

BURIED HISTORY

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

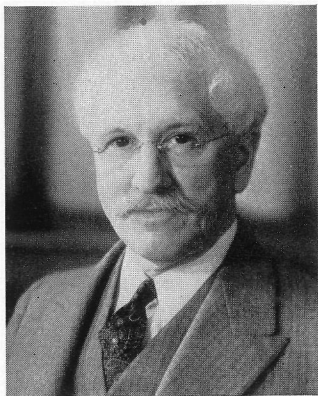
BURIED HISTORY



A CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER • 1919-1939

COVER: ARTIST'S SKETCH OF COPPER SUMERIAN CHARIOT DRAWN BY ASSES, FROM ABOUT 2800 B.C.,
FOUND IN AN EARLY DYNASTIC TEMPLE AT TELL AQRAB BY THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S IRAQ
EXPEDITION. THE ORIGINAL, ONLY THREE INCHES HIGH, IS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, BAGHDAD.
AN ENLARGED MODEL IN WOOD IS ON EXHIBITION IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM, CHICAGO.

TWENTY YEARS



The Late James Henry Breasted

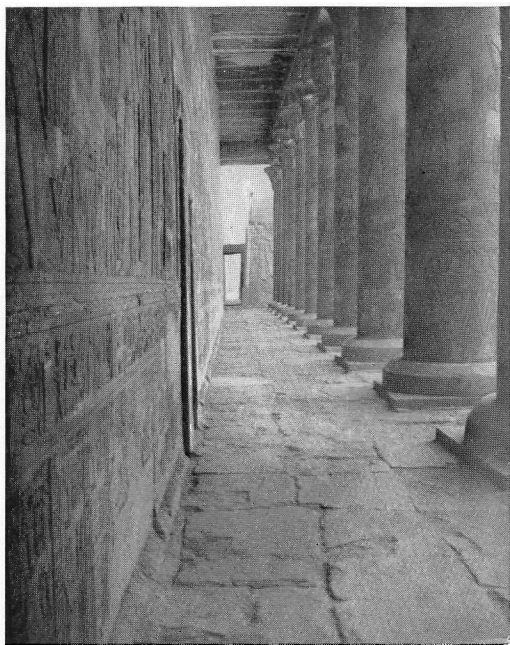
This year the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is celebrating its twentieth anniversary—with work.

In the spring of 1919 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., wrote to the late Professor James H. Breasted, agreeing to support the work of a proposed Oriental Institute for five years on a budget of \$10,000 a year. The Trustees of the University of Chicago took prompt action, approving the organization of the new institution and adding to its assets. Professor Breasted announced as its ambitious ideal “the production of a comprehensive history of the origin and development of civilization.” This was a high goal for so young an institution on such a limited budget. The twenty years of the Oriental Institute’s vigorous youth have justified its ambitions and its program of continuing research.

