuscript. The text for the next volume dealing with baked clay figurines is nearing completion, as is the photography thanks to the skill of Betsy Kremers. After working with the material from the site for a number of years, she is gradually moving from “catalog mode” to “so, what does it mean mode” for the overall cultural significance of the material. As a result, Teeter has increasingly been able to use the materials as primary documentation for the study of cult and religion in Thebes. The artifacts formed the basis for a lecture “Aspects of Piety in Thebes in the First Millennium BC” that she gave in Baltimore at the annual Theban Symposium sponsored by the Oriental Institute and Johns Hopkins University, and for an article “Piety at Medinet Habu” that appeared in *News & Notes*.

Other publications for the year include “Animals in Egyptian Art” and “Animals in Egyptian Literature” in *A History of the Animal World in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Billie Jean Collins (Brill), entries in *The Quest for Immortality*, the catalog for an exhibit at the National Gallery, and an article on the Oriental Institute’s Egyptian Gallery in *KMT*.

Lectures include “Virginity, Celibacy, and Women of God in Ancient Egypt,” presented in October at a seminar on Gender and Ritual Practice sponsored by Johns Hopkins University. Teeter gave three lectures in the Harper Lecture series for the University of Chicago Alumni Society, and in the course of those trips she had the pleasure of meeting many old friends of the Institute.

Throughout the year she continued to work with the Oriental Institute’s public programs department giving training lectures for docents, Chicago Public School teachers, and students at Kenwood Academy. Teeter also spoke on the social context of Egyptian art, and on art and architecture in Roman Egypt in the docent program at the Art Institute of Chicago, as well as traveling to the Seattle Art Museum to speak in their docent training sessions. Other lectures included “The Ancient Egyptians: What Were They Like?” in conjunction with an Egyptian exhibit at the Muscarelle Museum at the College of William and Mary. She also taught three members’ courses — beginning and intermediate Egyptian (both by mail) and Architecture in Ancient Egypt.

In June she attended the annual meeting of the International Committee for Egyptology, a subgroup of ICOM/UNESCO for curators of Egyptian collections. The meeting, which was hosted by the National Museum in Warsaw, was preceded by a program in Moscow. Curators from more than fifteen countries attended, sharing ideas about installations, new exhibits, and the challenges facing Egyptian collections and curators.

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## Theo van den Hout

**Theo van den Hout** divided his time between research, teaching, and committee work. Besides his activities on the search committee for a new director of the Oriental Institute and other smaller committees, much time this year went to teaching. There were the regular Elementary Hittite course, the Second Year Seminar, and the Anatolian part of the Ancient Near Eastern History sequence. An advanced class dealt with the so-called shelf lists, that is, texts that must have played a role in the information management within the Hittite Kingdom. The latter is a subject that he will definitely give more attention to in years to come. As far as other languages were concerned van den Hout taught Lycian and, with Gene Gragg, Hurrian. In

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both cases they surveyed the grammar and read the most important texts. The Hurrian class was especially exciting because in 2000 two new Hurrian grammars, in German and Italian, were published. Hurrian was an important language in the second millennium in the Upper Euphrates area. For Hittite Anatolia it has a special significance in that Hurrian civilization served as a major intermediary for many Mesopotamian cultural influences. Recent text finds have greatly contributed to a better understanding of this language that is neither Semitic nor Indo-European, nor is it related to Sumerian.

Van den Hout's research concentrated on his work for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (see separate report). Remaining time was spent on class preparations and on the writing of several entries for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, for which he wrote the entries on Omens, Oracle, Ordeal, and "Pacht."

Apart from the first fascicle of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* (with H. G. Güterbock and Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.), the following articles appeared: "Neuter Plural Subjects and Nominal Predicates in Anatolian," in *Anatolisch und Indogermanisch/Anatolico e Indoeuropeo* (Akten des Kolloquiums der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft Pavia, 22.–25. September 1998), edited by O. Carruba and W. Meid, pp. 167–92 (Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft 100; Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachen und Literaturen der Universität Innsbruck, 2001); "Bemerkungen zu älteren hethitischen Orakeltexten," in *Kulturgeschichten: Altorientalische Studien für Volkert Haas zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by Th. Richter, D. Prechel, and J. Klinger, pp. 423–40 (Saarbrücken: SDV Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag, 2001); "Zur Geschichte des jüngeren hethitischen Reiches," in *Akten des IV. Internationalen Kongresses für Hethitologie* (Würzburg, 4.–8. Oktober 1999), edited by Gernot Wilhelm, pp. 213–23 (Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten 45; Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2001); and "Tombs and Memorials: The (Divine) Stone House and Hēgur Reconsidered," in *Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and History: Papers in Memory of Hans G. Güterbock*, edited by K. A. Yener and H. A. Hoffner, Jr., pp. 73–91 (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2002). His first Internet publication, "'I Have Given You My Advice': Educational Principles of the Hittite Empire" (fourteen pages), is found on-line at [http://www.fathom.com/index.jhtml?pageName=/story/story.jhtml%3Fstory\\_id%3D122468](http://www.fathom.com/index.jhtml?pageName=/story/story.jhtml%3Fstory_id%3D122468). Also, this year saw the publication of the first issue of the *Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions*, of which van den Hout is the managing editor.

Finally, among the papers of the late Hans Güterbock, van den Hout found an architectural design from probably the late 1930s for what is now the famous Museum of Ancient Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara. Güterbock was one of the leading figures in getting this museum established. The drawing had suffered some damage over the decades but was beautifully restored by Vicki Parry in the Conservation department and the result can now be admired in office 317!

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### Donald Whitcomb

An account of **Donald Whitcomb's** activities this year may begin with field research conducted last summer in Turkey at the site of Mar'ash, reported in *News & Notes* 171. This project was in conjunction with the Karamanmarash research of Elizabeth Carter, a former student in the Oriental Institute, who has surveyed and excavated at Domuztepe in southeastern Turkey. Don's interest stemmed from the Hadir Qinnasrin project (see separate report). In the early Islamic period, Qinnasrin was the capital for north Syria and the staging place

for the yearly campaigns into the Byzantine-held Anatolian steppe. Mar'ash was the forward post supplied in men and materiel from Qinnasrin. One of the most interesting results from this research is identification of the distribution of early Islamic sites, which cluster around the southern portion of the plan near the marshes (*'amuq*), a situation remarkably similar to that of Qinnasrin itself.

Hadir Qinnasrin was the subject of a paper presented at the Middle East Studies Association in San Francisco, where Don also responded to papers in John Meloy's panel on the Indian Ocean (fifteenth–seventeenth century). Other activity and travel involved his role as external reader for dissertations. His old friend, Edouard LaGro finished at the University of Leiden, writing on "... mediaeval pottery from the cane sugar production and village occupation at Tell Abu Sarbut in Jordan." Another dissertation was that of Michele Ziolkowski, University of Sydney, who wrote on "The Historical Archaeology of the Coast of Fujairah, United Arab Emirates ... ." He traveled to the University of Göteborg, Sweden, to examine Peter Pentz, another old friend, on "From Africa Proconsularis to Islamic Ifriqiyah"; and most recently to Cambridge University for the dissertation defense of Alison Gascoigne, on "The Impact of the Arab Conquest on Late Roman Settlement in Egypt." Each of these dissertations shows the diversity and gratifying growth of the field of Islamic archaeology.

Don taught Islamic archaeology of Syria-Palestine (Late Levant) and then two seminars under the general title of "Problems in Islamic Archaeology." The first of these reflected an interest which originally brought Don to Chicago, urbanism; the Islamic City continues to be one of his main research interests. The second seminar also reflected a personal interest, his undergraduate concentration in Art History. This seminar, entitled "Islamic Art and Artifacts," explored the difference in art historical and archaeological utilization of objects and buildings; the combination of archaeologists, art historians, and Islamicists among the students made differences in disciplinary training particularly revealing.

One of the most interesting discoveries of this past year resulted from class preparation. The site of Khirbet al-Karak, on the southern shore of the Lake of Galilee, is of great renown in Palestine. Its fame comes from the Early Bronze Age occupation, which resulted in the Oriental Institute excavations by P. Delougaz and R. Haines in 1952/1953. They also recovered a substantial occupation of the early Islamic period and published a complete report in *A Byzantine Church at Khirbet al-Karak* in 1960. The pottery from this site represents a clear collection of transitional late Byzantine and early Islamic ceramics from Palestine, ideal for class presentations.

This year, Don decided to examine the archaeological contexts in greater detail. First came the three construction phases of the Byzantine church, which ended after "... a period of neglect and encroachment" (according to Delougaz), with construction of an enigmatic "new Arab building." Recent research by Yitzar Hirschfeld now provides other examples of such building complexes, which he describes as villas or manor houses of late Byzantine or early Islamic times. The second aspect of the context was the Roman fort containing a fifth–sixth-century synagogue and bath house, excavated in 1950. A quick examination of Palestinian synagogues, made possible through Chuck Jones' computerized resources of the Oriental Institute library, revealed that the identification of the Khirbet al-Karak synagogue has been challenged. Rony Reich, one of the most prominent Israeli archaeologists, proved this could not have been a synagogue but did not advance further explanation.

The Israeli excavations had noted similarities of the bath to features of the early Islamic bath at Khirbet al-Mafjar. From this and other features, it is possible to show the whole complex to be a so-called "desert castle," a palatial complex of the Umayyad period. Hap-

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pily, the story of discovery does not end there: research into the historical geography of this region revealed the existence of al-Sinnabra, somewhere near Khirbet al-Karak. Al-Sinnabra was known as the winter resort of Mu'awiya, Marwan, and other early Umayyad caliphs. Remarkably, no one seems to have put together al-Sinnabra with the Islamic palace complex at Khirbet al-Karak; and Don has now done this from the comfort of the Oriental Institute basement and library.

In April, Don presented this discovery at the Third International Congress of Archaeology of the Ancient Near East in Paris. With the greatest of ironies, his lecture took place at the same exact hour that Raphael Greenberg presented his new research on the Bronze Age site of Khirbet al-Karak. Consultations after the papers revealed that much more evidence on the Islamic occupation lies unused in the archives of the Israel Antiquities Authority. The logical proposal is to join interests for a new archaeological project, though this may be for our students in better times.

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### Tony J. Wilkinson

In the winter quarter of 2002 Robert McC. Adams was back in residence at the Oriental Institute. His presence provided a valuable focus for many who are interested in regional analysis, irrigation systems, and remote sensing, as well as Mesopotamian archaeology in general. Consequently in February, in order to take advantage of his spell of residence, a number of seminars and workshops were convened. Particularly stimulating was a quarter-long seminar devoted to a comparative analysis of irrigation systems in the Near East (generously conceived in this case as extending from Bali to Egypt). Many sessions were staged at quite short notice, and despite — or as **Tony J. Wilkinson** suspects — because of their impromptu nature, they turned out to be very successful. Particularly noteworthy was a Saturday seminar conducted in the Department of Anthropology under the auspices of the Interdisciplinary Archaeology Workshop and organized by Nick Kouchoukos. The topic of this workshop was the use of CORONA satellite images for the study of ancient landscapes. This subject is particularly apposite because Robert Adams was instrumental in the release of these satellite images in the first place. From the perspective of the department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and the Oriental Institute the session was particularly satisfactory thanks to splendid presentations of innovative work by Carrie Hritz, Jesse Casana, and Jason Ur.

Fieldwork by Wilkinson in 2001/2002 was limited to about two weeks in the Amuq plain, and some ten days in Syria in September 2001. Particularly instructive was a visit to the site of al-Anderine in central Syria where Marlia and Cyril Mango of the University of Oxford were investigating a massive Roman cistern on the edge of this magnificent Byzantine city.

Two papers were presented at sessions dedicated to Robert Adams. The first was a joint presentation (with Nick Kouchoukos) at the Association of American Anthropologists meeting in Washington, DC, and the second was in January at the Archaeological Institute of America gold-medal session. Other papers were given at the Society for American Archaeology in Denver, the annual “Excavation Results Symposium” meetings in Ankara (jointly with Aslıhan Yener), and at a workshop on “Archaeological Survey in the Mediterranean World” at the University of Michigan. Particularly enjoyable was a workshop at the University of Pennsylvania

devoted to the study of cultural interactions within the Indian Ocean. This provided an excellent opportunity to present a multi-disciplinary review of patterns of cultural interaction over the last 18,000 years in the light of changing patterns of winds, ocean currents, and climate.

In addition to putting the final stages to books on the *Archaeology of the Near Eastern Landscape* and the *Archaeology of the Upper Tabqa Dam Area (Syria)*, papers appeared in a number of journals and books, including *Tell Brak, Volume 2*, the *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*, a festschrift for David Oates, and the new catalog for the *Land of Sheba* exhibit at the British Museum.

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### Karen L. Wilson

Most of **Karen L. Wilson**'s time was devoted to directing the Oriental Institute Museum (see separate report). During fall quarter she taught a course with Aslihan Yener on museum installation, focusing specifically on the new Syrian/Anatolian Gallery and the objects that will be used in those exhibits. Her article "The Temple Mound at Bismaya" appeared in *Leaving No Stones Unturned: Essays on the Ancient Near East and Egypt in Honor of Donald P. Hansen*, and she contributed an essay and entries on Oriental Institute objects for the upcoming exhibition catalog "*In the Beginning*": *Art of Mesopotamia's Golden Age*, to be published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. In June, she attended the conference "Images and Ideas: Exhibiting Science in Museums" here in Chicago.

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### K. Aslihan Yener

During 2001 **K. Aslihan Yener** directed the seventh season of work at the Amuq Valley Regional Projects (AVRP) in Antakya, Turkey. Excavated materials from previous seasons at Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) were studied at the Hatay Archaeological Museum. The work in the Amuq is published in Yener (2001) "Amuq Valley Regional Project," in *The Oriental Institute 2000–2001 Annual Report*, pp. 11–15; "Alalakh: A Late Bronze Age Capital in the Amuq Valley, Southern Turkey," in *The Oriental Institute News & Notes* 169 (2002): 1–6; "Excavations in Hittite Heartlands. Recent Investigations in Late Bronze Age Anatolia," in *New Perspectives in Hittite Archaeology: Papers in Memory of Hans G. Güterbock*, edited by K. A. Yener and H. A. Hoffner, Jr., pp. 1–9 (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2002); and "University of Chicago, Oriental Institute 2000 Yılı Hatay Açıca, Tayinat Höyükleri ve Samandağı Yüzev Araştırmaları," in *XIX Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı*, by K. A. Yener, T. Harrison, and H. Pamir, pp. 289–302 (Ankara: Ministry of Culture, 2002).

