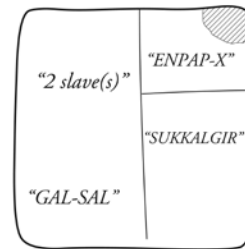
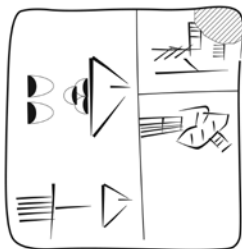
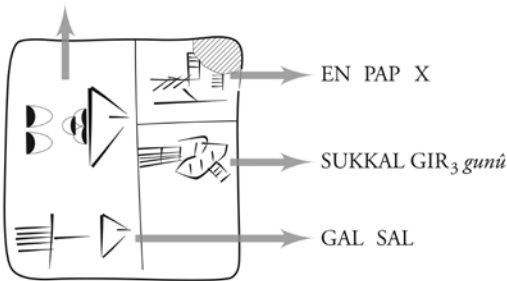




2 KUR.SAL "2 slave(s)"



"2 slave(s) (held by) GAL-SAL, (their names are) ENPAP-X and SUKKALGIR"

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 2010-2011 ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover illustration: Tablet with lists of Sumerian conjugations for the verb *gub*, and the equivalent Akkadian forms, nearly always a form of the verb *i/uzuzzu*, treated at length in CAD U/W, the final volume of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (2010). OIM A24186. Clay. Acquired from Crozer Theological Seminary. Old Babylonian(?). Ca. 10.5 x 9.0 cm. Photo by Andrew Dix

The pages that divide the sections of this year's report feature the various stages in the life of the cuneiform script

Printed by United Graphics Incorporated, Mattoon, Illinois

*Overleaf: This text appears to identify two named slaves in the possession of a third individual. The sign for "slaves" in fact derives from two distinct signs, one for male (𒄠) and one for female (𒄡) slave. Typical of proto-cuneiform texts, the inscription does not include a preposition or verb, which would clarify the roles of the participants. This ambiguity is, in part, resolved by tablet format and the organization of information into cases. OIM A2513. Clay. Purchased (Jemdet Nasr?). Ca. 3100 BC. 4.6 x 4.6 x 2.4 cm. After Christopher Woods, "The Earliest Mesopotamian Writing," in *Visible Language: Inventions of Writing in the Ancient Middle East and Beyond*, edited by Christopher Woods, p. 39, fig. 2.6 (Oriental Institute Museum Publications 32; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2010). Photo by Jean Grant*

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INTRODUCTION

*Overleaf: This lexical list includes the names of various gods. Organized by sign form and theme, this list has parallels in somewhat earlier lists from the site of Fara (ca. 2600 BC). Lexical lists, essentially ancient dictionaries, were the primary scholarly means of organizing and presenting information. This text illustrates the physical characteristics the cuneiform script had assumed by the middle of the third millennium. OIM A3670. Clay. Iraq, Tello(?). Early Dynastic IIIb period, ca. 2500 BC. 9.3 x 10.0 x 3.2 cm. After Christopher Woods, "56. Early Dynastic III Lexical List," in *Visible Language: Inventions of Writing in the Ancient Middle East and Beyond*, edited by Christopher Woods, p. 82, no. 56 (Oriental Institute Museum Publications 32; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2010). Photo by Anna Ressler*

INTRODUCTION

Gil J. Stein

I am honored to present you with this year's *Oriental Institute Annual Report*. Looking through its various sections, you will see that the past year has been one of extremely important changes within the Oriental Institute — both milestones to celebrate and losses to mourn.

This year, I am sorry to report that we lost four dear members of the Oriental Institute's Visiting Committee — Alan Brodie, Janina Marks, David Kipper, and Marjorie Webster. Early this summer, we were all saddened to hear of the death of Oriental Institute Director Emeritus William Sumner. Bill was an internationally recognized scholar of Iranian archaeology and a Director who quite literally transformed the face of the Oriental Institute. Through his regional surveys of the Marv Dasht Plain around Persepolis, and his pioneering excavations at Malyan, Bill made a lasting contribution to our understanding of the civilizations of highland Iran. As Director of the Oriental Institute, Bill Sumner was one of those rare people who combined sweeping, creative vision with the nuts-and-bolts organizational skills to re-make the Oriental Institute by adding the new wing and undertaking the complete reinstallation of our permanent Museum galleries. Bill Sumner also was the guiding force behind the computerization of the Oriental Institute and the development of our website — now the most frequently visited Internet portal for the civilizations of the ancient Near East. Bill Sumner was the architect of the modern Oriental Institute, and we will miss him.