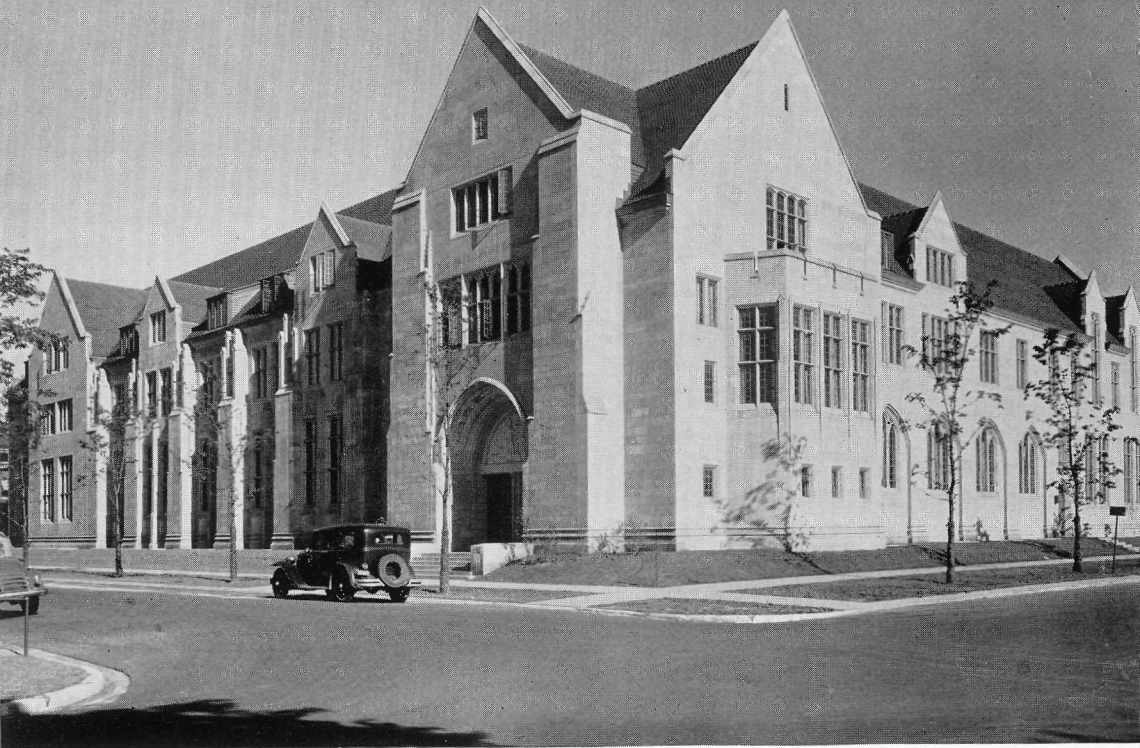
BEFORE 1919

In the first place, it should be said that this Institute was no sudden whim induced by post-war opportunities. It was a comprehensive and long-considered plan in the mind of Professor Breasted. In 1895 the young scholar, fresh from a Ph.D. in Egyptology, made his first visit to Egypt. In the individualistic fashion of his day, he was equipped to take in all the monuments of Egypt with a notebook and a camera for his observations and a donkey for transportation. If he had been content to follow the pattern of scholarship of the times, the result would have been a series of brief, isolated observations slowly building up into a shadowy picture of the vast treasures of ancient Egypt.

But this young man had a grander ambition, which he retained through years of active scholarship. Conditions after the World War presented a brilliant opportunity. The countries of the Near East had been opened up under friendly and interested nations



An Egyptian Temple Illustrating the Wealth of Inscriptional Material That Awaits Recording



James Henry Breasted Hall—the Oriental Institute Building on the Quadrangles of the University of Chicago

and mandates. This was the region where our Western civilization had been born five or six thousand years before. By 1919 ninety years of archeological, linguistic, and historical work had laid down the large foundations of modern Oriental studies, leaving the way clear for the detailed superstructure. The success of further work clearly depended on some organization of specialists working together for a common goal. The clear-seeing leadership of James H. Breasted enabled an American institution, the University of Chicago, to grasp this opportunity.

BUILDING THE INSTITUTE

The history of the twenty years following 1919 may be presented only in large outline. A distinguished American Orientalist of another institution has written: "When the first two-thirds of recorded human history shall have yielded most of its secrets it will be James Henry Breasted whom we must thank for the largest single share in its recovery."¹ Of Professor Breasted's many great achievements the one into which he poured most of his energies and ambitions was the Oriental Institute.

¹ W. F. Albright in *The American Scholar* (1936), p. 299.



*Dr. Breasted with a
Local Sheikh during His
Survey Trip in 1919*

The initial budget permitted an examination of the field and of the opportunities. In 1919–20, while the Near East was still seething with the restless ambitions of the war, Professor Breasted and a group of colleagues made a survey trip through the Near East in order to weigh the situation. This required a daring dash up the Euphrates through a wilderness still in a state of armed agitation. Despite the haste imposed by the existing conditions they could see a splendid chance for solid work. They returned to this country to make and test plans.

Slowly the organization gained momentum. Beginning in 1925, the Institute enjoyed the generous support of the International Education Board, the General Education Board, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Well over four-fifths of its resources derived from these boards. In addition, several interested individuals expressed their appreciation of the program and its initial results.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Largely because of this generous financial assistance the Oriental Institute has been able to approach the ancient Near East, that vast storehouse of evidence on early human history, from several different angles. Nearly thirty missions have been sent out from Chicago to undertake problems awaiting the investigator. Of these, thirteen have been full-time organized expeditions engaged in some major phase of the program—exploration, excavation, or copying—in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. The map inside the front cover of this booklet shows the distribution of these expeditions.

In the United States, Chicago is the nerve-center for this activity. At the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago a program of teaching and research and of popular and scientific publication has been developed and enlarged. Pages 10 and 11 of this anniversary booklet present

pictorially some of the areas of activity and some of the achievements of the Oriental Institute during the past twenty years.

