

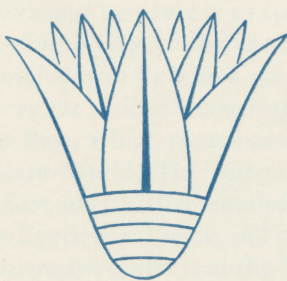
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*The New
Past —*

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
of THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE



THE Oriental Institute is a research laboratory for the investigation of the early human career, especially the transition from savagery to enlightened life; of the emergence of civilized societies; and of the Oriental background of European and American civilization.

The purpose of the Oriental Institute is to contribute to the understanding of human life by furnishing a fuller knowledge of the processes and stages of the long development by which we have become what we are. This purpose involves the task of recovering a great group of lost civilizations in the Near East, which contributed the fundamentals of civilization to the Western World. The Institute has dispatched six expeditions to the Near East and is still maintaining five. Its permanent headquarters building in Egypt is at Luxor, and in Asia at Armageddon (in Palestine); its administrative center is at the University of Chicago, where the original monuments and documents from the field are housed and studied, and home research projects are carried on.

The results of the Institute's far-flung researches are being made increasingly available, both to the scientific world and to the general public interested in the story of humankind, by means of its three series of publications. These are under the general editorship of Dr. James H. Breasted, Director of the Oriental Institute, and are described in the following pages.

FIRST SERIES

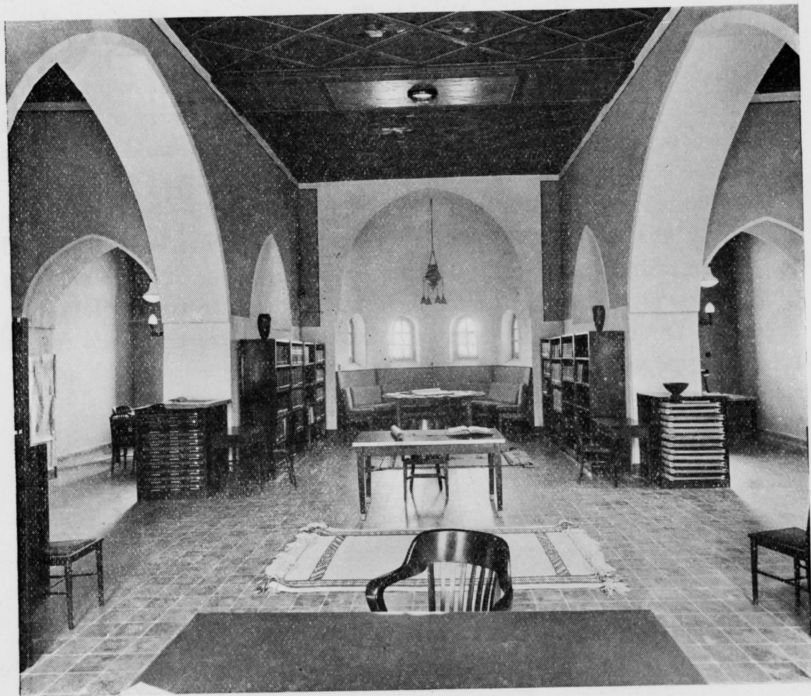
"ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMMUNICATIONS"

Popular, illustrated reports of Institute projects in the form of preliminary bulletins for general readers



No. 1. THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE—A BEGINNING
AND A PROGRAM. By JAMES HENRY BREASTED.
(*Out of print.*)

This "Communication" traces the first reconnoitering expedition of the Institute immediately after its foundation in 1919—a preliminary survey of the Near East, beginning in Egypt and extending through



Interior View of the Rosenwald Library at Chicago House, Luxor, the Egyptian Headquarters of the Oriental Institute

Western Asia, especially Mesopotamia, with the purpose of developing plans for undertaking field work. The author, who led this hazardous venture through regions of the Near East at that time still fraught with active warfare, describes not only the intensely interesting and often perilous experiences of the party but the remarkable opportunities for archaeological field work revealed during this twenty-thousand-mile journey made possible by the organization of the Oriental Institute.

To secure the data included in this volume, the author used every type of modern and ancient transportation—he flew over Egypt in planes generously furnished by Lord Allenby, then High Commissioner of Egypt; he reached Mesopotamia via Bombay by steamer, trekked north from Basra by Ford caravan, and while in Irak was allowed to observe the nature of the terrain from another British army plane; and finally in horse-drawn wagons he led the first party of Europeans and non-Moslems to cross Arabia after the Arab Declaration of Independence in 1917. During the latter forced march, Dr. Breasted visited under modern war-time conditions the great ancient Roman fortress at Şâlihîyah on the middle Euphrates and made observations which subsequently appeared as Volume I of the "Oriental Institute Publications," *Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting*, described on page 15 of this folder.

No. 2. EXPLORATIONS IN HITTITE ASIA MINOR—A
PRELIMINARY REPORT. *By* H. H. VON DER OSTEN.