At the same time, we are proud to celebrate an extraordinary milestone in the completion of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD), after an epic scholarly effort that lasted ninety years from inception to the publication in 2010/2011 of the final volume. The Oriental Institute is one of the very few places with the expertise and the intense institutional commitment necessary to undertake an enterprise of this magnitude. Editor-in-Charge Martha Roth and her colleagues deserve our thanks for having brought to fruition the work of her predecessors such as I. J. Gelb, A. Leo Oppenheim, and Erica Reiner. Thanks to the talents of these scholars who worked on the CAD for so many years, the world now has a true encyclopedia of Mesopotamian culture, as seen through the deep richness of the Akkadian language.

This past year has also been a time of momentous changes across the modern Middle East, as the revolutions of the “Arab Spring” overthrew long-standing regimes in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya. In these upheavals, Egypt was a major focus of our concerns. It was inspiring and reassuring to see crowds in Cairo forming a human chain to surround and protect the Egyptian National Museum from the threat of looting. At the same time, the professionalism and support of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities made it possible for Epigraphic Survey Director W. Ray Johnson and his colleagues at Chicago House in Luxor to continue their work in complete safety and without interruption at Medinet Habu, Luxor, Karnak, and in the tombs of western Thebes.

Within the Oriental Institute, another major change has been the establishment of the Public Education Department as an independent unit with a broadened and ambitious mission of outreach to several “publics” — the University community, K-12 students, families with children, and the educated lay public. Carole Krucoff and her colleagues have embarked on an impressive variety of new initiatives in docent training, programming for the Kipper

INTRODUCTION

Family Archaeology Discovery Center, new docent tours, outreach to the Latino community, public symposia, websites to help provide high school teachers with curricula for teaching about the Middle East, and the first of what we plan to be a full array of Internet-based adult education courses.

Our Museum also saw major changes with the departure of Chief Curator Geoff Emberling, and the arrival of our new Chief Curator, Jack Green, who comes to us from the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford University. It is a tribute to the abilities of the talented people on the Museum staff that this transition went so smoothly. During the 2010–2011 academic year, the Museum mounted two highly successful special exhibits. *Visible Language*, guest curated by Christopher Woods, told the fascinating story of the multiple inventions of writing in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Maya world, and China, while exhibiting — for the first time in the United States — the world’s earliest-known examples of writing from the fourth-millennium BC Mesopotamian city of Uruk. Our second special exhibit, *Before the Pyramids*, curated by Emily Teeter, gave a unique view of the Pre-Dynastic period, when Egypt first coalesced into a unified, centralized state during the fourth millennium BC.

A final major change in the Oriental Institute over the past year has been the implementation of the first stage of the Integrated Database, or IDB. This long-term project aims to connect all the major archives of objects, images, and data records in the Oriental Institute into a single searchable digital resource. We estimate (perhaps over-optimistically!) that it will take us ten years to complete this project. After an extended search process, John Sanders, Scott Branting, Foy Scalf, and others on the IDB committee ended up selecting KE Software’s Electronic Museum (EMu), an advanced collections-management software system, as the platform for this ambitious database. This year, we finally began the actual creation of the database. The first data archives to become part of the IDB are the Museum’s registry with its hundreds of thousands of objects, and the catalog of the Research Archives. The IDB is a tremendous advance that will transform the way we do research.

During these transformations at the Oriental Institute, our archaeologists have continued their important work of excavations across the Near East, at Edfu (Nadine Moeller), Giza (Mark Lehner), Hamoukar (Clemens Reichel), Kerkenes (Scott Branting), Marj Rabba (Yorke Rowan), Zeidan (Gil Stein), and Zincirli (David Schloen), while Don Whitcomb started a new joint Palestinian-American excavation project at Islamic Jericho-Khirbet al-Mafjar. Our text-based research flourishes as the Demotic Dictionary, under Janet Johnson’s editorship, and the Hittite Dictionary, edited by Harry Hoffner and Theo van den Hout, continue their progress. Concurrently, the Persepolis Fortification Archive Project, directed by Matthew Stolper, moves toward completion of its urgent task of recording the texts and seal impressions in this endangered trove of tablets from the Persian empire.

Taken together, this is an extraordinary set of innovative research projects and programs of public outreach. In these times of major transitions, I am proud that the Oriental Institute remains true to the heart of its mission, while at the same time embracing change and seizing the opportunities and challenges it presents.