Honors, grants, and awards during the year included Small Grants for Instructional Improvement; the Joukowsky Family Grant, "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 was invited to give the following lectures: "The Oriental Institute Amuq Valley Regional Projects, the 2001 Surveys at Atchana, Tayinat and Orontes Delta," at the Meetings of

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*Archaeological site photograph: Kassite ziggurat at Aqar Quf, west of Baghdad*

the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry, 25–29 May, Ankara, Turkey; “Fieldwork in the Amuq,” at the Workshop on the Archaeology of the Orontes Valley, University of Durham, U.K. Together with Norman Yoffee, she organized an American Oriental Society Meeting session celebrating the seventy-fifth birthday of Robert McCormick Adams in Toronto.

Courses taught this year were Museum Collection and Installation, which incorporated efforts by the Oriental Institute Museum to reinstall the Syro-Anatolian

collections. Two new courses were offered in the winter quarter and were co-taught with Professor Nicholas Kouchoukos from the Anthropology Department. These companion courses were Near East Archaeology 30081/Anthropology 398 and Near East Archaeology 30093/Anthropology 399. The first, the Archaeology of Technology, is an introduction to the social organization of material production and to the instrumental methods used by archaeologists to make inferences about past societies from material remains. Comparison of metallurgical, ceramic, lithic, and textile industries in different cultural and historical settings informs critical discussion of how and to what extent analyses of artifacts, workshops, and industrial installations can provide insight into prehistoric societies. The companion laboratory course, Instrumental Analysis in Archaeology, is an introduction to the principles, instruments and practices archaeologists use to extract information about ancient societies from artifacts.

An archeometallurgy laboratory was established in the basement of the Oriental Institute, room 036. Collections from the Oriental Institute Museum were sampled and within the context of the instrumental analysis course, students were taught sample preparation and processing, light and scanning electron microscopy, X-ray spectroscopy, metallography, data management, and report preparation.

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## RESEARCH SUPPORT

### COMPUTER LABORATORY

**John C. Sanders**

As I write this introduction the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory is starting its thirteenth year of operation. I am not worried or afraid! Are you? Several important issues concerning the continued operation of the Lab will be decided this coming year: the Lab’s role in the Institute as a whole, and how best to ensure the continued upkeep and maintenance of the Institute’s website are at the top of the list. But enough of looking forward at this moment. Instead, lets



look back to what has been accomplished within the Lab in 2001/2002, as it was a busy year in its own right.

### Laboratory Projects

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

In August 2001, the Institute's website was enlarged with the publication 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. 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*. Once again, I thank all of the faculty, staff, and volunteers who helped in the production of this exhibition. Initial reactions from the scholarly community and the public have been very positive.



Archaeological site photograph: Parthian architectural detail at Hatra

#### Mellon Grant – Less Commonly Taught Languages

For three days in mid-October, the Lab was the focus of the external review of the Institute's Less Commonly Taught Languages Mellon grant. The review went very well, with many positive suggestions for improvements that will make an already successful piece of computer software even better by the time it is ready for a test run in a classroom situation. Congratulations to Janet Johnson, Sandy Schloen, and Michael Berger for a job well done.

As was the case during summer 2001, again this summer a host of students are using the Lab's Windows and Macintosh computers to add and/or correct data for several of the Middle Egyptian texts being entered into the METEOR program's Readingbook.

#### Electronic Publications

In conjunction with Thomas Urban, Oriental Institute Publications Office, Professor Janet Johnson posted the following eleven Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files of the Chicago Demotic Dictionary on the Institute's website: the Introduction, nine letters (Y, F, R, L, H, H, K, T, D), and the Problems file.

Computer Lab assistant Katherine Strange Burke finished processing and markup for 34 *News & Notes* articles, going back to issue number 122 (January–February 1990), as I started to write this article. All of them are now available on the Institute's website. Eight or ten additional *News & Notes* articles are in the text processing and scanning stages, as well, and will go up on the website over summer 2002.



Archaeological site photograph: "Arch" at Ctesiphon, southeast of Baghdad

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Archaeological site photograph: Sphinx Temple, Khafre pyramid right distance, Giza

The 2000/2001 Oriental Institute *Annual Report* was made available on the Institute website in early February, as was the Publications Office's Print Publications Catalog — February 2002, the latter using the PDF format.

The 1980 Oriental Institute publication *Ptolemais Cyrenaica*, by David Nasgowitz, will be the next addition to the Photographic Archives section of the Institute website. The text was processed via Optical Character Recognition (OCR) in December, and we hope to start scanning the photographs during summer 2002. I'll report more on

this in next year's *Annual Report*.

### Archaeological Site Photographs from Mesopotamia and Egypt

A total of 993 photographs from archaeological sites in Mesopotamia (414 photographs) and Egypt (579 photographs), shot between 1973 and 1990 by John and Peggy Sanders, were made available on the website in April 2002 as part of the Individual Scholarship section. I want to thank Computer Lab assistant, Katherine Strange Burke, for her work in both scanning the original slides and creating the HTML pages and maps.

Mesopotamian sites are: Aqar Quf (Dur Kurigalzu) [25], Assur [12], Babylon [33], Tell Billa [4], Borsippa [18], Ctesiphon [4], Eridu [16], Tepe Gawra [3], Girsu [11], Tell Harmal [10], Hatra [30], Isin [13], Khafajah [5], Khorsabad (Dur Sharrukin) [13], Kish [22], Lagash [15], Nimrud [21], Nineveh [20], Nippur [18], Abu Salabikh [11], Samarra [14], Seleucia [9], Sippar [4], Tell al'Ubaid [2], Ur [16], Uruk (Warka) [57], and Zibliyat [8].

Egyptian sites are: Abusir [37], Deir el-Bahri [33], Edfu [27], Giza [179], Medinet Habu [41], Karnak [68], Valley of the Kings [26], Luxor [51], Deir el-Medina [12], Memphis [6], Ramesseum [15], and Sakkarah [84].

### Women's Board Grant — Map Digitization Pilot Project



Archaeological site photograph: Parthian "slipper" coffin at Nippur

Under the overall supervision of Charles Jones, the Research Archives and the Computer Laboratory were awarded a grant in May 2002 by the Women's Board of the University of Chicago to develop a program to preserve and electronically distribute a portion of the map collection of the Oriental Institute to scholars and the public worldwide via the Internet. Initial work on the project will start in fall 2002, as we determine which maps to use in the pilot project and which technology is best suited to deliver the maps over the World Wide Web (WWW). Progress reports will appear in future *Annual Reports*.

### Museum Education's On-line Teacher Resource Center

Taking over the role of Teacher Services and Family Projects Coordinator from Anna Rochester in November 2001, Wendy Ennes has continued to develop the On-line Teacher Resource Center component of the Institute's website. Along with Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations student volunteer/programmer, she and I had many discussions throughout the year on design and layout, as well as content and delivery issues, because the audiences for these materials demand

the use of audio and video resources that have yet to appear in other parts of the Oriental Institute's website. The fruits of Wendy's work, and Anna's before her, will open to the public in 2002/2003, and we will report on it fully in next year's *Annual Report*.



*Archaeological site photograph: "Stepped" pyramid at Sakkarah*

### University-wide, Networking Authentication Change

My biggest concern in May 2002 was the change in the university's authentication methods for accessing the NSIT unix cluster computers (harper, midway, home, etc.). It was a rocky transition because of some unforeseen issues that caused major disruptions in NSIT email service for almost two weeks. And email was not supposed to be a part of this spring's alterations (NSIT email changes are scheduled for fall 2002). All seems quiet now, but this fall's email switch promises even more excitement, and plenty of late nights trying to figure out why it isn't all working as it was supposed to.

### XSTAR Project

At the end of November a new Oriental Institute research and publications project, The XSTAR Project: XML System for Textual and Archaeological Research, under the direction of David Schloen and Gene Gragg, was announced on the Institute website. The goal of XSTAR project is to create a sophisticated Internet-based research environment for specialists in textual and archaeological studies. In particular, XSTAR is intended for archaeologists, philologists, historians, and historical geographers who work with ancient artifacts, documents, and geographical or environmental data. It will not only provide access to detailed, searchable data in each of these areas individually, but will also integrate these diverse lines of evidence as an aid to interdisciplinary research.



*Archaeological site photograph: Colossus of Memnon Ramses II at Ramesseum*

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### Developing a New Oriental Institute Website Design

The discussions I started with the University's Networking Services and Informational Technologies (NSIT) group back in 2000/2001 regarding the moving of the Institute's entire website from our own in-house web server to an NSIT supported server were put on hold most of this year due to a shifting of computer priorities and budget constraints. The web hosting advantages offered by a move to NSIT services will cause me to reopen these discussions this coming year, however, with Gil Stein, once he has adjusted to his new role as director.

### Laboratory Equipment/Institute Resources

In November 2001, several hardware upgrades were made to Laboratory computers:

- In conjunction with the Museum, the large-format (11 × 17) scanner now has a transparency adapter attached to it, so we can scan negative as well as positive materials at up to 800 dpi.



*Archaeological site photograph: Deir el-Bahri, Egypt*

- The 800 MHz Dell Windows computer now has a second, 40 GB, hard disk installed, loaded with the Windows 2000 operating system in a dual-boot configuration with Windows 98. This was done to accommodate the loading of the Oracle 9-i database program for use by the Diyala Publications Project as a test-bed for their application development.
- The Macintosh computer which supports the CD burner in the Lab was changed to a Macintosh G3 with 196 MB RAM.
- A new 700 MHz Apple iMac, with the lab's first CD-RW (read-rewriteable) drive, was installed in the Laboratory in March 2002, replacing an older Apple Power Macintosh computer.
- Several software additions have also upgraded the Laboratory's computer applications. With the assistance of Todd Schuble, GIS Support Specialist, Social Science Research Computing, four copies of the ArcGIS (ArcInfo, ArcMap, ArcView) software were installed on Institute computers in January 2002: one in Aslihan Yener's lab, two in Tony J. Wilkinson's lab, and one copy on the 800 MHz Dell computer in the Computer Laboratory.
- A single seat license for the Oracle Standard Edition database program (server and client components) was obtained for the Laboratory's 800 MHz Dell computer, to be used by the Diyala Publications Project as a test-bed for converting their original FoxPro database of Diyala objects and photographs into a database capable of being served via the Internet and the World Wide Web. I want to thank George Sundell, a volunteer and former AT&T database administrator consulting with the Diyala Publications Project, for his efforts to install the software. It was a pleasure to watch a "card-carrying" database expert do what he does best. The Oracle software product, used by many Fortune 500 companies to manage their computer operations, is a full-featured, professional strength

application whose installation can be a daunting task first time around. Thanks again, George!

- I set up the first Macintosh System X computer in the building the last week of May. It is for the APIS Project (Advanced Papyrological Information System), and will temporarily be set up in the Computer Lab for use by Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations student Hratch Papazian. Over the next few months I will become very familiar with this newest, unix-based, Macintosh operating system — as it is the future for all Macintosh computers.

### World-Wide Website

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 (the following URLs are case sensitive):

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

The homepage for the Oriental Institute website is at:

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

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## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Charles E. Jones and John C. Sanders

### Oriental Institute World Wide Web Database

#### New and Developing Resources

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

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

Abzu has undergone wholesale redevelopment this year in the context of the ETANA project. For more information, see the Research Archives report in this *Annual Report*. Several hundred new references have been added this year. Access is still possible via the old URL, but the preferred point of entry is now: <http://www.etana.org/abzu>

#### **Research Archives: Research Archives Catalog On-Line**

More than twenty thousand new records have been added this year to the web version of the Research Archives Catalog. For more information on the development of this tool, see the Research Archives report in this *Annual Report*. Access to the web catalog is at <http://oilib.uchicago.edu/oilibcat.html>

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**Research Archives: Acquisitions Lists of the Research Archives**

Four Acquisitions lists have appeared this year.

March–April 2001: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.3-4.html>

May–June 2001: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.5-6.html>

July–August 2001: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.7-8.html>

September–October 2001: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.2001.9-10.html>

**Museum: 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* have been added to the Oriental Institute website at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/PA/EGYPT/BEES/BEES.html>

**Philology: Chicago Demotic Dictionary**

Documents giving the full dictionary entries for nine letters of the Demotic alphabet, plus the Introduction and the Problems file. For more information, see the Demotic Dictionary and Publications Office reports in this *Annual Report*. Access to the dictionary files is at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html>

**Archaeology: XSTAR Project**

For more information, see the XSTAR Project description in the Computer Laboratory report in this *Annual Report* and: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/XSTAR/XSTAR.html>

**Archaeology: Individual Scholarship — John Sanders**

993 archaeological site photographs from Mesopotamia and Egypt were added to the Oriental Institute's website. For more information, see Archaeological Site Photographs in the Computer Laboratory report in this *Annual Report*. Access to the photographs is at: [http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/SANDERS/PHOTOS/arch\\_site\\_photos.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/SANDERS/PHOTOS/arch_site_photos.html)

**Membership: News & Notes articles**

Electronic versions of thirty-six lead articles from *News & Notes* dating between 1990 and the present were added to the Oriental Institute website at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/NewsAndNotes.html>

**Administration: 2000/2001 Oriental Institute Annual Report**

We now have a full decade of *Annual Reports* available on-line; all reports are interlinked from their project and departmental and personal pages and all entries are indexed in Abzu. Access to the reports is at: [http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/00-01/00-01\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/00-01/00-01_AR_TOC.html)

**Publications Office: Catalog of Publications in Print — July 2002**

The complete Publications Office catalog of volumes in print is now available on-line as both an Adobe Acrobat document and a revised web version. Access to the Acrobat document is at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/CATALOG/Catalog.pdf> and access to the web version is at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/Publications.html>

## 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 Curtis Myers in the Sales Office. We were also fortunate to have the assistance of graduate students Katherine Strange Burke, Dennis Campbell, Thomas Dousa, Munira Khayyat, Adam Miglio, and Leslie Schramer. Catherine Dueñas and Emily Napolitano continued to assist on a number of projects. Ruth Welte was a pleasure to work with. Jean Grant and John Larson provided invaluable assistance as always. Charles E. Jones loaned the Editorial Office a much-needed computer during summer 2002 when we found ourselves with more workers than computers. And John Sanders kept our computers on-line and web pages up-to-date.