The recent decipherment of the Hittite documents written in cuneiform on clay tablets has revealed to us a totally new world. It has disclosed the prehistoric Greeks, centuries before they possessed any writing, pushing over from the Greek mainland into Asia Minor—the irresistible prehistoric Greek expansion of which our present knowledge of the Trojan Wars is a distant echo. Some of the hero kings of the Homeric songs are disclosed in these cuneiform tablets as historical characters, and even the name of Troy is here found for the first time in a contemporary written source.

Exploration and discovery in these "Hittite" regions—especially the territory within the circuit of the ancient Halys River—are still in their beginning stages. Not a single "Hittite" city had been completely and systematically excavated when, in the summer of 1926, the Oriental

Institute undertook a preliminary exploration in the "Hittite" country with Mr. H. H. von der Osten as field director. A thousand questions arose on every hand, one of the most important being that of the racial connections of the group of peoples commonly called "Hittites." The fact that at least one of their languages was Indo-European in character connects them with our own ancestry and invests them with a peculiar interest for us.



*An Egyptian Statuette Found at
Kirik Kaleb in Central
Asia Minor*

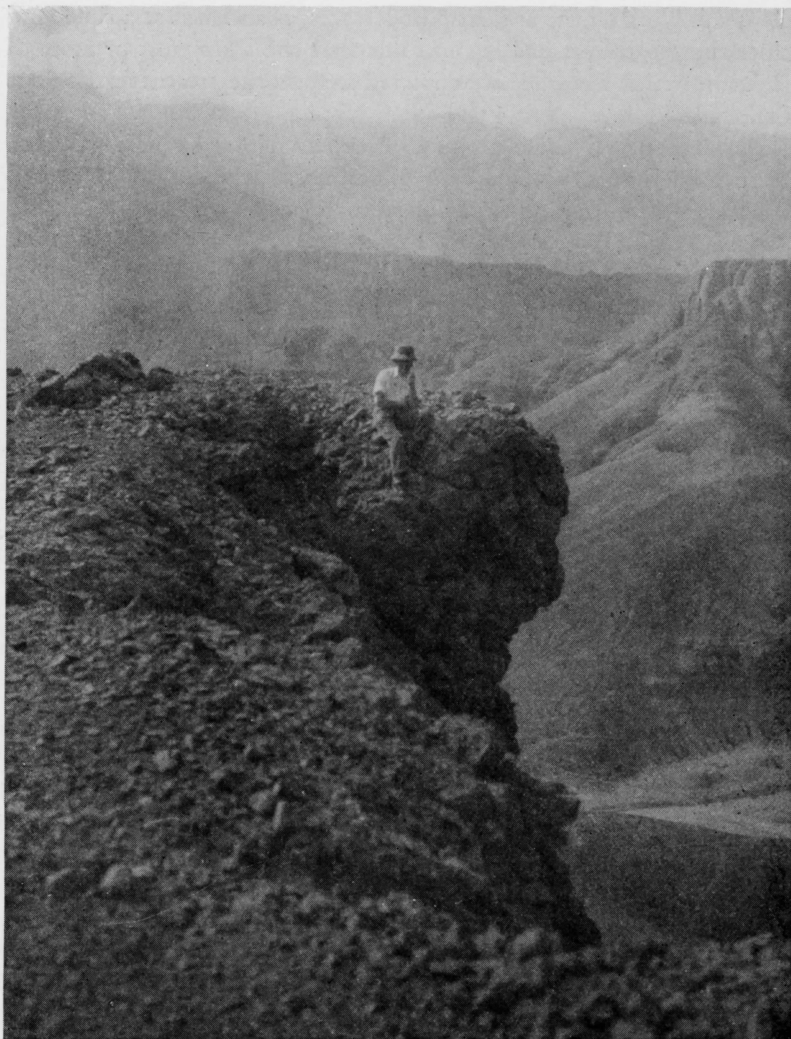
Mr. von der Osten discovered no less than fifty-five new sites which could be identified as lost and forgotten ancient "Hittite" towns, settlements, and cities. His discoveries of a line of observation posts visible one from another, serving as a line of defense; of postern passages cut as long, inclined galleries in the rocks underlying "Hittite" strongholds, for the rapid debouchment of troops; of a typically Egyptian Middle Kingdom statuette of nearly 2000 B.C., bearing an Egyptian inscription and suggesting intimate intercourse between the Hittites and the Egyptians some 4,000 years ago—are typical of a "Communication" which is amply illustrated with photographs and maps by the author and is written in a delightfully informal style, interesting and informative to lay reader and specialist alike.

tographs and maps by the author and is written in a delightfully informal style, interesting and informative to lay reader and specialist alike.

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No. 3. FIRST REPORT OF THE PREHISTORIC SURVEY EXPEDITION. *By K. S. SANDFORD and W. J. ARKELL.*

The prehistoric background of early civilization in Egypt and Western Asia has been but little studied. We now know that Egyptian civilization was preceded by several hundred thousand years of Stone-Age savagery. Where now stretch the desolate wastes of the Sahara there were once vast, well-watered forests, and the Stone-Age hunters ranged far across all North Africa and deep into Asia. The stone weapons and implements of these prehistoric men are likewise found widely scattered and still lying on the surface from Algiers to Egypt



Deposits in the North Valley at Thebes laid down during the lake or gulf stage of the Nile's history. They rise here in the foreground about 300 feet above the present river level.