IN MEMORIAM

Alan Reid Brodie

We are sorry to inform you of the passing of our friend Alan Brodie, age 79, on October 18, 2010, at his home in Chicago. Alan joined the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee in 1997 and volunteered for a number of years prior to joining, becoming a consistent and engaged supporter of Oriental Institute work at Hamoukar in Syria.

Alan was born in Portland, Oregon, and attended Grant High School and Reed College, class of 1951. He then attended the University of Chicago Law School and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1954, practicing law at the firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP for thirty years. Alan also served in the United States Army. We at the Oriental Institute will miss Alan's quiet wit, his keen curiosity, and his loyal friendship. Please keep him in your memories.

IN MEMORIAM



as the Getty Trust Post-Graduate intern before coming to the Oriental Institute as our first assistant conservator.

During Barbara's tenure, she played a key role in the Assyrian relief relocation project. During the years of preparation for the relocation and stabilization of the Museum's large-scale reliefs from Sargon's palace at Khorsabad, she tested and researched products and techniques that would be used in the stabilization of the reliefs. She worked closely with the riggers and framers as the

reliefs were moved and placed in steel frames, and spent many hours ensuring that conservation standards and procedures were followed.

Her hard work and dedication to the field was evident from the beginning and she continued to grow as conservation professional throughout her career. When Barbara left in 1998 to broaden her conservation experience, her absence was keenly felt. Her contribution to conservation at the Oriental Institute, and her legacy, is something that will live on in the Institute's memory. Anyone who has worked in the Lab after Barbara's time here recognizes her name, from her countless conservation treatments to her pivotal work on the Khorsabad Assyrian Relief Fragment Project. Her contribution was instrumental in making that undertaking a success. We missed her dry wit and conservation expertise when she left Chicago. We are even more saddened that her life and career were cut so short.

David A. Kipper

Oriental Institute Visiting Committee member Dr. David A. Kipper passed away on December 2, 2011. David, a clinical psychologist and research professor, was a committed supporter of cultural institutions in the Chicago area. In addition to his deep involvement with the Spertus Institute and the Joffrey Ballet, he was a real friend to the Oriental Institute. The generosity of David and his wife Barbara in founding the Kipper Family Archaeology Discovery Center has enriched the lives of many children in the short time since its opening. In the years to come it will continue to inspire school children with the excitement of exploring ancient civilizations. It is hard to think of a more fitting memorial to David. He will be remembered for his intelligence, fairness, warmth, humor, wisdom, and kindness. We will all miss him.

Janina Monkutė Marks

This past year we were greatly saddened by the death of our friend Janina Marks, age 87, on November 13, 2010. Janina had been a member of the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee since 1995, after having been a supporter for the previous twenty years.

Janina had a lifelong love of archaeology and especially art, as reflected not only in her engagement with the Oriental Institute, but also by her own work as an artist. She was a nationally and internationally exhibited artist, best known for weaving large tapestries initially of Lithuanian folk themes and subsequently drawing from her American life experience after immigrating to Chicago in 1949. Her participation and support of the Oriental Institute and other art and cultural institutions in Chicago and beyond are a testament to her belief in giving back to her community. Ten years ago, Janina founded the first nonprofit museum, a textile museum, in her native Lithuania — the Janina Monkutė-Marks Museum Gallery in Kėdainiai.



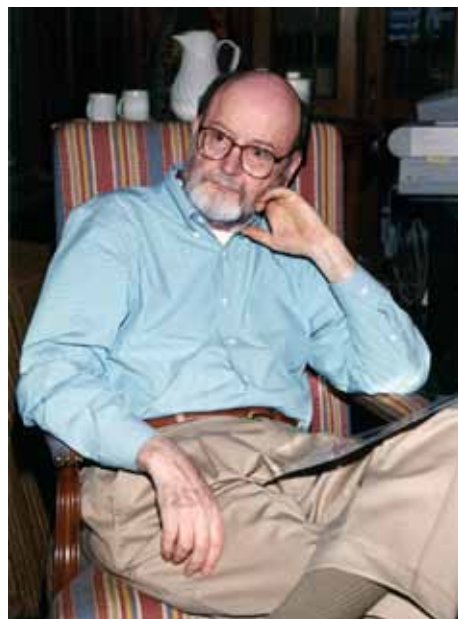
William Sumner, Director Emeritus, Oriental Institute

William M. Sumner, a leading figure in the study of ancient Iran and director of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago from 1989 to 1997, died July 7, 2011, in Columbus, Ohio. Sumner, who oversaw a major expansion of the Institute's building, was 82.

Sumner, a resident of Columbus, was a 1952 graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He served in the Navy until 1964, rising to the rank of lieutenant commander.