Aside from the production of the Oriental Institute's serial monographs, we continued preparing *News & Notes* and the *Annual Report* for press. The experimental electronic distribution of two titles (see below) has gone quite well, judging by the consistent number of "hits" to their web pages.

### Volumes Distributed On-line

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, H, K, T, D, and Problematic Readings). J. H. Johnson, editor. [www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html)

### Table of Sales

<i>Series</i>	<i>Volumes Sold</i>	<i>Volumes Remaindered</i>	<i>Sales in Dollars</i>
Assyriological Studies	74	350	2,562
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary	432	—	27,779
Chicago Hittite Dictionary	149	—	5,145
Materials and Studies for Kassite History	3	250	697
Oriental Institute Communications	44	550	2,368
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition	29	1,529	13,339
Oriental Institute Publications	214	910	37,702
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization	345	890	18,318
Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary	12	—	134
Miscellaneous Publications	21	—	509
Lost Egypt	2	—	4,000
TOTAL	1,325	4,479	112,553

### Volumes Printed

1. *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume Š, Fascicle 1 (*šā-* to *šaptamenzu*). H. G. Güterbock†, H. A. Hoffner, and T. P. J. van den Hout, eds. CHD Š/1

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2. *Seals on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets, Volume 1: Images of Heroic Encounter.* M. B. Garrison and M. C. Root. OIP 117
3. *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 (SAOC 59) and the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR Books, No. 5). S. Wolff, ed.
4. *Theban Desert Road Survey in the Egyptian Western Desert, Volume 1: Gebel Tjauti Rock Inscriptions 1–45 and Wadi el-Ḥôl Rock Inscriptions 1–45.* J. C. Darnell. OIP 119

**Volumes in Preparation**

1. *Catalog of Demotic Texts in the Brooklyn Museum of Art.* G. R. Hughes
2. *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
3. *Excavations at the Prehistoric Mound of Chogha Bonut, Khuzestan, Iran, Seasons of 1976/1977, 1977/1978 and 1996.* A. Alizadeh. OIP 120
4. *Neo-Babylonian Texts of the Oriental Institute Collection.* D. Weisberg
5. *Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions from Medinet Habu.* E. Teeter. OIP 118

**Manuscripts Accepted for Publication**

1. *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
2. *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
3. *Taxes, Tax-Payers, and Tax-Receipts in Early Ptolemaic Thebes.* B. P. Muhs
4. *Megiddo, Volume 3: Final Report of the Oriental Institute Stratum VI Excavations.* T. P. Harrison
5. *Origins of State Organizations in Prehistoric Fars, Southern Iran.* A. Alizadeh
6. *Temple of Khonsu, Volume 3: Graffiti from the Khonsu Temple Roof at Karnak.* H. Jacquet-Gordon
7. *Nippur, Volume 5: Area WF Sounding at Nippur and the Early Dynastic to Akkadian Transition.* A. McMahon

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## RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles E. Jones

### Introduction

It is frequently remarked upon by visitors, friends, and inmates of the Oriental Institute that there exists a culture here which is hyper-conscious of its own history. Hardly a discussion passes without the question “What would Breasted do?” being asked in one form or another. Many colleagues are fathomless sources of oral history and institutional memory. Time is measured in units not usually associated with clocks or office-calendars. The call for contributions to the *Annual Report* which the faculty and staff receive each spring offers us all a point of punctuation and an opportunity to reflect collectively on our achievements, goals, and expectations, and on the role each of us plays as individuals or representatives of departments and projects within the bigger story of the Oriental Institute and its history.

In preparing my contribution, my practice has always been to look back at last year’s *Annual Report*, and indeed all of the *Reports* back to 1954 (when their known history begins, ten of which are accessible at: [http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/Annual\\_Reports.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/Annual_Reports.html)). The realization that the Research Archives has just begun its thirtieth year of operation, and that I am now well into my twentieth year as the Librarian, gave me an added incentive to read the old reports this year and see how far we’ve come.

I offer a few observations:

- The first *Annual Report* for the Research Archives claimed a collection of just under six thousand volumes. Eleven years later, after my first full year on the job, I reported a collection of just over seventeen thousand volumes. This year we claim thirty-six thousand volumes. These figures show a consistent growth rate of a thousand volumes per year over a thirty year period.
- In its first year, the staff of the Research Archives consisted of one Librarian and three part-time graduate student assistants. Eleven years later, after my first full year on the job, the staff of the Research Archives consisted of one Librarian and three part-time graduate student assistants. This year with a collection six times larger than on opening day, the staff of the Research Archives consists of one Librarian and three part-time graduate student assistants.
- When I was appointed Research Archivist, the office equipment consisted of a desk, a chair, and a 1936 Remington Noiseless manual typewriter [upon which I ultimately typed about fifty thousand catalog cards]. In 1986 we introduced a desktop computer — the first one employed in an administrative function in the Institute. Our office equipment now consists of three administrative computers, six public access terminals, two CD-ROM jukeboxes, two file servers, two photocopiers, and a venerable IBM Selectric typewriter.
- Shirley Lyon, the Librarian in the University system who oversaw the transfer of the old Oriental Institute collection to the newly built central library at Regenstein in 1970 reported the number of books shelved at forty-eight thousand — this being the combined total of the ancient Near Eastern and Islamic collections — rightfully calling it “probably the finest collection of Near Eastern materials in the United States.” Charles C. Van Siclen, the first Research Archivist at the Oriental Institute, estimated in 1974

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that “a complete library [for the ancient Near East] would contain approximately 20,000 volumes.” We surpassed the latter estimate in 1987, and we are rapidly approaching the former (see Current Acquisitions below).

- When the Research Archives opened in 1973, it inhabited the reading room and the immediately adjacent suite of offices and workspace on the second floor. Books were shelved in four banks of freestanding bookshelves at the south end of the reading room and in the built-in cabinets. When I was appointed Librarian a decade later, the number of freestanding bookshelves had doubled and all of the built in bookshelves were “double-shelved.” As we begin our thirtieth year, we inhabit a fully renovated, wired, and climate-controlled reading room, an adequate pair of office and workspaces, the mezzanine, a suite of offices on the third floor, and a spacious (though nearly full) stacks space in the new wing. Solutions to the always looming future space needs will certainly include a combination of compact shelving, remodeled and reconfigured existing space, and the as yet incalculable consequences of digital reproduction and delivery of books and journals.

The Research Archives, like all of the Oriental Institute, is an extraordinary place. In the course of thirty years it has developed from a small but respectable collection of inherited books to what is surely the finest and most accessible research collection for the study of the ancient Near East in North America and among the very best in the world. In the last decade we have managed seamlessly to integrate a research paradigm ascendant for centuries with the emerging paradigm incorporating the promise of the technological revolution, without sacrificing or compromising the goals of either.

### Acquisitions Lists and On-Line Catalog

As those who use it quickly come to understand, the Research Archives has a unique system of organization. It is essentially an expanded concept of the scholarly bibliography without the added level of any of the standard library classification systems. It is simply learned and easily extended. It makes possible the ability to “dead-reckon” the location of any particular volume in the collection with an extraordinary degree of success. It is nevertheless the case that we seek to provide the standard tools of the library, the primary one being the Library Catalog. Following in the footsteps of the procedures adopted by Johanne Vindenas, who for forty years was the Librarian of the old Oriental Institute Library, we seek to provide a catalog of the highest order of usefulness. Under this scheme we create records not only for each volume in the collection, but also for each essay, article, and review relating to the ancient Near East which appears in any of the volumes we hold. Needless to say, it is the development and maintenance of this catalog that is the most time consuming of the many tasks facing the staff of the Research Archives. At present the catalog holds 111,822 records; 20,460 of them created, edited, and added during the past twelve months — more than two and a half times the rate of accretion recorded last year. The catalog is available on-line at:

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

Another product of the library is the acquisitions list. As recorded in the last two *Annual Reports* we have revived the Research Archives Acquisitions lists and provided them free of charge, delivered electronically to the desktop of anyone who is interested. Readers have the option of viewing them on the website, or of receiving them by e-mail when they appear. In the past year we have produced four lists:

Acquisitions — March–April 2001

Acquisitions — May–June 2001

Acquisitions — July–August 2001

Acquisitions — September–October 2001

Information on how to read them on-line and how to subscribe to the mailing list is available at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/RABooks.html>

We currently have 443 subscribers to the mailing list. The on-line version of the lists are viewed (and perhaps read?) several hundred times a week.

The on-line version of the catalog is available globally. Nearly sixteen thousand unique visitors have made nearly thirty-eight thousand visits to the catalog this year — more than twenty seven hundred of them came back for more. These numbers are a little hard to understand. The repeat visitors alone account for more than forty-two times the seating capacity of the reading room. The visitors of a single year gathered together would fill a stadium. We are clearly providing a service that we could not provide on-site. Comments, though few, have been positive and encouraging.

### Publications and Projects

For nearly a decade we have been working towards a suite of tools that would take advantage of the digital infrastructure to allow for increased communication and productivity among the ancient Near Eastern scholarly community. These consist of a communications network, ANE-ANENews, and an index of resources, Abzu. Both of these have taken a leap forward this year.

**ANE-ANENews:** Early in 2002 we switched from a locally provided mailing software product to a more robust and sophisticated mailing list management system operated and supported by the University of Chicago. The system allows each subscriber to manage her own preferences for communication and therefore frees the list “owner” (Jones) from quite a lot of repetitive and routine administrative obligation. It also provides a more useful archival system for the presentation of the list traffic on-line. Those interested can direct their browsers to the new ANE pages at:

<https://listhost.uchicago.edu/mailman/listinfo/ane>

and

<https://listhost.uchicago.edu/mailman/listinfo/anenews>

Together ANE and ANENews have 1,671 subscribers.

**Abzu — ETANA — Core Texts:** In last year’s *Annual Report*, I discussed a collaborative project, ETANA, in which Charles Jones (and the Research Archives) is a senior participant. Almost before that *Annual Report* went to press, we were pleased to announce that ETANA was the recipient of a \$100,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The goals of that project under the terms of the grant include the development of the Abzu project of the Research Archives, the premier Internet portal devoted to the ancient Near East, to a more robust database structure and make it part of the developing ETANA comprehensive portal for ancient Near Eastern studies, and experimenting with the digitization of 100 core texts important to scholars of the ancient Near East. I am pleased to say that we have met these goals. Abzu is now rebuilt and accessible at:

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<http://www.etana.org/abzu/>

In late spring we shipped nearly seventy volumes of Core Texts to the Preservation Department of the Library at Case Western Reserve University — our subcontractor for scanning and markup of this component of the ETANA project. We expect to have this substantial corpus available on-line presently. You can read more about it at:

<http://www.etana.org/coretexts.shtml>

Core Texts will be available on the Internet universally and free of charge.

ETANA is now engaged in the development of an electronic “Archaeological Tool-kit” to supplement Abzu and the Core Texts. I trust I will be able to report more success from this collaboration in next year’s report.

**Current Acquisitions**

Following are the acquisitions statistics for the past year:

	<u>May 2001–April 2002</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monographs and Series	756	25,628
Journals	<u>240</u>	<u>10,454</u>
Total Books	996	36,082

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.

**Staff**

I am pleased to have had several excellent employees this year. Ali Witsell, second year student in Mesopotamian Archaeology, worked in the Research Archives for most of the year, leaving in the winter to work for McGuire Gibson. Vanessa Davies, who has just completed her first year in Egyptology, has worked for the Research Archives since last autumn, and taken the largest share of the task of analytical cataloging of new records. Sandra Morrison, erstwhile Departmental Secretary in Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, worked during the autumn. Emily Hartsay, first year student in Egyptology, and Kathy Wagner, from the Master of Arts in the Social Sciences program, have both worked since winter — and have made considerable improvement in the condition and orderliness of the bookstacks. I am grateful to each of them for their effort and initiative — and especially because they allow me go home at night and on the weekends.

**Acknowledgments**

I gratefully acknowledge herewith the support and assistance of a cadre of friends and colleagues of the Research Archives too large to list individually. My immediate colleagues in the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, Publications Office, Administrative Offices, and the Journal of Near Eastern Studies are, as always, working shoulder to shoulder for the mutual benefit of each of these entities and of the Oriental Institute as a whole. I am grateful to them for the constant support both material and moral.

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*MUSEUM*

*Overleaf: CORONA satellite photograph of the Mesopotamian plains to the southwest of Nippur (excavations directed by McGuire Gibson). Note the distinctive branching system of ancient canals shown as a pale image against a darker patchwork of modern fields. Printed by courtesy of the US Geological Survey*

## MUSEUM

**Karen L. Wilson**

2001/2002 was another exciting year for the museum as work continued on the reinstallation of the galleries as well as on the numerous other projects that occupy the long and busy days of each and every museum staff member.

On 15 February, the six month-long construction phase in the new Edgar and Debby Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery was brought to a close under the watchful eye of Assistant Curator and Project Manager Eleanor Barbanes. Each one of the galleries re-installed thus far has required a different degree of reworking, and the Mesopotamian Gallery was probably the most complex. Teams from sixteen different design and construction firms recrafted the space from the ground up, literally. New wiring under the terrazzo floors, new partition walls with granite baseboards, new lights and window shades, and refinished floors and walls all had to be completed before the Guenschel-built casework could be brought in from Baltimore. The cases, designed for the Oriental Institute by Vinci/Hamp Architects, Inc., are similar to those in the Persian Gallery. They were installed by a six-man crew from Maryland who brought their own customized rigging equipment and worked for three weeks straight in order to finish the job. The future home of the Mesopotamian collection now stands ready for the new installation (fig. 1), which will include many old friends as well as many objects that were not on display in the former gallery.

As those of you who have been in the galleries recently will have noticed, Exhibit Designer Joe Scott and Assistant Preparator Elliott Weiss have been busy. The new wall-mounted display cases in the Star Chamber (the space between the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery and the Persian Gallery) now house a graphic display featuring the reinstallation project and the galleries that will be opening over the next two years. The Star Chamber now also contains a display rack that allows visitors to examine and purchase a series of Family Activity Cards that were designed by Museum Education. And a temporary computer kiosk in the west gallery houses a popular computer program designed for families but currently being enjoyed by many museum visitors.