The higher hills in the middle distance are part of the limestone plateau into which the Nile Valley is cut

and the Red Sea. These hunters must eventually have descended into the Nile Valley as its once higher waters sank. Their stone implements are

still found lying on the ancient Nile terraces, abandoned at a time long before the great river had begun to deposit the thirty feet or more of black soil which has since accumulated to form the present fertile floor of the Nile Valley.

Throughout all these prehistoric epochs North Africa was connected with Europe by land bridges at Gibraltar and through Sicily, permitting these prehistoric hunters to pass at will from Africa to Europe. They have likewise left their traces in Western Asia: in Sinai, Palestine, Syria, and the Euphrates Valley. The collection of such evidences in North Africa and Western Asia has heretofore always been confined to stone implements lying on the surface, which have little value because they cannot be dated.

The Oriental Institute therefore organized a Prehistoric Survey, which began work in December, 1926, under Dr. K. S. Sandford as field director, assisted by Mr. W. J. Arkell. The plan of this expedition was to find human handiwork *imbedded in the geological strata* and therefore *dated in terms of geological periods*. It was necessary also to study and elucidate the heretofore little-understood geology of the Nile Valley.

In this delightfully written preliminary report are set forth absolutely new results, which are rendered especially vivid and impressive by photographs and diagrams by the authors. "A valuable account of extremely important work."—*London Times Literary Supplement*.

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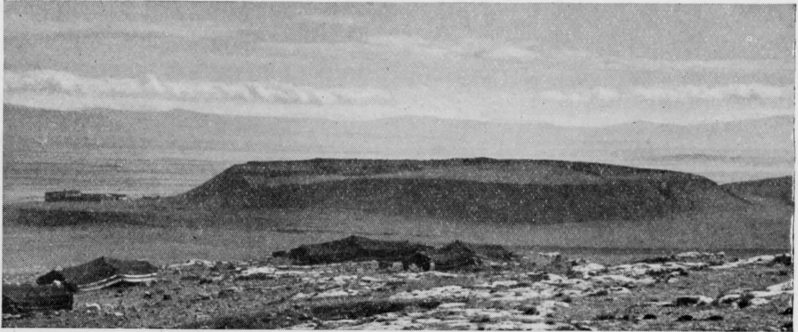
NO. 4. THE EXCAVATION OF ARMAGEDDON. By
CLARENCE S. FISHER.

Since Allenby's well-known victories in Palestine during the World War, and also as the result of a famous public utterance by former President Roosevelt, the name of Armageddon has become a household word even in the Western World of America, which is so far removed from the ancient history of the Near East. To students of the Old Testament the name has always been familiar in its older Hebrew form, Megiddo.

It has long been obvious to all historians that Palestine is a middle ground, a kind of ancient "No-Man's Land," lying between the great military powers encamped on either side of it: in Africa the great civilization of the Egyptian Pharaohs, in Asia the kings of Babylonia, the mighty armies of the Assyrian military empire, or the Macedonian

COMMUNICATIONS

rulers of the East. The armies of these great powers, whether marching from Asia into Africa or the reverse, passed up and down the valleys of Palestine and Syria. The point at which these powers very commonly met in their age-long struggle for political supremacy was a transverse



The Great Mound of Armageddon (or Megiddo), Once the Strongest Fortress-City of Palestine, Commanding the Most Famous Battlefield of the Ancient World

ridge in Palestine of which the seaward end is called Mount Carmel. Guarding the pass through this ridge is the famous fortress-city of Armageddon, or Megiddo.