He developed his interest in archaeology during naval service in the Mediterranean. Visits to ancient sites in Italy and Greece inspired him to pursue a graduate education. While serving in Iran, he developed a keen interest in that country's ancient civilization and he pursued that interest by taking a class taught at Tehran University by Ezat Ngahban, a professor there and a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Sumner resigned from the Navy to pursue graduate work in anthropology. He received his PhD from Pennsylvania in 1972 and was a member of the anthropology faculty at Ohio State from 1971 until he



IN MEMORIAM

joined the Chicago faculty as professor in the Oriental Institute and in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in 1989.

“Bill Sumner was an outstanding archaeologist and a transformational leader at the Oriental Institute,” said Gil Stein, director of the Oriental Institute. “His survey and excavations at the urban center of Malyan in the highlands of Iran made a lasting contribution to our understanding of the Elamite civilization and the deep roots of the Persian empire. He trained an entire generation of archaeologists who went on to become major scholars in their own right in the study of ancient Iran and Anatolia.

“As director of the Oriental Institute, Bill Sumner had the vision, the drive, and the organizational skills to conceptualize and carry out the building of our new wing, and the complete reinstallation of our permanent Museum galleries. Most of all, Bill was a man with tremendous personal integrity, who led by example. His death is a sad loss for our field, and we will miss him very deeply,” Stein added.

At the Oriental Institute, Sumner encouraged the use of new technologies to expand the work of archaeologists in the field and in the laboratory.

“He saw the value, and sensed the impending importance of digital communication and publication, and laid the foundations for the next decade of development along these lines in the OI,” said Gene Gragg, professor emeritus at the Oriental Institute. Gragg succeeded Sumner as director.

Sumner recognized the value to archaeology and history of the use of computational technologies and scientific instrumentation. “Bill was a visionary, one of the first who understood the ways that digitalization and computational tools could transform the humanistic and social science disciplines,” said Martha T. Roth, the Chauncey S. Boucher Distinguished Service Professor of Assyriology in the Oriental Institute and dean of the Humanities Division. “And he was a scholar and person of deep personal and professional integrity.”

He also oversaw the initiation of the largest expansion of the Oriental Institute building since it was constructed in 1931. With the help of a federal grant and a \$10.1 million campaign, the Institute built a new wing to provide space for the equipment needed for climate control, as well as provide space for proper and climate-controlled artifact and archival storage. The new wing also houses a modern artifact conservation laboratory.

The Oriental Institute Museum also underwent a massive redesign that began under his leadership. That redesign led to a rearrangement of the galleries and an updated presentation of the Museum’s art and artifacts from throughout the ancient Middle East.

Sumner’s own academic work specialized on ancient Iran. From 1972 until 1978 he directed the University of Pennsylvania’s excavations at the site of Tal-i Malyan, ancient Anshan, in the Fars province in western Iran. Sumner oversaw the publication of a series of monographs based on the work of five field seasons of fieldwork there.

The Malyan archaeological project was seminal not only in discovering the highland Elamite city of Anshan, known locally as Malyan, but also in the cycles of nomadism and sedentism in the region of Fars, southern Iran, that operated in the region from at least fifth millennium BC, said Abbas Alizadeh, an Oriental Institute archaeologist who specializes on Iran.

In addition to his work on the Malyan monograph series, Sumner wrote many articles on the development of civilization in ancient Iran.

Marjorie Webster

Most of you are aware that our dear friend Marjorie (“Madge”) Webster passed away this past May at her home Santa Barbara, California. Madge grew up in Winnetka, Illinois, and early on developed a deep intellectual interest in archaeology and the ancient world. Madge participated in archaeological excavations in the American Southwest, and shortly after World War II worked as a volunteer on a dig led by Robert Braidwood at Starved Rock, Illinois. This began her close friendship with the Braidwood family and her involvement with the work of the Oriental Institute. Madge was an engaged and loyal member of the Oriental



Institute Visiting Committee starting in 1961, and had just marked her fiftieth year of service shortly before her death. Madge was a strong supporter of Bob and Linda Braidwood’s Prehistoric Project — first at Jarmo (Iraq) and later in southeast Turkey at Çayonu. After the Braidwoods’ death in 2003, Madge was instrumental in establishing the Robert and Linda Braidwood Visiting Scholar program. Madge’s lifelong involvement with archaeology was matched by her fascination with antique astronomical instruments and her involvement with the Adler Planetarium, where she and her late husband Roderick were co-curators of the Adler’s world-renowned collection of antique astrolabes. We will miss Madge greatly.