Beneath all the hubbub in the galleries, Senior Curator and Registrar Raymond D. Tindel has kept the Registry running smoothly. He notes that he and his staff and volunteers have handled only about 19,000 objects this year, down from over 22,000 last year; yet somehow they don't seem to have felt (or looked) any less busy. Perhaps this is because last year was one during which faculty, staff, and visiting scholars made particularly heavy use of the collections (fig. 2). Abbas Alizadeh, Donald Whitcomb, and Peter Dorman used objects for the instruction of their classes; Robert Ritner's students read scarab inscriptions; and both Martha Roth and Walter Farber used cuneiform tablets for their classes. But the most active use of the collection was by the members of a technologies class, taught by Aslihan Yener and Nicholas Kouchoukos of the Department of Anthropology. Their students' projects ran the gamut from the high energy analysis of ancient metals to distributional studies of nearly 500 Amuq spindle whorls. Ali Hussain brought a class from Loyola University to study early Qur'anic manuscripts, Clemens Reichel continued his research on Diyala tablets and sealings, and Emily Teeter continued her work on Medinet Habu. Visiting scholars included Barbara Mendoza from Berkeley, who examined Egyptian priest statues; Erika Fischer from Halle, who studied over 900 pieces of Megiddo bone and ivory; and Kathryn Piquette from London, who is using

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*Figure 1. View down length of Mesopotamian Gallery showing human-headed winged bull from Khorsabad and new Guenschel casework ready for installation of exhibits*

archaic Egyptian bone and ivory tags in her dissertation. Mark Schwartz from Northwestern University analyzed bitumen residues on Chogha Mish pottery, and Mariana Giovino from Ann Arbor came to study “sacred tree” motifs. Australian scholar Paul Donnelly came to work on “chocolate-on-white” pottery from Megiddo, and Heike Richter from Mainz will be using Parthian slipper coffins from the Nippur excavations in her dissertation. Susan Allen, a former Oriental Institute colleague, now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, continues work on the Met’s publication of the Lisht ceramic corpus, and Thomas Hefter is currently surveying the Institute’s Arabic manuscripts for inclusion in the catalog of the American Oriental Society’s American Committee for South Asian Manuscripts.

Most of Ray’s time, however, continues to be spent unpacking the collections following the renovation and preparing for the reinstallation of the galleries. Thanks to a conservation grant written by Laura D’Alessandro, Head of the Conservation Lab, and myself, we have twenty more cabinets into which those in registration are unpacking more than 900 pieces of Egyptian New Kingdom pottery. And they have recorded the often-complicated movements of nearly 2,700 artifacts in preparation for the new Mesopotamian Gallery; 1,150 for the Henrietta M. Herbolsheimer, MD, Syrian/Anatolian Gallery; and 360 for the Albert and Cissy Haas Megiddo Gallery.

In the midst of all of this, Ray is converting his office to a new database system for collections management, one that will incorporate digital images of artifacts with the usual verbal data. When this process is complete — some 150,000 images from now — everyone will be able to use the collections much more efficiently.



All of this has been made possible by the help of registrar's assistant Joey Corbett and a wonderful set of volunteers, including Mary Grimshaw, Janet Helman, Ila Patlogan, Jim Sopranos, Tamara Siuda, and Peggy Wick. Georgie Maynard, one of the longest serving volunteers in the registry, passed away recently. We wish there were some way to calculate the thousands of objects that she registered, inventoried, packed, and generally helped keep track of; the number would be astounding. Georgie will be sorely missed.

In August, the conservators completed the rigging of the sixth and final relief in the Khorabad Court and moved on into the east gallery to stabilize, frame, and install the first relief there. Laura was the rigger-handler par excellence, ably assisted by Assistant Conservator Vanessa Muros and Getty Conservation intern Vicki Parry. Last fall, Vicki completed her internship and joined the museum staff as a contract conservator for the reinstallation project. Alison Whyte, a recent graduate of the Master of Art Conservation Program, Queen's University, in Kingston, Ontario, joined the museum staff as our fourth Getty Advanced Conservation intern. Alison's research topic for the internship involves an analysis of the glazed bricks from the facade of the Sin Temple at Khorsabad. Her research incorporates several different analytical techniques including microscopy, x-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive spectroscopy, and electron microprobe analysis. The object of the study is to identify, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the raw materials used to create the brick fabric and the different colored glazes from Khorsabad.

In November the conservators turned their attention from Assyrian reliefs to our Babylonian glazed bricks. The two striding lions from the Processional Way were stabilized and installed in steel frames by Belding/Walbridge in their new location in the Mesopotamian Gallery (fig. 3).



*Figure 2. A busy day in Registration and Archives work area. In foreground, visiting scholar Kathryn Piquette is studying archaic Egyptian tags while volunteers Hazel Cramer and Sandra Jacobsohn are busy with John Larson. In background, Robert Ritner and his class are examining Egyptian scarabs*

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*Figure 4. Ken Clesson looks on while Vicki Parry, Alison Whyte, and Vanessa Muros remove protective coating of impregnated paper that was put on surface of Assyrian reliefs almost six years ago, before they were moved*

Conservation is now back at work restoring and making presentable for display the six reliefs in the Khorsabad Court (fig. 4). The final phase of this six-year project will be completed by the end of September. And, of course, work continues in the lab on objects scheduled to go on display in the new Mesopotamian Gallery. Over 200 objects came through the lab during the course of the year. The conservators treated 110 artifacts; the remainder were processed for sampling or research purposes, many for the course taught by Yener and Kouchoukos.

Jean Grant documented most of this activity and was kept hard at work doing new photography of objects for the Mesopotamian Gallery. Jean would like to thank two Photo Lab volunteers this year. Irene Glasner has been a steady worker, helping out with various tasks during her weekly visits. Irene's main job has been making prints of Medinet Habu ostraca as part of an inventory of that collection and our photographic records. Volunteer Pam Ames doesn't do "photo" work, but she has been a great help to Jean in cleaning out and rearranging the photography studio over the past year. The studio now has a place set up for copy stand work that can be used by anyone in the building.

One main problem Jean is facing these days is the discontinuation of many darkroom supplies, due in large part to the increasing use of digital cameras and images. The shrinking range of darkroom chemicals and papers make us wonder how we are going to continue to produce the crystal-clear images that Jean manages to coax out of our vast collection of negatives.

In addition to answering the phones, handling museum accounts, and keeping the building in functioning order, Museum Office Manager Carla Hosein continues to enter 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 on the collections. Having the information accessible in a word-processed format also will facilitate the production of labels, captions, and data for permission

forms for Photographic Services. To date, the information from just over 20,800 cards has been entered! Carla also continues to be responsible for doing research, producing and tracking the paperwork, and handling all the other details that are involved in processing the requests that we receive for photographic image materials and reproduction permissions — a total of 226 transactions during fiscal year 2001/2002.

For several years now, most of the time budgeted by John Larson and his volunteers in the Oriental Institute Archives 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.

Through the summer of 2001, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations Ph.D. candidate and Epigraphic Survey epigrapher Harold Hays continued working through the records of the Coffin Texts Project to identify the Ancient Egyptian Pyramid Texts that were omitted from the original publication program of the Coffin Texts Project. In August, Barbara A. Keller from the University of Pennsylvania came to do biographical research on American archaeologist Clarence S. Fisher and his nephew C. Stanley Fisher. In early October, Jeffrey Abt of Wayne State University returned to continue an ongoing project on James Henry Breasted. Timothy P. Harrison visited from Toronto at the beginning of November to examine archaeological field records from the Oriental Institute excavations at Tell Tayinat in the Amuq. From late January through March, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations graduate students, including Alexandra Kelly, Scott Plumley, Samantha Stewart, and David Unger — all enrolled in the course taught by Aslihan Yener and Nick Kouchoukos — made appointments with John to continue their class projects by investigating the field data pertaining to specific objects found in the Amuq in the 1930s. In March, Charles Kolb, a student from Purdue University, returned to continue research for a computer-generated reconstruction of a part of Karnak Temple for



*Figure 3. Ken Clesson and Robert Pizur of Belding/Walbridge installing one of the Babylon lions*

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his senior design project. In mid-April, longtime friend Barbara Breasted Whitesides, a granddaughter of James Henry Breasted, returned to Chicago to resume her research into Breasted family diaries and correspondence. In May, Don McVicker (North Central College) came to begin research to try to determine if Breasted's Oriental Institute had served as a model for Frans Blom's plan to establish the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University.

John Larson is pleased to report that we have received the following new acquisitions for the Oriental Institute Archives. Shirley Ralston presented a small collection of her late husband's personal research papers on ancient Egyptian mummies and science. In September, Mary Silverstein donated a collection of correspondence and other material relating to Dr. Yang Zhi, her husband David Jacobson, and the early years of the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations (IHAC) at Northeast Normal University in Changchun, Jilin Province, China. In January, Professor Robert D. Biggs presented two table decorations from the Oriental Institute's Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner in 1969, probably the work of then Museum Preparator Robert Hanson.

The Oriental Institute Archives Volunteers for the past year all have worked regularly with John Larson in previous years. They are Hazel Cramer, Peggy Grant, Patricia Hume, Sandra Jacobsohn, Lillian Schwartz, and Carole Yoshida. We were deeply saddened by the death of longtime Archives volunteer Helaine Staver in October, and we miss her greatly. This year, Hazel has worked primarily on materials from the Oriental Institute Publications Office and on proofreading texts for various Archives projects. Working part of the year at her summer home in New Hampshire, Peggy Grant has transcribed (from photocopies) several of Gordon Loud's annual field diaries from the Oriental Institute excavations at Khorsabad. Pat continues to work diligently on her long-term project based on the papers of Helene Kantor. Sandy has proofread scores of transcription printouts, generated by several Archives volunteers, and she helped to prepare the photographs from the microfiche publication of Carl Kraeling's work at Ptolemais in Libya, so that the images can be scanned for posting on the Oriental Institute website. Lillian has re-cataloged our collections of nineteenth-century photographs and has been continuing her project with a physical inventory of our holdings. Carole continues with the task of remounting the 35 mm transparencies in our Slide Library. 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.

Our attendance for the year was 36,814, which kept Head of Security Margaret Schroeder and everyone else fairly busy. Margaret greeted visitors and workmen alike and kept the security systems within the building operating smoothly — a great challenge in the face of what seemed to be almost continuous malfunctioning of the fire alarms. In addition, she continued to take part in the Chicago-area Security group and attended the Smithsonian's Symposium for Cultural Property Protection in Charleston, North Carolina, in February.

The presence of the major traveling exhibition, *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, at The Field Museum from 20 October to 3 March gave rise to many Oriental Institute and Field Museum activities, which you can read about in more detail elsewhere in this report. In addition to joint programming and classes, the museum mounted a small exhibit featuring some of the modern objects inspired by ancient Egyptian themes and motifs from the collections of Robert K. Ritner and John Larson. We also worked with Robert to produce a gallery tour of our own Egyptian Gallery to highlight objects that illustrate aspects of the legendary Cleopatra VII's life and times.

Also in conjunction with *Cleopatra of Egypt* from 23 October through 27 January, the Institute hosted a traveling exhibition *The Angle of Repose: Four American Photographers in*

*Egypt*, sponsored by LaSalle Bank. The exhibition, organized by Sarah Anne McNear, Curator, LaSalle Bank Photography Collection, consisted of twenty-four large format photographs and was accompanied by a handsome catalog.

As we move into a busy and productive new year, which will see the opening of the Mesopotamian Gallery, I would like to thank the entire museum staff, as well as our many dedicated volunteers, for their continued warm support and good cheer. Without their teamwork, none of our past or future accomplishments would have been or would be possible.

## MUSEUM EDUCATION

### Carole Krucoff

Collaboration was the watchword for Museum Education this past year. Partnership programs expanded our audiences and our horizons as we worked with old friends and new associates on campus and throughout the city to present a broad range of educational services for adults, youth, and families. These public programs attracted 6,726 participants, a 13% increase over last year, even during a troubled time when attendance was decreasing at cultural institutions nationwide. Continued support from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, the Polk Bros. Foundation, and the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership also enabled us to enhance our professional development services for teachers and expand our program of in-depth museum learning experiences for Chicago-area schoolchildren and their families.

### **Cleopatra of Egypt: Collaboration with The Field Museum**

*Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*, a major traveling exhibition on the life and times of Egypt's legendary queen, arrived at The Field Museum in fall 2001 for its only showing on the North American continent. To complement this extraordinary exhibition, the Oriental Institute and the Field Museum joined forces to plan and present a whole host of educational programs at both institutions.

Educational opportunities for adults included "Cleopatra's Egypt," a six-session course taught by Egyptologist Frank Yurco at The Field Museum on Wednesday evenings and repeated on Saturday mornings at the Oriental Institute. This new, two-venue approach attracted a full house at each location. Special lectures were also held at each locale. The Oriental Institute hosted "Cleopatra: Myth and Reality," a three-part series presented by Robert Ritner, Associate Professor of Egyptology, Oriental Institute, and Ian Moyer, Ph.D. candidate in Classics, University of Chicago. Ritner, who served as academic advisor to the *Cleopatra of Egypt* exhibition, offered two lectures, "Cleopatra in Context: A Princess Descended From So Many Royal Kings," and "In Death Immortal," which traced how Cleopatra has been represented in both fine art and popular culture. Moyer, who has a special interest in the interaction between Egypt and the Graeco-Roman world, spoke on "Portraits of the Queen: The Ancient Struggle Over Cleopatra's Image," which explored the propaganda battle Greece and Rome waged over Cleopatra's image and persona. An entirely different perspective on Cleopatra was given by David Bevington, Phyllis Fay Horton Distinguished Service Professor in the

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*Kenwood Academy students visit Cleopatra exhibition at Field Museum as part of Oriental Institute/Field Museum collaboration supported in part by Regents Park/University of Chicago Hyde Park Partnership. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

Humanities, University of Chicago, when he came to the Oriental Institute to present “Honey, Where’s The Asp?” — an exploration of Cleopatra in the writings of Plutarch, Shakespeare, and Shaw. Bevington’s lecture was a first-time collaboration between the Oriental Institute, The Field Museum, and the Basic Program of Liberal Education in the University of Chicago’s Graham School of General Studies.

Other programs inspired by *Cleopatra of Egypt* included “From Papyrus to CD-Rom,” a one-day event featuring a guided tour of the *Cleopatra* exhibit led by Oriental Institute docents Rebecca Binkley and Stephen Ritzel, who had taken a Field Museum training course on the exhibition. Participants then traveled by bus to the Oriental Institute for a behind-the-scenes look at the Demotic Dictionary Project, which is concentrating on the Egyptian language of Cleopatra’s era. This part of the program was led by Janet H. Johnson, Professor of Egyptology, Oriental Institute, and Director of the Demotic Dictionary Project. Additional Field Museum/Oriental Institute programs included a documentary film series and “Cleopatra Goes Hollywood,” a seminar led by Egyptologist Michael Berger that concentrated on fact and fantasy about Cleopatra in popular films.