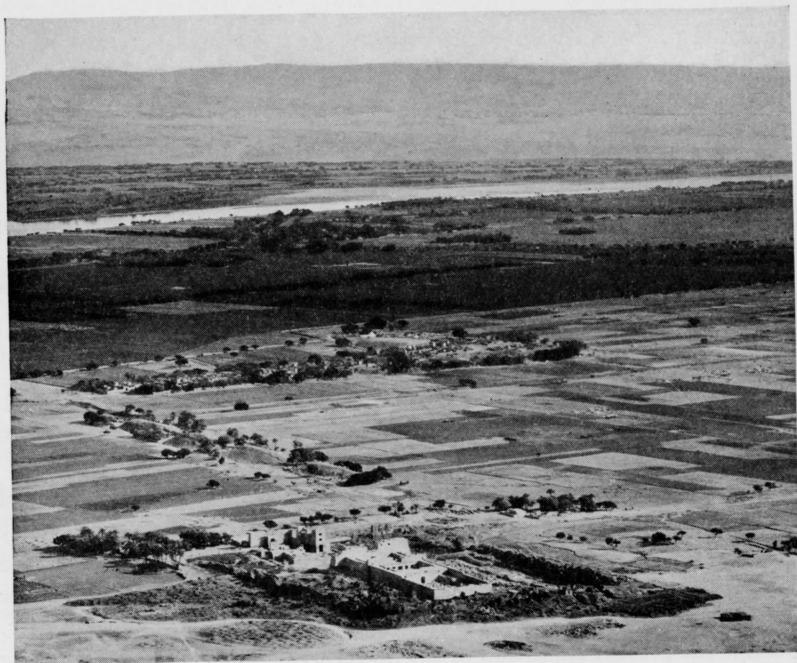
Built upon the successive ruins of its predecessors, an ancient city of the Orient normally rose in the form of a hill; and when such a city was destroyed for the last time by war or other catastrophe, its mound lay like a series of stratified geological deposits—a veritable “layer cake” of different ages and civilizations, superposed one above another. Such is the present condition of the historic mound of Armageddon, the systematic exploration and excavation of which the Oriental Institute was able to undertake in 1925 through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. With Dr. Clarence S. Fisher as its first field director, the expedition arrived on the site in the autumn of 1925, and with grim determination, in the face of drenching winter rains, malarial fever, and other obstacles, it built and equipped a thoroughly modern expedition headquarters.

The story of this venture and of the results achieved during the first year’s excavations, begun as soon as the winter rains had ceased, is vividly described by Dr. Fisher in this “Communication,” which contains photographs, plans, and drawings, together with a foreword by Dr. Breasted.

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No. 5. MEDINET HABU, 1924-28. By HAROLD H. NELSON
and UVO HOELSCHER.

On the western edge of the great Theban plain, across the Nile from modern Luxor, stands the temple of Medinet Habu, built by Ramses III about 1200 B.C. Covering its walls from one end of the building to



View of the Great Temple of Medinet Habu at Ancient Thebes, opposite Modern Luxor, Taken from the Cliffs behind Chicago House

the other are reliefs and inscriptions furnishing a vast body of largely unstudied sources. The temple was built just as the incoming Greek barbarians of the twelfth century B.C. were driving out the highly civilized Aegeans, who endeavored to settle in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. One group were the Philistines of Hebrew history. The declining Egyptian Empire under Ramses III was called upon to repel these earliest European invaders of the Orient as they fled before the Greeks. The Egyptian side of all this is recorded by Ramses III on the walls of Medinet Habu; and under Oriental conditions no such record is safe until it has been fully and accurately published in careful facsimiles.

The story of how in 1924 the Oriental Institute, by means of a permanent expedition at Thebes, undertook to save these inscriptions, and of how it evolved entirely new methods of copying them with a minimum of human error, is told vividly by Professor Nelson, field director of the Luxor Epigraphic Expedition. The work was also extended to include architecture. The architectural branch was organized under the immediate charge of Professor Uvo Hoelscher, who contributes to this "Communication" a most interesting section describing his excavation and reconstruction of the palace of Ramses III which adjoined the temple.

The courageous and eminently successful attack on the Herculean task of saving the ancient inscriptions of Egypt and recording the architecture of its ancient buildings is modestly and delightfully set forth by the two authors, supplemented by some thirty-five illustrations and plans.

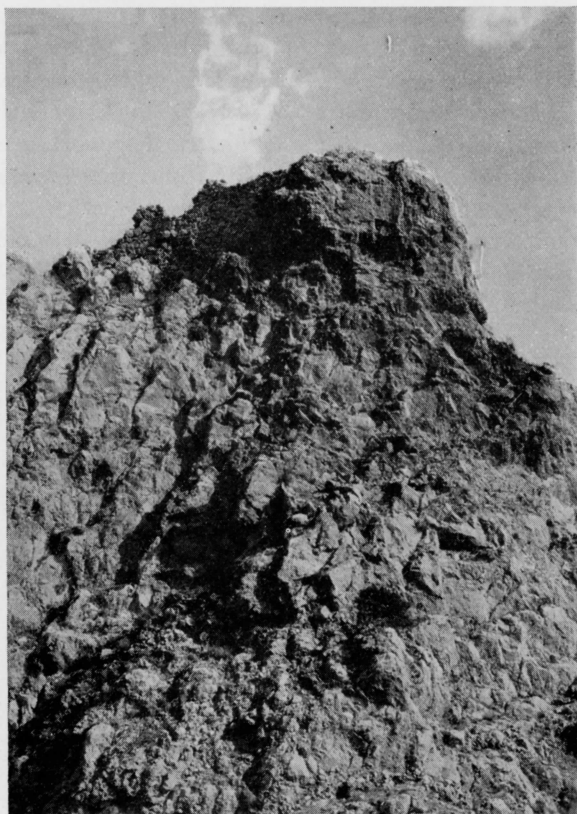
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No. 6. EXPLORATIONS IN HITTITE ASIA MINOR,
1927-28—A PRELIMINARY REPORT. *By* H. H. VON
DER OSTEN.