Teachers and students were not forgotten. For teachers, the Oriental Institute and Field Museum, as well as the Art Institute of Chicago, joined together to present “Ancient Egypt in Chicago,” a two-day seminar for K–12 educators throughout the metropolitan area. Emily Teeter, Research Associate/Curator of Egyptian and Nubian Antiquities, Oriental Institute, spoke at the Institute session and also at the Art Institute; there she was joined by Mary Greuel, Research Associate for Ancient Art, and Elizabeth Seaton, Art Institute Website Coordinator for Museum Education. Frank Yurco served as lecturer at The Field Museum. Each museum

introduced highlights from their own Egyptian collections as well as the curriculum materials each of us makes available to enhance the study of ancient Egypt in the classroom.

Grant-funded support from the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts partnership enabled Museum Education to introduce the life and times of Cleopatra to high school students in our own community as part of an ongoing partnership program with Kenwood Academy. Classes in anthropology, as well as those Kenwood students learning Greek and Latin, visited the Institute's Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery for an introduction to the land of the pharaohs with Emily Teeter and François Gaudard, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptology, Oriental Institute. Then the students traveled to the Field Museum for the unprecedented opportunity to encounter Cleopatra as she was depicted in her own era.



*Meet Egypt's  
legendary queen in  
this three-part  
film festival and  
seminar series*

# **Cleopatra Goes Hollywood**

*Sundays  
February 17, 24  
and March 3  
1:30-4:30pm*

*At the Oriental Institute  
Please call 773.702.9507  
for mor information*



*Flyer publicizing "Cleopatra Goes Hollywood," an Oriental Institute/Field Museum film seminar series that introduced ancient Egypt's legendary queen as a Hollywood star. Flyer designed by Maria Krasinski*

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*Egyptologist Michael Berger introduces a sold-out crowd to terra-cotta pharaohs on the Reebie Storage and Moving Company building during “Egyptomania: Chicago-Style,” a day-long bus tour co-sponsored by the Chicago Architecture Foundation. Photograph by Maria Krasinski*

## Collaborations on Campus

While Museum Education has long been involved in joint projects with sister institutions on campus, collaborations this year helped us reach out to several new University audiences. For the first time, the Oriental Institute joined with the College Programming Office to present “Experience Chicago Day,” an event that invited newly enrolled students to select and spend an entire day at an on-campus cultural institution during Orientation Week in September. Forty students, the maximum we could host, registered for the Oriental Institute session. Thanks to the involvement of many staff members and volunteers, the students were provided with a fascinating introduction to the Institute’s work. Behind-the-scenes visits were led by Karen Wilson, Museum Director; John Larson, Museum Archivist; Vanessa Muros and Vicki Parry of the Conservation Laboratory; Chuck Jones, Oriental Institute Archivist; Brett McClain, Chicago House Epigrapher; Linda McLarnan and Tim Collins of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary; and Maria Krasinski from Museum Education. Museum docents led tours of the Egyptian and Persian Galleries,

students enjoyed a Middle Eastern-style lunch, and Claire Thomas, a University of Chicago student who has been an Oriental Institute intern for two years, described work-study, internships, and other student opportunities that are available at the Institute.

“Museum Night,” another fall program co-sponsored with the College Programming Office, was a more informal, drop-by event designed to introduce large numbers of new and returning students to the Oriental Institute. The evening featured docent-led gallery tours, films, refreshments, and two special presentations — an introduction to the Institute’s archaeological work by Justine V. Way, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptian Archaeology, Oriental Institute, and a behind-the-scenes visit with Laura D’Alessandro, Head Conservator, to view the reinstalled Khorsabad reliefs that will be a star attraction of the new Mesopotamian Gallery.

Museum docents led the way during the University’s annual Humanities Open House and Parents Weekend held in October. Alumni, community residents, and parents all enjoyed the special thematic tours of the Egyptian and Persian Galleries that weekend docents Dorothy Blindt, Lucie Sandel, and Carole Yoshida created especially for this event.

The Center for Middle Eastern Studies became our partner in November when we joined forces to present a Breasted Hall concert of Middle Eastern music by the *Taqaseem* Ensemble. Using traditional string, wind, and percussion instruments, this group brought down the house with their passionate renditions of classical Arabic and Turkish music.



Our most extensive collaboration with University partners — *The Hyde Park/University of Chicago Arts Fest* — took place in June, when we joined in this new, community-wide celebration of the arts during the weekend of the 57th Street Art Fair. Sponsored by the University of Chicago, the Fest featured programming by twenty campus and community cultural institutions, all connected by a free trolley system linking each location. The Oriental Institute offered free gallery tours, documentary film showings, and a free festival of activities for families, including a full day of ancient tales and stories presented by the Chicago Storytelling Guild. These events brought us hundreds of visitors, many of whom had never before been to the Oriental Institute.

## Adult Education

Along with the adult education programs presented in conjunction with the *Cleopatra of Egypt* exhibition, Museum Education offered a variety of additional adult education opportunities this past year. These included multi-session courses held at the Oriental Institute; classes at the Gleacher Center, the University's downtown center, which is the most convenient locale for many who live outside Hyde Park; and a growing selection of distance learning courses that meet the needs and interests of people from across the nation and around the world.

Our co-sponsor for adult education courses held at the Oriental Institute is the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies, which joins us in taking registrations for courses and developing advertising for each class. This year's courses included "Ancient Egypt: Land of Plenty" and "Pharaoh's People: Ancient Egyptian Society" taught by Frank Yurco; "Ancient Myth and the Bible" by Seth Sanders; "Meet the Hittites: The People of a Thousand Gods" by Hripsime Haroutunian; "Archaeology and the Bible" by Aaron A. Burke; and "They Wrote on Clay" by Fumi Karahashi.

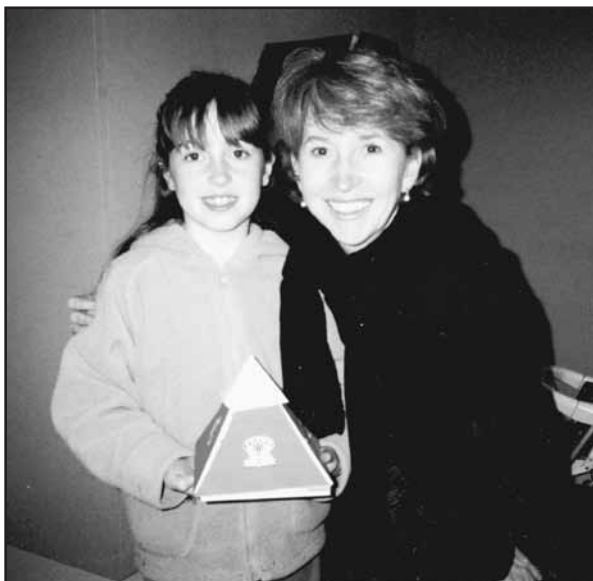
Gleacher Center courses are also co-sponsored by the Graham School. This year, these were "Cyprus, the Phoenicians, and the Bible" and "Archaeology and the Holy Land in Classical Times" by Aaron Burke; "Ancient Egyptian Literature" by Frank Yurco; and "Architecture in Ancient Egypt: Technique, Design, and Symbolism" by Emily Teeter.

Distance learning courses attracted close to 200 students from throughout the region, the nation, and from worldwide locations that ranged from Austria to Australia! Emily Teeter and Hrach Papazian, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, taught "Hieroglyphs by Mail," a course for beginning and intermediate students. Daniel Nevez taught "Cuneiform by Mail," a sold-out course whose subject is beginning to attract almost as much interest as the course on hieroglyphs. 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." These courses included full-color slides Yurco placed on the Oriental Institute's website so that students using a special URL could view archaeological sites and artifacts on their own computers while listening to the audio-



Summer day campers "became" pharaohs when they created their own headdresses during "Be An Ancient Egyptian Artist," a summer program co-sponsored by the Lill St. Art Center. Photograph by Naomi Strom-Avila

## MUSEUM



*Mother and daughter proudly display the unique, pyramid-shaped "book-in-a-box" they made at our spring family workshop co-sponsored by the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

taped lectures. Aaron Burke also used taped lectures accompanied by slides on the web for his "Archaeology and the Bible" course and he added the opportunity for students to communicate with him over the Internet.

In addition to formal courses, other adult education opportunities for the public were available during the year. In summer 2001 we joined with the Graham School of General Studies to co-sponsor "Egyptomania: Chicago-Style," and "Egyptomania Goes West," two day-long bus tours that introduced participants to superb examples of Egyptian-style architecture in the Chicago metropolitan area. Led by Michael Berger, an Egyptologist who is Head of the University of Chicago's Language Faculty Resource Center, this bus tour format attracted so much interest that "Egyptomania: Chicago-Style" was offered again spring 2002. This time we partnered with the Chicago

Architecture Foundation, which brought Oriental Institute programming to the attention of an entirely new audience.

Free, drop-by events featuring our exhibits took place throughout the year. During the summer we repeated "Noontime in Another Time," our free program of half-hour gallery talks in the Egyptian and Persian Galleries. These talks, led by docents Joe Diamond, Gabriele Da Silva, Nina Longley, Kathy Mineck, Deloris Sanders, and Mari Terman, were designed to serve the University community and Hyde Park neighbors. Informal, docent-led tours took place after each of our free, Sunday afternoon film showings in Breasted Hall. This year we also hosted two documentary film premieres. In conjunction with African-American History Month in February we featured *Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush* by Emmy-award-winning producer, writer, and director Judith McCray, who appeared to introduce and discuss her new film. In April we presented the Chicago premiere of *Mount Nemrud: Throne of the Gods*, which was hosted by Jennifer Tobin, Assistant Professor of Classical Studies at the University of Illinois-Chicago. Prof. Tobin's area of expertise is Turkey in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the era when the massive monuments on Mount Nemrud in eastern Turkey were constructed and became the eighth wonder of the ancient world.

### Youth and Family Programs

Longtime favorites as well as special programs with new partners helped us provide a full schedule of activities for children and their families this year. "Be an Ancient Egyptian Artist," our annual summer day camp in collaboration with the Lill Street Art Center, filled to capacity for the fifth year in a row. We also hosted summer day camp sessions for the Hyde Park Art Center. In fall, joined by volunteers Kathy, Kristin, and Carl Mineck, we made our sixteenth annual appearance at the 57th St. Children's Book Fair, where we learned that the Oriental Institute is the only community organization that has not missed a year since the start of this Hyde Park event.

In October we hosted “Tales from Ancient Egypt,” a family event sponsored by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership in conjunction with the city’s second annual Chicago Book Week. During the program, more than 250 children and their parents created ancient-Egyptian-style scrolls, wrote stories in hieroglyphs, and listened in fascination to tales of ancient Egyptian myth and magic as presented by master storyteller Judith Heineman. In November, Heineman appeared as an Oriental Institute presenter at the Chicago Children’s Humanities Festival, where she told stories from ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia accompanied by melodies played on ancient-style instruments by musician Daniel Marcotte. This special program attracted an audience of more than 400 young people and their parents.



*Brenda Noble and her son Bryce, North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School advisors to the Families in the Museum project, test a prototype of a gallery treasure hunt. This project, a two-year initiative supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation, enabled Museum Education to develop a comprehensive program of Oriental Institute Museum learning experiences for families. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

In spring, we joined with the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust to host “Book in a Box,” a hands-on arts workshop led by Education Programs Assistant Maria Krasinski. Families were introduced to the geometric shapes, including pyramids, that Frank Lloyd Wright used in his world-famous designs, and then were invited to combine the shapes with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs to create their own storytelling device. This unique workshop served a sold-out crowd, with requests to repeat “Book in a Box” during the coming year.

### **“Families in the Museum” Project**

In 1999, the Polk Bros. Foundation awarded the Oriental Institute a major grant to research and develop a comprehensive program of museum learning experiences that would attract and serve families who generally do not visit museums. The project, implemented in partnership with parents, students, and educators from the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School (NK/O), was completed this past year, and its outcomes have received both local and national accolades.

Focusing on exhibits in the Egyptian Gallery, “Families in the Museum” developed, tested, and then produced a wide range of self-guided museum learning activities that concentrate on ways parents and children can explore the ancient past together. The activities, designed to be available whenever families visit the museum, include:

- Rich array of full-color Family Activity cards that direct parents and children to search for and make discoveries about specific artifacts
- Gallery treasure hunts featuring learning experiences related to certain topics, such as ancient animals or mummification
- Brightly colored, family-friendly exhibit labeling for our statue of King Tut
- Computer kiosk where families can take part in “hands-on” interactive experiences such as reconstructing an ancient stele, selecting foods to serve at an ancient banquet, or send-

## MUSEUM



*A delighted young visitor finds and sketches an Egyptian god portrayed as a falcon using the "Ancient Animals Treasure Hunt" now available as part of the Families in the Museum project supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

October 2001, was the driving force behind "Families in the Museum." A highly talented and experienced museum educator, Anna was skilled in working with parents and in developing and designing educational materials. Working with Anna was Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov, Oriental Institute graduate student in biomolecular archaeology, whose expertise in computer programming and special interest in public education made him the ideal multimedia architect and program designer for computer activities.

The second crucial element of the team was its group of advisors. A panel of parents from the NK/O Charter School, who were unfamiliar with the Oriental Institute but eager to involve their families in meaningful learning experiences, worked with us for the full two years of the project. These family advisors included: Deborah Anderson and Jamilla (age 13);



*Chicago Public School (CPS) teacher Celina Mincey enjoys recreating ancient Egyptian art during an Oriental Institute/CPS seminar and workshop series for educators. This program was supported by a grant from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

ing a mummy through an x-ray machine to examine what's beneath the wrappings

Museum visitors are giving these new learning experiences high praise. Parents say the activities keep them and their children in the Egyptian Gallery longer than they have ever stayed in a museum exhibit. Children can't wait to tell us all the "cool things" they have learned. They, along with their parents, are asking when there will be similar activities for Persia and other galleries.

Creating an educationally sound and sustainable family program was the major goal of this project. Our success is due to the work of a team that had all the expertise needed to reach that goal. Anna Rochester, Teacher Services and Family Projects Coordinator at the Oriental Institute until

Ramona and Urie Clark and Erin (age 12) and Tyler Lewis (age 9); Janet and Samuel Gray and Melanie (age 8); Garcena and Bryant Hagood and Nioki (age 13); and Dennis and Brenda Noble and Bryce (age 8) and Brendan (age 12). Educational advisors were Marvin Hoffman and Barbara Williams, co-directors of NK/O, and Jane Dowling, professional museum programs evaluator from the highly regarded Wellington Consulting Group.

Many others lent their support to "Families in the Museum." John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, provided invaluable guidance. Joe Scott, Head Preparator, and Jim Barry and Elliott Weiss of the Preparation Department, created handsome displays to house the proj-

ect's activities. Everyone benefited from the expertise of Oriental Institute faculty and staff, who ensured that project outcomes would reflect the most recent research on the ancient Near East. Finally, the vision and support of the Polk Bros. Foundation enabled us all to undertake this exciting and important venture.

The success of the "Families in the Museum" project gives us confidence that we now have templates for family activities which can be effective in all our galleries. The project is also becoming a model program for museums nationwide. This spring the American Association of Museums selected our Family Activity Cards for display at their annual meeting, where delegates from across the nation viewed them as examples of the very best in museum education materials for children and their families.

### Teacher Training Services

Since 1998, generous support from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation has enabled Museum Education to present an annual program of in-service training seminars on the ancient Near East for teachers in the Chicago Public Schools (CPS). Over the past four years these seminars have provided in-depth training for 145 teachers who have reached more than 10,000 CPS students.

The Oriental Institute's training seminars are presented in collaboration with the CPS Teachers Academy for Professional Development. The seminars are presented in a format that includes lectures by Oriental Institute faculty and staff, workshops that engage educators in hands-on involvement with the Institute's curriculum guides on the ancient Near East, and gallery study sessions where teachers develop curriculum-related museum learning opportunities for their students.

Held in the fall, our training seminars this year focused on ancient Egypt, with lectures on the Ptolemaic era by Robert Ritner and visits to the *Cleopatra of Egypt* exhibit at The Field Museum as special highlights. Other lecturers included John Larson, Hratch Papazian, Emily Teeter, and Justine V. Way. Workshop sessions were led by Carole Krucoff, Head of Education and Public Programs. These seminars attracted teachers from schools throughout the city, and participants represented the gamut of CPS instruction — from kindergarten to high school and from special needs programs to services for the gifted. As in the past, the success of the seminars could be seen in the projects produced by the teachers and their students. These projects, which were highlighted at a special CPS "Action Lab" hosted by the Oriental Institute, ranged from student recreations of the relief carvings that cover the walls of ancient Egyptian tombs all the way to a teacher's research on the life of Cleopatra so that she could "become" the queen for her classes.

Along with its relationship to the Chicago Public Schools, our seminar program this past year became more closely associated with the Illinois State Board of Educa-



*Student from Brownell School shows the report she created as part of the museum and classroom study of Egypt her teacher developed during Oriental Institute/CPS seminar for educators. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

## MUSEUM



*Teacher Beverly Wilson displays student work during a special CPS "Action Lab" hosted at the Oriental Institute for educators-city wide. Wilson developed her classroom projects during the Oriental Institute/CPS seminar for teachers. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

museum lessons into electronic resources that would be accessible to all educators via a special Teacher Resource Center on the Oriental Institute website. Assisted by Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov and John Sanders, Anna brought this unique on-line center to a prototype stage, but her departure in fall 2001 to assume a management position at the Shedd Aquarium meant testing and refinement envisioned for the center was yet to come. This aspect of the project is now in the highly capable hands of Wendy Ennes, our new Teacher Services and Family Projects Coordinator, who joined Museum Education this winter.

Wendy Ennes holds a Master of Fine Arts degree in curatorial studies and photography from the Art Institute of Chicago. Experienced in many areas of museum work, she has done exhibit preparation, program development, and graphic design for several Chicago galleries and cultural institutions, including the Art Institute, the Museum of Contemporary Art,



*Justine V. Way, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptian Archaeology, Oriental Institute, introduces Kenwood Academy students to ancient Egyptian art in preparation for an outdoor mural project supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

tion (ISBE). During the 2001/2002 school year, the ISBE established rigorous new requirements for professional development that all teachers must fulfill to qualify for state recertification. Our seminars, designed to meet educators' needs for both academic content and teaching strategies, fulfilled and even exceeded these new guidelines, enabling our program to assume a leadership role for teacher training in Chicago and also throughout the state of Illinois.

Support from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation is also helping us assume a leadership role in the development of teacher training over the Internet. Anna Rochester, in her capacity as Teacher Services and Family Projects Coordinator, worked to transform our seminar participants' classroom and

the Block Museum of Art, and the Smart Museum of Art. She has also been a teacher of grades K–8 in the Oak Park Public Schools. A skilled web page designer, she has a special interest in developing web-based educational materials using museum resources. Wendy's expertise is enabling her to expand and enhance the new on-line Teacher Resource Center in ways that will make it an invaluable educational resource for years to come.

Wendy's experience also makes her especially well-suited to serve as our liaison to Chicago WebDocent, a collaboration for on-line curriculum development 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. In addition Wendy's interest in the development of students' reading and writing skills inspired her to become the Institute's representative to the new Chicago Cultural Coalition for Literacy, part of the city's major effort to link literacy initiatives in the public schools with the unique educational resources of Chicago's museums and cultural institutions.

Other services for teachers this year included our participation in *Spotlight on Chicago*, a resource fair for educators and administrators that was sponsored by the city's Department of Cultural Affairs. Museum Education staff also offered presentations on the Oriental Institute's curriculum materials at CPS in-service workshops for teachers of such special programs as the Global Studies Initiative and the International Baccalaureate Program. These appearances led to major Board of Education purchases of the Oriental Institute's award-winning curriculum guides, which were then presented to more than seventy Chicago Public Schools. This means that our *Life in Ancient Egypt*, *Life in Ancient Mesopotamia*, and *Life in Ancient Nubia* guides will now replace the outdated textbooks that at least 5,000 students previously used to learn about the ancient Near East.

### Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership

Generous support from a local foundation is helping us further relationships with the public schools in our own Hyde Park/Kenwood community. This past year, the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership awarded a fourth year of support to the Oriental Institute — as well as the Hyde Park Art Center, the Smart Museum of Art, and the University's Music Department — so that all of us can expand educational enrichment services for our neighborhood's schools.

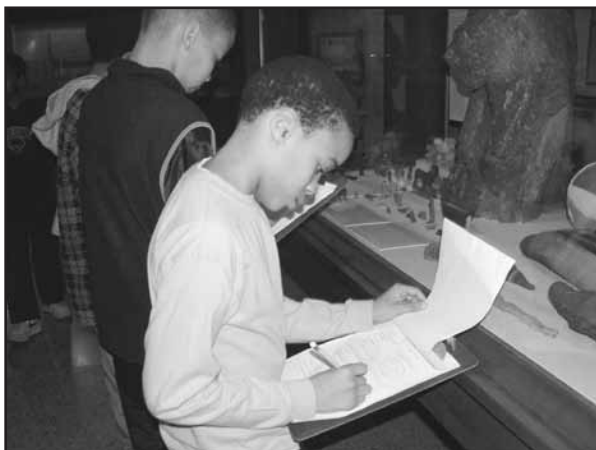
This year, Murray Language Academy and Shoemith School joined the Oriental Institute's previous neighborhood partners — Bret Harte School, the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School, Ray School, and Kenwood Academy. Working in collaboration with teachers and administrators, Museum Education was able to offer these schools a wide range of educational experiences. Each school was invited to take part in guided tours and special study sessions at the museum, as well as artists' residencies focused on student recreation of ancient Egyptian arts processes. In addition, we were able to serve these schools in an even wider way. Fine Arts Partnership support allowed us to invite students and their families from all neighborhood schools to "Tales from Ancient Egypt," the free ancient storytelling festival in conjunction with Chicago Book Week that is described in the Youth and Families section of this report. This event could never have taken place without the support of the Fine Arts Partnership.

Support from the partnership also allowed Museum Education to focus special attention on services for the community's



*Students put final touches on their outdoor mural inspired by ancient Egyptian art. This Oriental Institute project at Kenwood Academy was supported by the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

## MUSEUM



*Students in Hyde Park/Kenwood elementary schools took part in special sketching and writing programs in the Egyptian Gallery thanks to support from the Regents Park/University of Chicago Fine Arts Partnership. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

high school students. The program on the Roman era in Egypt that has been presented over the past three years for students of Kenwood Academy Latin teacher Alice Mulberry was expanded this year. In addition to a classroom lecture on archaeology by Research Associate Clemens Reichel, a guided tour of the Institute's Egyptian Gallery, and a pottery reconstruction session, the program included a visit to the *Cleopatra of Egypt* exhibition at The Field Museum. Other Kenwood students also visited the Cleopatra exhibition. Partnership support enabled Social Studies Chairperson Renna Alissandratos to provide this experience for all her students of Greek. And anthropology teacher Kurt Ham used the Cleopatra exhibition as the springboard for

an in-depth student program on archaeology and philology.

In collaboration with Mr. Ham, the Kenwood program for anthropology students was organized by Carole Krucoff and Emily Teeter, with special assistance from Christopher Faraone, Professor in the University's Departments of Classical Languages and Literature and New Testament and Early Christian Literature. Lectures and presentations by Oriental Institute scholars were the highlight of this program. Lectures at Kenwood included "Ancient Texts: What They Tell Us and How We Use Them," by Janet H. Johnson; "Underwater Archaeology in the Harbor at Alexandria," by Emily Teeter; and "Temples, Tombs, and Towns," by Justine V. Way. Programs at the Institute included a behind-the-scenes presentation on the Khorsabad reliefs by Laura D'Alessandro as well as Egyptian Gallery tours led by Emily Teeter and François Gaudard. Finally, the students visited the *Cleopatra of Egypt* exhibition. One student spoke for many when she expressed her feeling that the entire program was "a once-in-a-lifetime experience."

The most extensive Regents Park Partnership program with Kenwood was an arts education and community service project developed and supervised by Wendy Ennes and Kenwood Academy social studies teacher Lavie Raven, with the assistance of Emily Teeter, François Gaudard, and Justine V. Way. Created as part of the "University of Hip Hop," an after-school program, the goal of the project was the creation of an outdoor mural based on ancient Egyptian art and culture, as well as the production of several portable murals that Kenwood students would display and interpret for classes studying ancient Egypt at neighborhood elementary schools. To prepare students to create the murals, Teeter, Gaudard, and Way presented lectures, discussion sessions, and workshops on ancient Egypt's natural and built environment, religious beliefs, art, and writing. Students were also provided with textbooks and study guides, as well as many of the materials needed to build and paint the murals. The outcome of this four-month residency project is a remarkable, multi-panel mural that is being mounted on the eastern wall of Kenwood Academy, where it will make an important contribution to the outdoor mural tradition so long in existence in Hyde Park. The students also created five portable murals, which will go "on tour" to neighborhood schools this fall.



## Oriental Institute School Affiliates

Generous support and major grant funding has been crucial in enabling Museum Education to develop a wide-ranging program of highly successful educational materials and services for schools. In 1998, principals of several schools that had been collaborating with us on grant-funded projects joined together to help us create the Oriental Institute School Affiliates program, which allows schools to pay a modest annual fee for continued services as grant-funded support comes to an end. Teachers are especially interested in retaining such services as outreach visits by graduate students who explain ways the Oriental Institute learns about the ancient past, and visits by community artists who involve students in ancient arts processes. We were delighted when principals and local school councils voted to renew the Affiliates program for the fourth year in a row, reaffirming the value of the educational services we offer to teachers and students.

The team of graduate students who signed on for this year's program of outreach visits to Affiliate Schools included Aaron Burke, Jesse Casana, Colleen Coyle, Carrie Hritz, Hratch Papazian, Justine Way, and Jason Ur. Artists included dramatist and storyteller Judith Heine-man, musician Daniel Marcotte, metalsmith Pam Robinson, ceramic artist Hardy Schlick, visual artist Naomi Strom-Avila, and papermaker Mary Tepper.

## Behind the Scenes

Looking back on all that has taken place this past year, I would like to express my appreciation for the expertise and encouragement that Museum Education has received from the Oriental Institute's faculty, staff, and students. Heartfelt thanks also go to all the volunteers who have lent their time and talents to the Education Office this year. The development and presentation of special gallery-based programming, including teacher training, thematic tours, family programs, and special events for the University community, could not have taken place without the support of Debbie Aliber, Rebecca Binkley, Dorothy Blindt, Myllicent Buchanan, Gabriele Da Silva, Joe Diamond, Dario Giacconi, Bud Haas, Mary Harter, Lee Herbst, Teresa Hintzke, Elizabeth Lassers, Nina Longley, Sherif Marcus, Masako Matsumoto, Roy Miller, Carl, Kathy, and Kristen Mineck, Semra Prescott, Patrick Regnery, Stephen Ritzel, Lucie Sandel, Deloris Sanders, Larry Scheff, Anne Schumacher, Bernadette Strnad, Mari Terman, Karen Terras, Claire Thomas, and Carole Yoshida.

All would come to a standstill without the dedication and extraordinary creativity of Museum Education staff. They are what make everything happen! Thanks go to Anna Rochester for her years of invaluable service. The talents and skills of Wendy



*Richard Diaz, bilingual education teacher at Field School, displays student work inspired by Oriental Institute Affiliate School Program visits to the Egyptian Gallery. Field School is a founding member of the School Affiliate Program. Photograph by Wendy Ennes*

## MUSEUM



**Volunteer docent Masako Matsumoto (center) and CPS teacher Marcella Harris-Winter (right) pilot a new docent-and-teacher led student program in the Egyptian Gallery. Volunteers lent invaluable time and talents to many Museum Education programs this past year. Photograph by Wendy Ennes**

Ennes are evident throughout this report, as are the contributions of Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov. Several additional people require special mention here.

Emily Napolitano, Assistant to the Director of the Epigraphic Survey, returned to Museum Education for three months this year. Previously our Education Programs Assistant when this was a half-time position, Emily was the ideal person to train Maria Krasinski, who joined us in August 2001 as the department's new, full-time Programs Assistant. The much-needed change from part-time to full-time status for this position reflects the growth in educational services offered by Museum Education.