Penetrating always farther into the ancient Hittite country, the Hittite Expedition is steadily revealing the vast territory over which thronged this once powerful but now extinct and enigmatical people. Since the program challenging the Expedition has become obviously too large for a single group to carry out, its work has now been divided into exploration, excavation, and topographical survey.

In his new, abundantly illustrated report, Dr. von der Osten carries on in a popular vein the story begun in his first account, Communication No. 2 (see page 5), and we now follow him in a closer study of the mound of Alishar and in his further penetration into the eastern reaches of the ancient Hittite country.

Already the mound of Alishar has furnished data for a reliable relative chronology of cultural remains over a period of several thousand years. The mound, too, has yielded the first bodies thus far found of ancient "Hittites" or of what may even prove to be predecessor races. These bodies have been brought to America for study—a phase of the investigations which may shed more light on the physical relationship of the Hittites to our Western peoples. The present report sketches the further program of investigations, indicating how the



*Küz Kalessi, Impregnable Site of an Ancient Fortress East of
the Euphrates*

whole Hittite region has been subdivided for subsequent scientific investigations by the Expedition.

On the journeys here described, Dr. von der Osten carried eastward as far as the Euphrates his search for Hittite cultural remains. He traces the barriers both geographic and military which separated this civilization from its neighbors.

With engaging, personal style and keen analysis of what he viewed, the author endeavors always to draw nearer to a solution of the still unanswered problem: "Who were the Hittites, and what was their culture?"

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SECOND SERIES

"ANCIENT RECORDS"

English translations of the historical documents of the ancient world, especially Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and the Hittites, in octavo volumes



Volumes I-V. ANCIENT RECORDS OF EGYPT. *By* JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

In five volumes, representing ten years of continuous labor involving visits not only to Egypt but to all the museums of Europe and America possessing Egyptian collections, Professor Breasted has collected, edited, and translated all the known ancient Egyptian historical documents from the earliest times to the Persian conquest.

Every phase of Egyptian life—religious, political, military, domestic, social—is illustrated in this amazing panorama of a civilization which began to pass out of existence over two thousand years ago. Any student of antiquity will welcome this all-embracing collection of original documents thus rendered easily accessible in four volumes and an index. They form a fundamental contribution to Egyptology. "The whole series of volumes is indispensable not only to the Egyptologist but also to the historian, and will be found interesting even by 'the general reader.'"—*The Outlook*.

Five volumes, sold only in sets, \$22.00 a set, postage extra

Volumes VI-VII. ANCIENT RECORDS OF ASSYRIA. *By* DANIEL DAVID LUCKENBILL.

As a result of his searching study of all the known Assyrian and Babylonian historical documents, in connection with the preparation of the great *Assyrian Dictionary*, of which he was the first editor, Professor Luckenbill was able to collect, edit, and translate in two volumes a group of documents treating of ancient Assyria in the style of *Ancient Records of Egypt*.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The first volume covers the period before Sargon and the second and longer volume the reigns of the Sargonids. The boastful records of Assyrian kings, detailing their conquests and their frightfulness in war, their prowess as hunters, and their troubles with the multitudes over whom they held sway; the intimate glimpses into the lives of common people, of artisans and merchants, of priests and royal families—all these render Professor Luckenbill's *Ancient Records of Assyria* a vivid reflection of civilizations once pulsing with life and now largely buried beneath the flood flats and silt of the age-old Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

“The problem of presenting Babylonian and Assyrian source material in a convenient form has at last been solved. The publishers and the scholarly author are to be congratulated.”—*The Historical Outlook*.

Two volumes, sold only in sets, \$8.00, postpaid \$8.25

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THIRD SERIES

"ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS"

*Scientific and technical results and materials, especially
original sources and documents*



Volume I. ORIENTAL FORERUNNERS OF BYZANTINE PAINTING. *By* JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

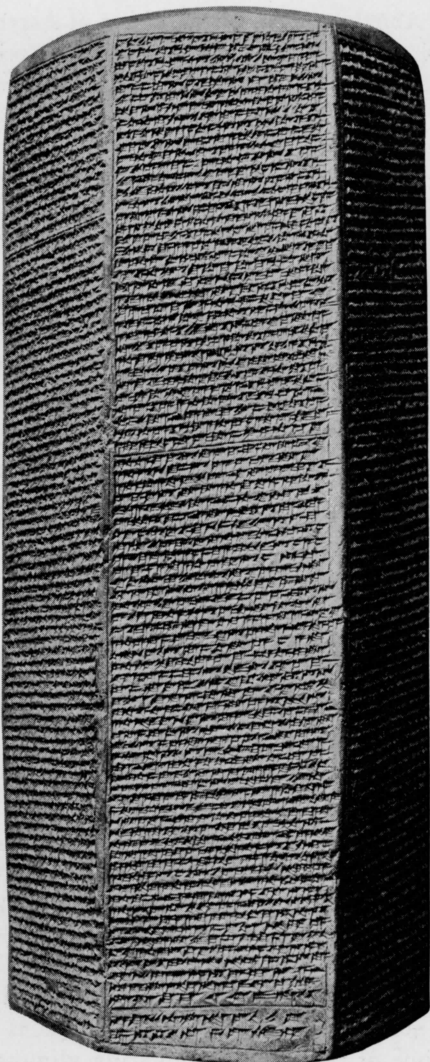
On its hazardous return from Baghdad to Aleppo across the Syrian Desert, in the spring of 1920, the first expedition of the Oriental Institute was able to excavate farther and make a record of a remarkable series of ancient wall paintings first disclosed by British military digging in a vast and little-known ancient Parthian fortress on the middle Euphrates. Here, within a massive bastion, was a small temple with a holy of holies containing a shrine and a group of wall paintings.