Maria Krasinski holds a bachelor of arts degree in psychology from the University of Chicago. A talented graphic designer, she has also taken extensive coursework in the fine arts. Along with two years of administrative work for Regenstein Library, Maria has experience in museum education, which she gained as a teaching assistant at the Museum of Science and Industry. She was also a teaching artist for the North Lawndale Learning Community program for children. Maria rapidly mastered the responsibilities of her position, which include implementing the registration, confirmation, and financial depositing processes for all reserved adult education, family, and guided tour programs and providing general information services for the public. She also serves as our public relations officer, writing and distributing our quarterly press packets and individual press releases, designing our marketing pieces for individual programs, and developing our display advertising for various community calendars and selected local and national media. It is a pleasure to have this capable and talented staff member with us!

It has also been a pleasure to retain the services of Judy Chavin Hedges, our former public relations and graphic design specialist, who has been working for Museum Education as a consultant this year. Judy continued to design our quarterly events brochure, and she created a highly effective new look for this year's guided tour brochure. She also redesigned and edited new editions of the *Life in Ancient Egypt*, *Life in Ancient Mesopotamia*, and *Life in Ancient Nubia* curriculum guides, giving them a handsome and unified new format.

Two University of Chicago interns dedicated time to Museum Education this year. The contributions of Claire Thomas have already been mentioned, and you will learn more of Claire's service in the Volunteer Program section. We also benefited from the valuable assistance of Lee Ann Middleton, who graduated from the University of Chicago with a bachelor of arts degree in history in June 2001 and then spent her summer with us developing curriculum materials based on art and artifacts displayed in the Egyptian Gallery. She also gained increased understanding of the museum profession, a career path she was eager to explore.

In the next section you will see the achievements of the Oriental Institute's Volunteer Program, which is supervised by Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman. These dedicated and gifted women are continually inspired by the creativity and unwavering support of their

outstanding corps of volunteers. Read on to see how the Institute and the community have benefited from the work of our volunteers, and all that Cathy and Terry have helped them to accomplish.

Once again let me express my respect and admiration for the Museum Education staff and the volunteers who work with us. I thank you all for your efforts to provide the very best in educational programming for Oriental Institute members, the University community, and the public audiences that we serve.

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## VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

### Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman

As the United States and the world underwent a major transformation in the wake of the events of 11 September, the Oriental Institute Docent and Volunteer Program also redirected some of its priorities and sharpened its focus. In 2001/2002 the Oriental Institute Museum Docent Tour Program experienced a number of significant and effective operational changes. Both the docents and the volunteers carefully analyzed the strengths of the program and formulated new and positive strategies for areas that needed improvement.

#### Tour Program

Docent-led tours of the permanent galleries (the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery and the Persian Gallery) were in popular demand, keeping museum docents actively engaged. Whether school students, religious groups, community organizations, or senior citizens, the Oriental Institute Museum Docents were ready to share their knowledge and enthusiasm with museum visitors of all ages. Throughout the year, many museum docents initiated study sessions to work together on developing special interest tour topics that would enhance their own knowledge in specific areas of the collection. These informal gatherings were dynamic information exchange sessions, where ideas were shared to help improve tour content and interactive touring techniques.

The monthly docent captains' meetings continued to provide an excellent forum for the captains to voice their thoughts, sharing and discussing ideas on various aspects of the volunteer program, as well as other issues of mutual concern. The captains' suggestions and observations continued to generate helpful guidelines for initiating



*Oriental Institute docents enjoyed a tour of the Spertus Museum in April. Conducted by Professor Norman Golb, the tour highlighted documents and artifacts from the Ben Ezra Synagogue in old Cairo. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

## MUSEUM



*On a field trip in May, volunteers listened attentively to Kirsten Akre, Demonstration Garden Coordinator and guide for the Chihuly "Garden of Glass" Exhibit at the Garfield Park Conservatory. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

changes and implementing improvements in the tour program.

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, Joe Diamond, Gabriele Da Silva, Mary Harter, Teresa Hintzke, Nina Longley, Masako Matsumoto, Roy Miller, Donald Payne, Patrick Regnery, Stephen Ritzel, Lucie Sandel, Deloris Sanders, Larry Scheff, Anne Schumacher, Daila Shefner, Karen Terras, and Carole Yoshida for their dedicated work with the organization and maintenance of docent staffing for morning and afternoon tours. Their administrative skills and unwavering

support have helped to make the museum tour program successful and vibrant.

We are pleased to note that the new, improved tour booking procedure which handles tour reservations exclusively by mail continues to operate effectively under the watchful eye of Maria Krasinski, our Education Programs Assistant. With the volume of calls and inquiries concerning museum tours and programs, we instituted procedures to help make the process as systematic and error-free as possible. This streamlined format has been very successful not only in the processing of tour reservation/confirmation forms and fee-based program requests, but also in the tracking and compilation of statistical data. We now are able to retrieve important information of not only the numbers of museum visitors enjoying a docent-led tour, but also of what these numbers represent in terms of geographic distribution, educational level, and age profile of the touring groups. We are pleased to announce that well over 7,000 people enjoyed the advantages of a docent-led tour during the past year.

This year we revised and reformatted the Tour Brochure, making it more user-friendly and concise. With the creative design skills of Judy Chavin Hedges, former Education Programs Associate and now graphic design consultant, a handsome tri-fold Tour Brochure was produced to publicize the docent-led tours to community and school groups. In order to reach as many institutions as possible, we developed a targeted mailing list that encompassed those groups who have either received a docent-led tour since the reopening of the Egyptian Gallery in 1999, or have participated in outreach programming. We also incorporated into the database all Chicago Public School principals. Through this initiative, we were able to contact an expanding and diverse museum audience throughout metropolitan Chicago. Our thanks to our intern, Claire Thomas, for her patience and dexterity in compiling this important data.

In an effort to help recruit new volunteers to the program, several members of the Thursday morning volunteers spearheaded a campaign to merge their creative talents and energies into the development of our first recruitment brochure. This pamphlet will showcase the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program to the general public and indicate where each individual might fit in as a volunteer. Our thanks to Masako Matsumoto, Charlotte Noble, and Karen Terras for working on the development of this wonderful recruitment tool. We look forward to its production later this year.

## Volunteer Training

Although a formal Volunteer Training Class was not held this year, ten very dedicated and motivated individuals have joined the volunteer corps. Through independent study, volunteer training materials, and practical on-the-job experience, they are all working in various capacities throughout the Institute. These new recruits are:

Andrew Buncis	Katrina Paleski	George Sundell
Joan Curry	Carol Randel	Monica Wood
Kavita Machhar	Martin Rowe	
Charlotte Noble	Toni Smith	

A special note of recognition to Jim (O. J.) Sopranos who has also rejoined the volunteer corps. Jim has been involved with the Oriental Institute since 1967. Even as an inactive volunteer for a few years, his commitment and loyalty to the Oriental Institute has never wavered. We are so pleased to have him back assisting the Senior Curator and Registrar, Ray Tindel, with a variety of projects.

Welcome aboard to everyone!



*Annually volunteer recognition takes place at the Oriental Institute in December, followed by a festive luncheon at the Quadrangle Club. This year's award recipients are, from the upper left: Mary Jo Khuri, Rochelle Rossin, Carlotta Maher, Stephen Ritzel, Carolyn Payer, Patricia Hume, Peggy Grant, Bud Haas, Georgie Maynard, Irv Diamond, and Cissy Haas. Photograph by Jean Grant*

## Volunteer Days

Volunteer Days continued to provide stimulating topics for Oriental Institute Docents and Volunteers to explore and to use as a springboard for further research and study. These interactive monthly educational seminars serve as a unique opportunity to broaden everyone's knowledge of the ancient Near East, while enjoying special camaraderie with fellow volunteers, faculty, and staff here at the Institute and with colleagues at other cultural institutions.

The Volunteer Day Programs explored a sweeping range of research and interests. Our thanks to: Eleanor Barbanes, John Brinkman, Laura D'Alessandro, Norman Golb, Clemens Reichel, Emily Teeter, Tony J. Wilkinson, Karen Wilson, and Aslihan Yener for their informative presentations and involvement in the Volunteer Program. We also want to thank volunteers Debbie Aliber, Dorothy Blindt, Gabriele Da Silva, Debby Halpern, Teresa Hintzke, Masako Matsumoto, Kathleen Mineck, Donald Payne, Lucie Sandel, Larry Scheff, Karen Terras, Claire Thomas, Norma van der Meulen, and Carole Yoshida for their important contributions to Volunteer Day programming.



*At a special Volunteer Day Program, all eyes were on Oriental Institute conservator Laura D'Alessandro as she showed volunteer pieces from the Khorsabad Court. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

## MUSEUM

**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, the introduction of new volunteers, and the volunteer recognition ceremony. The activities culminate with a lovely holiday luncheon at the Quadrangle Club. This year's special event took place on Monday 3 December.

The morning program featured Aslihan Yener who gave an extremely interesting lecture on "New Discoveries in the Amuq: Surprises in Woolley's Dighouse Depot." Her topic gave us insight into her fascinating new discoveries which promise to be a treasure trove of information for years to come.

The program continued with the introduction of new volunteers and the Recognition Awards ceremony. We were pleased to welcome aboard our new volunteers and to recognize fifteen people for their distinguished and loyal commitment to the Oriental Institute. Bravo and congratulations to all!

**Recognition Award Recipients****5 Years**

Pat Hume

**10 Years**

Carolyn Payer    Laura Sanchez

**15 Years**

Irv Diamond    Margaret Foorman    Leila Foster

**20 Years**

Stephen Ritzel

**25 Years**

Mary Jo Khuri    Georgie Maynard†    Rochelle Rossin    Mary Schulman

**30 Years**

Peggy Grant

**35 Years**

Cissy and Bud Haas    Carlotta Maher

We would like to express our gratitude to Gene Gragg and the Office of the Director for underwriting the delicious Annual Holiday Luncheon at the Quadrangle Club; to Tim Cashion, Director of Development, for his generosity and support; and to John Larson and Denise Browning for their invaluable assistance with the awards and gifts.

For this very special occasion, we would like to express our appreciation to Thursday Docent Co-Captain Masako Matsumoto for creating the festive holiday decor for the LaSalle Banks Education Center. We would also like to thank Christel Betz, Elizabeth Lassers, Karen Terras, and Claire Thomas for their assistance with the event.

## Randel Tea

In July the faculty, staff, and volunteers of the Oriental Institute were invited to enjoy a lovely afternoon tea reception at the home of President and Mrs. Randel. Our thanks and appreciation to President and Mrs. Randel for extending such a warm and gracious welcome to everyone.

Following the tea reception, we all gathered in the study to hear a special presentation about the many “Faces and Facets of the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program.” The talk explored the Volunteer Program from the perspectives of four individuals, a recent Ph.D. graduate, a museum/outreach docent, an undergraduate/intern, and a Suq volunteer. Congratulations to Clemens Reichel, Karen Terras, Claire Thomas, and Norma van der Meulen who did an outstanding job as the guest speakers.



*As part of the July tea reception at the home of President and Mrs. Randel, docent Claire Thomas spoke of her experience as an undergraduate intern during the “Faces and Facets of the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program” presentation. Photograph by Jean Grant*

## Cleopatra Connection

We were pleased to have the opportunity to collaborate with The Field Museum on training sessions for the exhibition *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*. Oriental Institute volunteers were invited to join with Field Museum volunteers in their preparation to guide visitors through the exhibit. *Cleopatra of Egypt*, which ran from 20 October 2001 until 3 March 2002, drew record-breaking crowds and much media attention. Many of our volunteers were thrilled with the opportunity to study new aspects of Egyptian history. Kudos to Betty Baum, Rebecca Binkley, Gabriele Da Silva, Catherine Deans-Barrett, Joe Diamond, Joan Friedmann, Terry and Bill Gillespie, Lee Herbst, Nina Longley, Masako Matsumoto, Georgie Maynard, Robert McGuinness, Roy Miller, Muriel Nerad, Nancy Patterson, Denise Paul, Rita Picken, Semra Prescott, Stephen Ritzel, Martin Rowe, Lillian Schwartz, Larry Scheff, Bernadette Strnad, Mari Terman, Karen Terras, and Carole Yoshida who attended the training sessions, assisted Field Museum visitors throughout the museum, and gave tours during the run of the exhibit. Thanks to all for making this joint venture with The Field Museum a very successful endeavor.

## Library Expansion Project

This year, thanks to the generosity of many people, the Docent Library was able to expand its shelving and cabinet space. We contracted with Chip Davenport of 57th Street Bookcase and Cabinet to construct five new bookcases along with two new cabinet units. This beautiful new space will



*Thanks to the efforts of Deloris Sanders, Sandra Jacobsohn, Debbie Aliber, and Daila Shefner (not pictured), the Oriental Institute docents and volunteers can now enjoy the benefits of the new expanded Docent Library. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

## MUSEUM

now be able to accommodate the ever-expanding collection of articles, books, magazines, slides, tapes, and videos. Eventually, we will have the help of a graduate student in library science who will systematically catalog our collection, making it more user-friendly and organized. We would like to thank Masako Matsumoto who made a lovely silk floral centerpiece to enhance the appearance of the room. Congratulations to Debbie Aliber and her Library staff of assistants: Sandra Jacobsohn, Deloris Sanders, Lillian Schwartz, and Daila Shefner for all of their dedicated work, and to Anne Taylor, our new Library Science Intern, for her expert advice on how to organize and catalog the collection.

### Outreach

The Outreach Program continued to retain loyal supporters, as well as attract new audiences to enjoy this unique “in-school field trip.” The program received accolades from students, educators, parents, and adults throughout metropolitan Chicago. 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 experience. This year the Outreach Docents took the “show on the road” to more than 425 participants. We would also like to thank Joe Diamond for developing a new outreach presentation to add to the existing repertoire. Joe, with the assistance of Abbas Alizadeh and Kathy Mineck, created a fascinating slide talk about Persia. Joe debuted his work during an outreach visit to River Trails Middle School in Mount Prospect, Illinois.

### Farewell to Intern Claire Thomas

We were delighted this year to have the opportunity to continue to work with Claire Thomas from the University of Chicago. Whether assisting with administrative tasks, museum tours, or doing independent research, Claire’s energetic and creative spirit were appreciated by all who worked with her. Her numerous contributions to the Volunteer Program throughout the year have helped to enhance and support many vital areas of its ongoing operation. Although we are sorry to lose Claire this coming year, we are thrilled that she will be going to Paris, France, to spend her Junior year abroad.

### Hosting Colleagues

On 15 August, we were pleased to co-host a joint meeting with the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust for the Volunteer Coordinators of Cultural Institutions (VCCI) here at the Oriental Institute. The VCCI is a group of professional colleagues from Chicago and the suburban areas. This group meets quarterly to discuss diverse issues and concerns that impact many cultural institutions. The topic for the August meeting was “Interacting with Special Needs Visitors and Volunteers.” The speakers were Mickey Bonk and Catherine Brady from Children’s Memorial Hospital. Our thanks to Mari Terman for helping to initiate the arrangements for this informative meeting.

In September, Oriental Institute volunteers hosted volunteers from The Field Museum as part of a collaborative September Volunteer Day program. Field Museum volunteers were treated to a comprehensive tour of the Oriental Institute Museum galleries with an emphasis on “Women in Antiquity.” A special note of thanks to Debby Halpern and Gabriele Da Silva who developed a tour that highlighted our collection and provided interesting background information for the exhibit *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth* at The Field Museum.



In October the volunteers from the Oriental Institute, Robie House, and the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust gathered at the Oriental Institute to enjoy a fascinating afternoon of archaeology, architecture, and art. We were pleased to host this collaborative event which highlighted the Oriental Institute's collection as well as the history and restoration of Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House.



*Oriental Institute volunteer Mari Terman talks with the guest speaker from Children's Memorial Hospital. Mickey Bonk gave an informative presentation for an Oriental Institute joint meeting with the Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust and the Volunteer Coordinators of Cultural Institutions of Chicago. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

## Field Trips

This year the docents and volunteers enjoyed four field trips to other cultural institutions in metropolitan Chicago.

In January, we traveled to The Field Museum to view the groundbreaking exhibition, *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth*. This exhibit brought together the unique aspects of the Egyptian, Roman and Greek culture that added depth and dimension to this period of history and to its most famous queen. The collection of more than 350 artifacts explored the life, liaisons, and legend of this provocative woman.

In April, we visited the Spertus Museum to see *A Gateway to Medieval Life: Cairo's Ben Ezra Synagogue*. Professor Norman Golb spoke about the Geniza exhibit and we enjoyed tours of the exhibit with Spertus docents and Professor Golb to see firsthand the exceptional collection of documents and artifacts from the Ben Ezra Synagogue in old Cairo.

On 11 May, Oriental Institute docents and volunteers gathered at the Garfield Park Conservatory for an outstanding tour of the conservatory and the Chihuly Sculpture Exhibit. Our thanks and appreciation to Kirstin Akre, Demonstration Garden Coordinator at the conservatory who served as our guide. The lush beauty of this natural setting formed a magnificent backdrop for a garden of glass. The merger of these two worlds created a stunning and unforgettable experience.

Our June field trip took us to the Chicago Botanic Gardens in Glencoe to hear a talk by Masako Matsumoto on "Symbolism and Design in Ancient Egypt." It was an opportunity to study the rich botanical diversity expressed in Egyptian art. The program concluded at the home of Anita Greenberg where the volunteers enjoyed a lovely luncheon and a fascinating talk by Teresa Hintzke on "Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: Tamerlane and the Silk Route."

## In Memoriam

We were saddened this past year to lose six devoted friends and supporters of the Oriental Institute: Laurie Fish, Libby Hurbanek, Mary Irons, Georgie Maynard, Helaine Staver, and Elizabeth Tieken. They were extraordinary individuals whose gifts of time, talent, and dedication helped to enrich the Volunteer Program, the Museum, and the Institute in many ways. They will be greatly missed.

## MUSEUM

**Reflections**

In a year of uncertainty and concern, the Volunteer Program has remained resilient and productive. Throughout its thirty-five year history, it has adapted well to change. The program has also maintained meaningful growth opportunities as well as the highest standards for the docent and volunteer corps. Over the past three and a half decades, the program has developed in strength and stature. We gratefully acknowledge the friendship and support of the faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute for making this possible. They have been our teachers and mentors, continually sharing their wealth of knowledge, sparking our curiosity, and supplying countless resources for our ongoing monthly continuing education programs for the docents and the volunteers. Their accessibility and involvement continue to motivate and inspire the high level of volunteer commitment throughout many vital areas of the Oriental Institute and the Museum.

We would also like to thank our colleagues in Museum Education for their faithful support throughout this past year: Judy Chavin Hedges, Education Program's Associate and graphic design consultant; Maria Krasinski, Education Programs Assistant; Carole Krucoff, Head of Education and Public Programs; and Wendy Ennes, Teachers' Services and Family Project Coordinator. In an environment bustling with activity, their calm reassurance, prudent guidance, and good humor provide a congenial and productive atmosphere.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the many people who have contributed so much to the development of the Volunteer Program for the past thirty-five years. Their wisdom and vision have paved the way for the program to strengthen and evolve over time, reaching out and offering assistance to many areas of the Oriental Institute. The volunteers have demonstrated through their hard work and loyal support that they are vital contributing partners and valued resources in the Institute's ongoing operation. Collectively and individually the volunteers are a rare and treasured asset. We are proud of all that they have accomplished and look forward to a successful and dynamic future with their help and support.

**Advisors to the Volunteer Program**

Carlotta Maher    Peggy Grant    Janet Helman

**Honorary Volunteers-At-Large**

Carol Randel    Elizabeth Sonnenschein

**Museum Docents**

Debbie Aliber	Joan Friedmann**	Sherif Marcus	Martin Rowe
Bernadine Basile	Dario Giacomoni	Masako Matsumoto	Laura Sanchez
Jane Belcher	Anita Greenberg**	Georgie Maynard†	Lucie Sandel
Christel Betz**	Bud Haas	Robert McGuinness**	Deloris Sanders
Rebecca Binkley	Cissy Haas	Roy Miller	Larry Scheff
Dorothy Blindt	Debby Halpern	Kathy Mineck	Joy Schocket
Wanda Bolton	Ira Hardman	Charlotte Noble	Anne Schumacher
Myllicent Buchanan	Mary Harter	Katrina Paleski	Mary Shea**
Andrew Buncis	Janet Helman	Nancy Patterson	Daila Shefner
David Covill	Lee Herbst	Denise Paul	Toni Smith

**VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

Joan Curry	Teresa Hintzke	Carolyn Payer**	Bernadette Strnad
Gabriele Da Silva	Leigh Ann Hirschman	Donald Payne**	Mari Terman
Catherine Deans-Barrett	Henriette Klawans	Kitty Picken	Karen Terras
Joe Diamond	Elizabeth Lassers	Rita Picken	Claire Thomas
Erl Dordal	Nina Longley	Semra Prescott	Roxanne Volkmann
Sam Dreessen	Lo Luong Lo	Patrick Regnery	Monica Wood
Margaret Foorman	Kavita Machhar	Stephen Ritzel	Carole Yoshida

**Outreach Docents and Volunteers**

Bernadine Basilie	Lee Herbst	Kathy Mineck
Myllicent Buchanan	Mary Jo Khuri	Charlotte Noble
Janet Calkins	Henriette Klawans	Nancy Patterson
Hazel Cramer	Betsy Kremers	Stephen Ritzel
Joe Diamond	Nina Longley	Deloris Sanders
Bill and Terry Gillespie	Kavita Machhar	Larry Scheff
Bud Haas	Masako Matsumoto	Anne Schumacher
Cissy Haas	Georgie Maynard†	Karen Terras
Debby Halpern	Robert McGuinness**	Claire Thomas
Ira Hardman	Caryl Mikrut	Carole Yoshida
Mary Harter	Roy Miller	Agnes Zellner
Janet Helman		

**Suq Docents**

Ria Ahlstrom	Ruth Hyman	Jane Thain
Barbara Storms Baird	Georgie Maynard†	Norma van der Meulen
Muriel Brauer	Agnethe Rattenborg	Felicia Whitcomb
Patty Dunkel	Rochelle Rossin	
Peggy Grant	Anne Schumacher	

**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 Volunteers**

Georgie Maynard†

## MUSEUM

**Museum Archives Volunteers**

Hazel Cramer	Sandra Jacobsohn	Carole Yoshida
Peggy Grant	Lillian Schwartz	
Patricia Hume	Helaine Staver†	

**Registrar's Office Volunteers**

Mary Grimshaw	Ila Patlogen	Peggy Wick
Janet Helman	O. J. Sopranos	
Georgie Maynard†	Tamara Siuda	

**Diyala Project Volunteers**

Richard Harter	Betsy Kremers	Helaine Staver†	George Sundell
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**Hamoukar Project Volunteers**

Betsy Kremers	Richard Harter	George Sundell
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**Photography Lab Volunteers**

Pam Ames	Irene Glasner	Carole Yoshida
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**Courtyard Volunteers**

Terry Gillespie	Bill Gillespie	Robert Herbst
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**Museum Education and Family Programs Volunteers**

Debbie Aliber	Elizabeth Lassers	Lucie Sandel
Rebecca Binkley	Nina Longley	Deloris Sanders
Dorothy Blindt	Sherif Marcus	Larry Scheff
Myllicent Buchanan	Masako Matsumoto	Anne Schumacher
Gabriele Da Silva	Roy Miller	Mari Terman
Joe Diamond	Carl Mineck	Karen Terras
Daria Giacomoni	Kathy Mineck	Bernadette Strnad
Bud Haas	Kristen Mineck	Claire Thomas
Mary Harter	Semra Prescott	Carole Yoshida
Lee Herbst	Patrick Regnery	
Teresa Hintzke	Stephen Ritzel	

**Assistants to Epigraphic Survey and Chicago House**

Debbie Doyle	Carlotta Maher	David Ray
Mary Grimshaw	Crennan Ray	

**Assistants to the Prehistoric Project**

Diana Grodzins Andree Wood

**Hittite Dictionary Project Volunteers**

Irv Diamond Irene Glasner Anne Schumacher

**Demotic Dictionary**

Anne Nelson Kathy Wagner

**Publications**

Irv Diamond

**Iranian Prehistoric Project Volunteers**

Janet Helman

**Volunteers Emeritus**

Elizabeth Baum

Carol Green

Janet Russell

Charlotte Collier

Mary Irons†

Eleanor Swift

Mary D'Ouille

Alice James

Bettie Dwinell

Dorothy Mozinski

\*\*Please note that these names were inadvertently omitted from the listing in last year's *Annual Report*. We apologize for this omission.

† Represents Deceased 2001/2002

**SUQ****Denise Browning**

This has been a relatively quiet year for the Suq. We have been engrossed in learning and making adjustments to our wonderful new computerized inventory system. We are now totally on-line! Our cash register communicates with the office server over the Internet. Many thanks to John Sanders for his help in deciphering many of the problems we faced adapting the new system to fit within the University's system.

We had great sales this year at the Newberry Very Merry Bazaar. Unfortunately this will be its final year. Jennifer Westerfeld set up a wonderful exhibit at the 57th Street Children's Book Fair displaying the books that the Suq carries for children, complete with wonderful graphics of camels and pyramids.

We met with architects from Vinci/Hamp Architects, Inc., to finalize the drawings on our much anticipated new jewelry case.

## MUSEUM

Congratulations to Holly Warren who graduated this year. She has been managing the mail orders for the Suq for over four years. Dealing with all of our international orders can be quite a challenge and we will miss her.

We all will deeply miss Georgie Maynard. She has been part of the Suq for over twenty years, in many capacities from manager to stock person.

Most of all 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 Ovardia who continues to come up with wonderful displays, Georgie Maynard who replenished our stock, Norma van der Meulen who designs and makes original jewelry for us, and to our student staff: Holly Warren, Jennifer Westerfeld, Adrian Degifis, Emily Dorman, Laura Herrick, Joanne Leong, Anna Semone, and Jessica Ramirez.

### **Docents—Loyal Regulars**

Muriel Brauer	Ruth Hyman	Jane Thain
Patty Dunkel	Agnethe Rattenburgh	Norma van der Meulen
Peggy Grant	Rochelle Rossin	

### **Docents—Loyal Extras**

Barbara Baird	Jo Jackson	Anne Schumacher
Janet Helman	Felicia Whitcomb	

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***DEVELOPMENT***

*Overleaf: CORONA satellite photograph showing the third-millennium BC circular walled town of Tell Beydar in the Khabur basin of northern Syria (lower left). The 3-D effect has been produced by draping the satellite photo over a digital terrain model. Note the presence of what are thought to be Bronze Age roads (shallow gray lines) radiating from Tell Beydar, one of which can be seen to run up and over the low hills to the right of center. Printed by courtesy of the US Geological Survey*



## DEVELOPMENT

### Gil J. Stein

As this *Annual Report* goes to press, we mark a major transition in our Development Office. After seven years at the Oriental Institute, first in Membership, and then as head of Development, Tim Cashion is leaving to take up a position at WTTW, the Chicago area public television station. On behalf of the entire Oriental Institute community, I want to thank Tim for his outstanding service and wish him success in his future endeavors.

As incoming director, I want to thank all the members and donors listed in the following pages for their generous support during the past year. The new Development Head and Membership Coordinator will be key elements in our efforts to better serve the members of the Oriental Institute, while also assuring the funding needed to support our mission of discovery.

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## VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

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 Thomas C. Heagy, Chair  
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Emily Huggins Fine	Patrick Regnery
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Daniel A. Lindley, Jr.	Marjorie K. Webster
Lucia Woods Lindley	Sharukin Yelda, M.D.
Jill Carlotta Maher	

\* Denotes Life Member  
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## HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS

We are pleased to recognize the friends of the Oriental Institute who have given so generously during the period from 1 July 2001 through 30 June 2002. We are most grateful for your support.

The Membership Honor Roll is arranged in alphabetical order within each membership level and reflects active memberships as of 30 June 2002. The Donor Honor Roll, also alphabetical by gift level, includes non-membership gifts only. Gifts received after 30 June 2002 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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## MEMBERSHIP HONOR ROLL

### James Henry Breasted Society

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.

#### Director's Circle

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Anthony T. and Lawrie C. Dean, Long Grove,  
Illinois  
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Mrs. Jeanette Yelda, Chicago, Illinois  
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Ms. Emily Huggins Fine, San Francisco, Cali-  
fornia  
Dr. Marjorie M. Fisher, Bloomfield Hills, Michi-  
gan  
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Mr. Peter Secchia, Grand Rapids, Michigan  
 Dr. Clyde Curry and Mrs. Ellen Marie Smith, River Falls, Wisconsin  
 Toni S. Smith, Chicago, Illinois  
 Ms. Karen Terras, Chicago, Illinois  
 Rose and Robert Wagner, Chicago, Illinois  
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 and Mrs. Robert M. Ball, M.D., Amarillo, Texas  
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 Ms. Elizabeth F. Carter, Los Angeles, California  
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