With the assistance of East Indian troops generously furnished by the British High Command in Mesopotamia, the expedition was able to clear away enough rubbish to identify this lost fortress-city as the ancient Dura-Europos, now known to the Arabs as Şâlihîyah. The extraordinary paintings, since destroyed by the Arabs, so that they have survived only in the records of the Oriental Institute, are reproduced in this volume. The oldest of them, dating from the first century of our era, has apparently furnished the sole surviving Oriental ancestry of Byzantine painting. With an introduction by Professor Franz Cumont, text by Dr. Breasted, and plentiful photographs in addition to a sumptuous series of plates (four in color), this volume is today a historical record of first importance, embodying data which could never be gathered again.

\$4.00, postpaid \$4.15



Portrait of a young girl, one of the figures in a great wall painting in the ancient fortress at Šāliḥyab on the Euphrates, recorded in 1919 by the Oriental Institute Expedition



Six-Sided Terra-Cotta Prism Bearing the Annals of Sennacherib

VOLUME II. THE ANNALS OF SENNACHERIB. *By*
DANIEL DAVID LUCKENBILL.

During its reconnoitering expedition of 1919-20 in the Near East, the Oriental Institute acquired a magnificent six-sided prism bearing

in cuneiform the Annals of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. Six columns of beautifully written cuneiform fill the faces of the prism, which is of pale fawn-colored terra cotta, or baked clay, hard and firm and perfectly preserved.

Among his western campaigns, Sennacherib records here his version of the expedition on which, according to the Old Testament narrative, he lost his army under the walls of Jerusalem. The document is a variant duplicate of the Taylor Prism in the British Museum, but was seemingly written two years earlier under another eponym.

This excellent publication, by the late Professor Luckenbill, is intended not only for the historian but for the reader who has a general interest in the ancient history of the Near East. Preceded by a delightful introduction, the document is reproduced both in facsimile and in translation and is accompanied by transliterations and translations of all the other known historical and building inscriptions of Sennacherib. It presents to the reader the very stuff of which history is made.

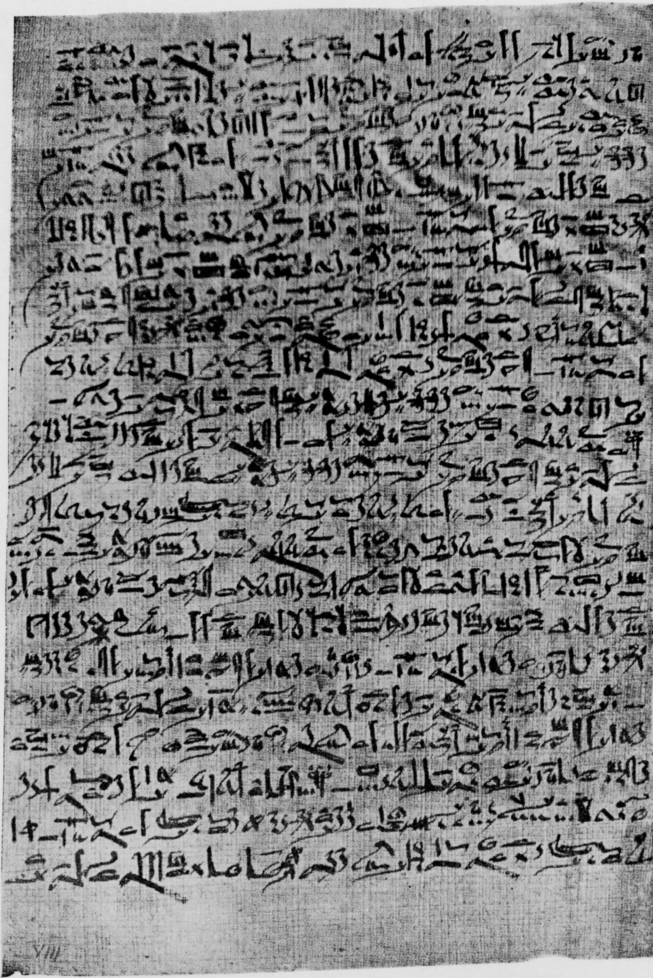
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Volumes III-IV. THE EDWIN SMITH SURGICAL PAPYRUS. By JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

Behind the scientifically accurate study and publication of *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus*, the most important document in the history of science surviving from the pre-Greek age of mankind (seventeenth century B.C.), lies a story as remarkable as the papyrus itself.

Early in 1862, during his residence in Thebes, Mr. Edwin Smith, a man of great intellectual gifts, purchased what is now known as the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus. How it came into the possession of the New York Historical Society, lay many years virtually unnoticed, was at length "rediscovered" and brought to Dr. Breasted's attention, and finally under his close scrutiny has revealed itself as the oldest known scientific treatise surviving from the ancient world, is described in the Introduction to one of the most illuminating glimpses we have ever had into the astonishingly developed medical knowledge of ancient Egypt.

Both to the medical profession and to the lay reader the Surgical Papyrus will be of intense interest. It contains, for example, for the first time in human speech a word for "brain." Disclosing an inductive method and an attitude surprisingly scientific in an age so remote from



A Page of the Oldest Known Surgical Treatise—The Edwin Smith Papyrus, Seventeenth Century B.C. About Two-Fifths the Size of the Original

modern times, it forms a new chapter in the history of science. Repeatedly the surgeon, because of his scientific interest in the observable facts, discusses cases of injured men whom he has no hope of saving.

Volume I contains a historical introduction to the document, followed by translation and commentary. Volume II contains collotype facsimiles of the Papyrus, which originally was in a continuous roll but

for the sake of convenience has now been cut into columns of text. The two volumes, to appear in the autumn of 1929, should find a significant place in the history of medical science.

Two volumes, sold only in sets, \$20.00 a set



*Phrygian Religious Symbols Carved on an Ancient Block
Re-used at a Spring Near Angora*

VOLUME V. RESEARCHES IN ANATOLIA. I. EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ANATOLIA, SEASON OF 1926. *By H. H. VON DER OSTEN.*

With a wealth of photographs and the explorer's instinct for ferreting out the significant centers of ancient "Hittite" habitation, Mr. von der Osten here presents more fully the results of his survey in 1926 of the central part of Anatolia, especially the territory within the great bend of the Halys River. In a series of eleven monographs the author summarizes his observations at the various sites along the route of his explorations.

PUBLICATIONS

This volume and its companions to follow, dealing with Central Anatolia, for the first time render available alike to the specialist and to the general reader the most recent discoveries bearing on the as yet unsolved question of the origin of the Hittites.

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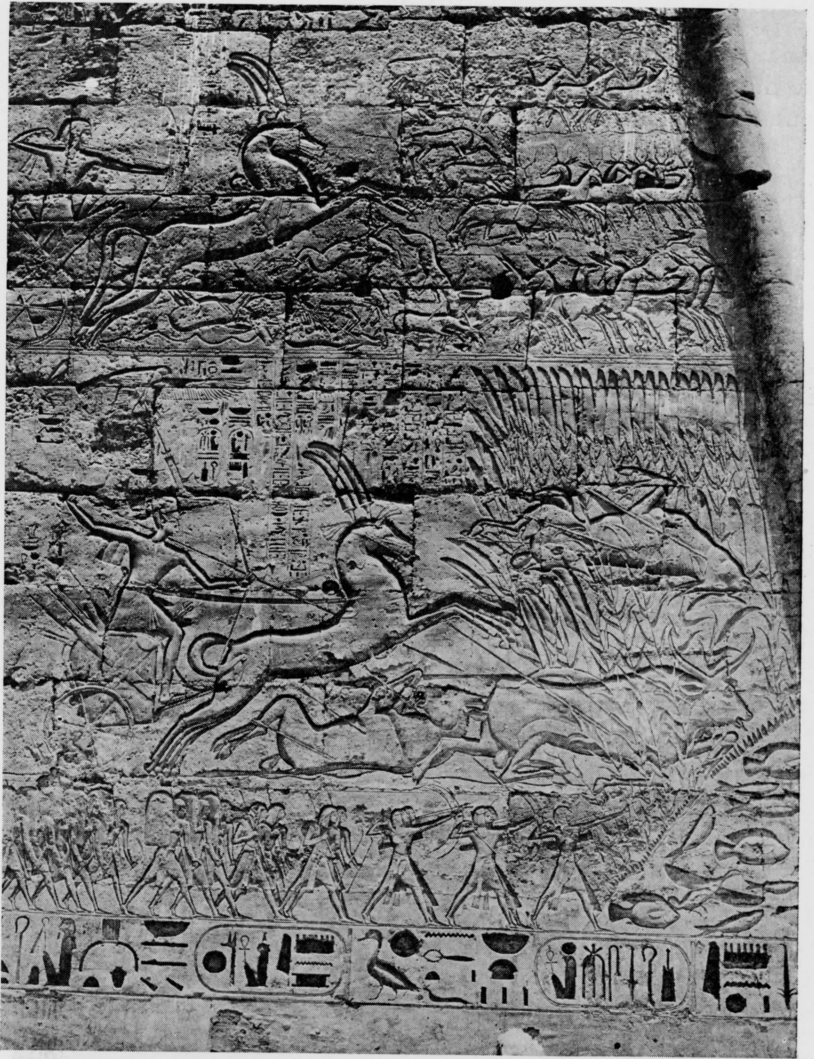
Volumes VI-VII. RESEARCHES IN ANATOLIA. II-III.
THE ALISHAR HÜYÜK, SEASON OF 1927. *By*
H. H. VON DER OSTEN *and* ERICH F. SCHMIDT.

These two graphic and profusely illustrated volumes present the important discoveries made in the first season's excavations at the Alishar mound. Volume VI, after an introduction on "Hittite" history and archaeology, takes up the environment and topography of the mound, the progress of the excavation at each point, the buildings and fortifications, and especially the relative chronology, a question which proved to be indissolubly linked with the pottery. Volume VII deals with the objects of bone and metal, seal stones, coins (catalogued by Mr. E. T. Newell), disposal of the dead, and particularly the actual bodies of certain long-vanished denizens of Asia Minor (studied by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole). These volumes will be ready in 1929 and 1930 respectively.

About \$5.00 each



Excavating the Citadel Wall Encircling the Summit of the Alishar Mound



*Ramses III, as Shown on the Walls of the Medinet Habu Temple,
Hunting Antelopes (above) and Wild Bulls (below)*

Volume VIII. MEDINET HABU. I. EARLIER HISTORICAL RECORDS OF RAMSES III. *By* HAROLD H. NELSON *and* ASSOCIATES.

In pursuance of the great recording program described by Professor Nelson in Communication No. 5 (see page 10), the first volume of Medinet Habu plates with introductory text has been prepared. The vast sculptured scenes and enormously long inscriptions of the temple walls reproduced in this first instalment are those of greatest historical importance, culminating with the war of the year eight against the Northerners.

These Egyptian documents, absolutely essential for the understanding of early European events, now become for the first time available in reproductions as accurate as human fallibility permits, thanks to the combination of photographic processes with the skill of a whole group of trained epigraphers and artists. To historians and anthropologists, artists and archaeologists, these plates with their amazing wealth of exquisite and accurate detail will come not only as a revelation of remarkable beauty never heretofore justly appraised, but as an epoch-making contribution to a knowledge of the very earliest sources of European history. Indeed, we may regard these as marking the first appearance of Europe on the world's political stage. Many of the plates must rank not only as great works of art but as superlative achievements in draftsmanship—the product of indefatigable effort over a period of more than four years.

It is safe to say that in the history of orientalist researches no such volumes have ever before appeared.

To appear in 1930

Volume IX. MEDINET HABU. II. LATER HISTORICAL RECORDS OF RAMSES III.

This and other Medinet Habu volumes are in preparation.

Volume X. PREHISTORIC SURVEY OF EGYPT AND WESTERN ASIA. I. PALEOLITHIC MAN AND THE NILE-FAIYUM DIVIDE; A STUDY OF THE REGION DURING PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE TIMES. By K. S. SANDFORD and W. J. ARKELL.

The eminent geologists to whom this study of one of the most perplexing problems of Nile Valley structure is due have made an extremely significant contribution. Rising and falling lake levels within the Faiyum during relatively recent times, dynastic or at most Neolithic, have heretofore monopolized attention. The present writers have instead traced the geologic history of that region back beyond the origin of the Faiyum depression itself. The Nile Valley as a whole has been investigated as a background for this detailed study, and will itself be treated more at length in a later volume.

About \$5.00



Pleistocene Boulder Conglomerate beside the Ancient Gebel er-Rus Channel

Other Prehistoric Survey volumes will be announced later.

Volume XI. CUNEIFORM SERIES. I. SUMERIAN LEXICAL TEXTS FROM THE TEMPLE SCHOOL OF NIPPUR. By EDWARD CHIERA.

In the early civilization of the Tigro-Euphrates Valley, the temples played a prominent part. Each was the educational as well as religious center of its community. The schoolrooms found amid the temple ruins of many an ancient city have revealed in abundance exercises written by the pupils who studied there thousands of years ago. Such exercises were evidently assigned with due regard to the students' needs, for among them are sample accounts and contracts, verb forms, hymns, and dictionary passages. The present volume includes facsimile copies of this last type of material, as found in the temple school at Nippur by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Several hundred clay tablets written about 2000 B.C. in Sumerian cuneiform, along with a few in which a translation into Akkadian, the Semitic tongue of the then ruling element, had been added, proved to be derived from "the standard work of Sumerian lexicographers." Some were evidently copied directly. Schoolboy errors in others show that they were written in part from dictation, in part from memory. These tablets are especially valuable for extending our knowledge of Sumerian word meanings, since they contain exhaustive classified lists of words systematically arranged: personal names, officials, cattle, birds, trees, reeds, stones, copper objects, leather objects, garments, beverages, etc. The lists of deities, cities, and countries are particularly important. About two-thirds of the original "book" can be restored from the tablets here published.

About \$4.00

Other volumes of the Cuneiform Series will be announced later.