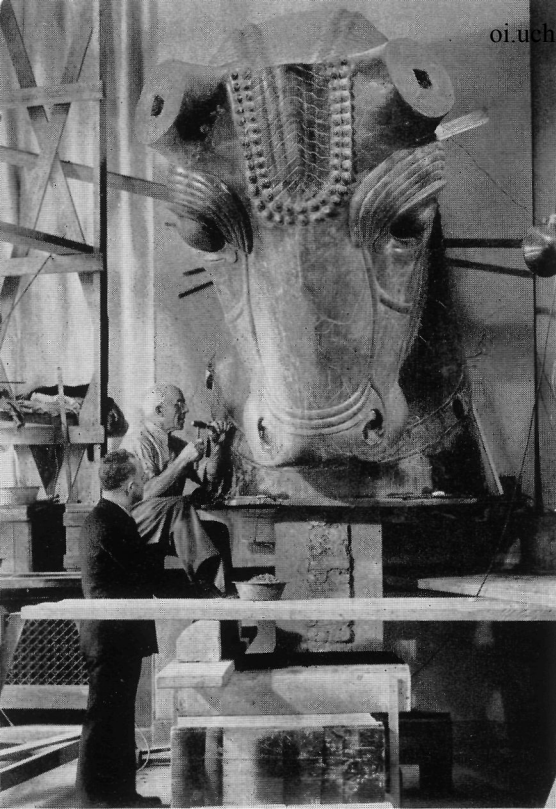
It would take too long to give a detailed summary of the successes already gained. In general it may be said that in method and results these various projects have set a standard for scientific archeology. The sequence of Stone Age cultures in Egypt, the Institute's exact method of copying Egyptian scenes and inscriptions, the pioneering work in establishing by excavation a succession of cultural periods in Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Babylonia, and ancient Iran (Persia) are accomplished results which serve as a pattern of work not only for the Institute but also for other workers.

THE WORK TO BE DONE

At present the Institute is in a period of reduced activity. The death of Professor Breasted in December, 1935, came at the time of richest productivity. The man is gone, but his institution remains. The scholars in Chicago have exciting opportunities to work on materials uncovered during the past twenty years. The New York philanthropic boards, in accordance with their principle of initiating useful work, have provided

Megiddo Illustrates the Magnitude of the Excavators' Task





Installation of a Ten-Ton Bull's Head from Persepolis in the Iranian Hall of the Institute Museum in Chicago

a basic endowment and have thus completed their larger participating interest in the Institute. The widespread financial difficulties of the 1930's have entailed a reduction of field activity. The year 1939 sees only three expeditions in the field, located in Egypt, Palestine, and Iran. But there is still a great deal of work challenging the Oriental Institute and all interested in its continued progress.

The greatest immediate task is the publication of results. No piece of research is effective until it has reached some public presentation. In this respect the record of the Institute is already a proud one. Some ninety-five volumes have already been issued, and about twenty more are under immediate consideration or actually in press (see pages 9 and 22 to 32). These will not tell the whole story, for about sixty more

valuable studies are now in preparation, and others will certainly follow. The chief problem of the next few years is the ability of the Institute to lay before the public the results of this organized investigation of early human history.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY

On its twentieth anniversary the Oriental Institute thus finds the challenge to work no less appealing than did its illustrious founder. For that reason there will be no celebration other than the meeting of this challenge. In a hall of the Institute museum a sculptor will be installing monumental statues from the palaces of Darius and Xerxes at Persepolis. In a classroom one of the professors will be outlining the most recent understanding of Sumerian art resulting from excavations in Babylonia. In the editorial offices an author will be discussing his decipherment of the Hittite hieroglyphs with the editor of publications. In Egypt an artist will be making an accurate copy of a fast-perishing scene in the great temple of Karnak. In Palestine an expedition will dig down into the lower levels of Megiddo-Armageddon to discover the earliest civilized

life of that country. In the mountains of Iran an excavation financed jointly by the Oriental Institute, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum will complete its recovery of the treasury buildings of the Persian emperors Darius and Xerxes. The Institute has no lack of exciting work for its anniversary celebration.

A TASK FOR AMERICA

The Oriental Institute is an American organization which has set a record of achievement and is equipped to maintain a high standard of scholarship. Its work in unearthing, assembling, and publishing the story of ancient times has a direct importance for our own day, inasmuch as it aids American leadership in obtaining the necessary perspective for interpreting both the present and the future. The continuation of this work should therefore have a special appeal to all Americans. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago merits your interest and assistance in its task.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIPS

In order to facilitate co-operation on a wide scale and at the same time offer appropriate recognition to those who contribute outstandingly to its projects, the Oriental Institute has adopted the following schedule of membership fees and privileges:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual Members | \$10 per year |
| Sustaining Members | \$50 per year |
| Associate Members | \$100 per year |
| Contributing Members | \$1,000 or more at one time |
| Life Members | \$5,000 or more at one time |
| Benefactors | \$50,000 or more at any time |

Life Members and Benefactors have the privilege of designating specific Oriental Institute projects to which their membership fees shall be applied.

Finest Example of Syrian-Hittite Art—Column Base Unearthed by the Institute's Syrian Expedition at Tell Ta'yinat



Benefactors have the further privilege of designating such funds by their own names or as memorials in the names of others.

Checks are to be made payable to the University of Chicago.

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES

SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Members of all classes will receive notice of, and free admittance to, all functions held under the auspices of the Oriental Institute. Members may bring guests. The program will include:

LECTURES by members of the Institute's teaching and research staff and by visiting historians, explorers, and archeologists. Many of the lectures will be illustrated.

PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS of new museum pieces, in advance of exhibition to the general public, supplemented by literature and lectures.

THE HUMAN ADVENTURE—an eight-reel talking picture sketching man's conquest of civilization in terms of the Oriental Institute's researches, screened at intervals throughout the year, and supplemented by guided tours of the museum.

THE MUSEUM

Free guidance through the museum to all members and their guests during regular hours if arranged for in advance. Guidance outside of regular hours provided on request, free to all except Annual Members.

FREE PUBLICATIONS

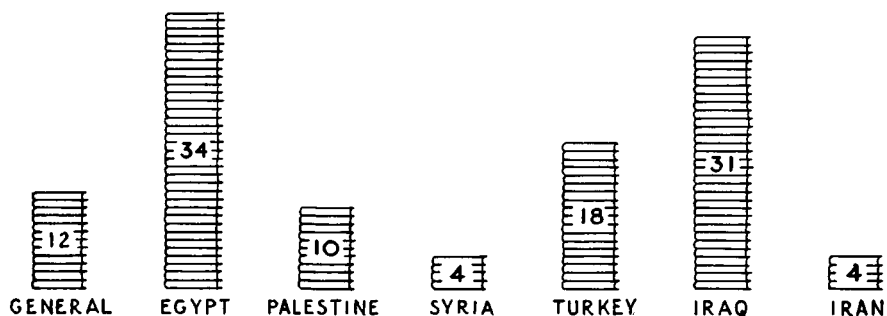
Members of all classes will receive the Institute's *Handbook* and *Bulletin* as published, and occasional illustrations, suitable for framing, from Institute publications. Members of all classes are entitled *on request* to receive free available copies of books published by the Oriental Institute to the extent of one-half the membership fee paid. On additional books requested a 10 per cent discount from list price will be allowed to Annual, Sustaining, and Associate Members, and 20 per cent to all other classes. Catalogue of publications and announcement of new books will be sent upon request. Requests for free books should be sent direct to the Oriental Institute.

In addition to the fixed membership privileges the Institute hopes occasionally to present to its members certain duplicate objects brought back by its expeditions and not essential to its museum collections.

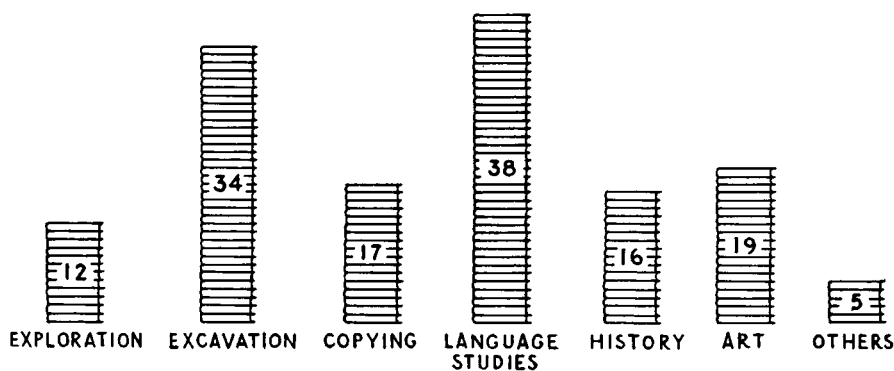
PUBLICATIONS OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

113 VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED OR IN PRESS

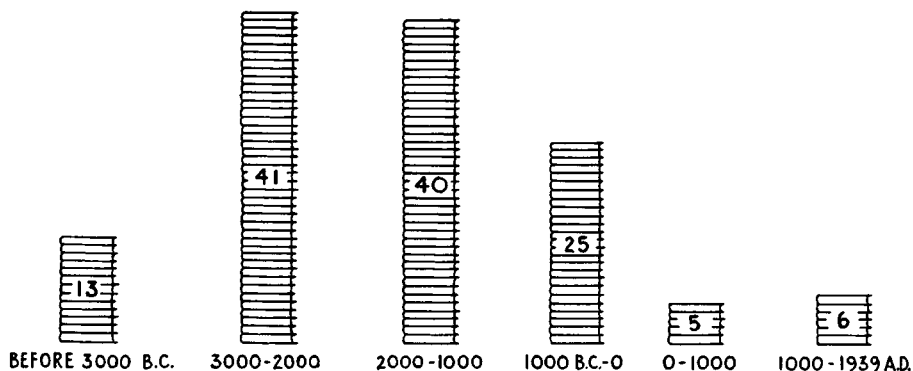
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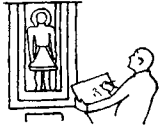
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EGYPT



PREHISTORIC SURVEY
500,000 B.C. ON



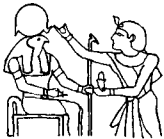
SAKKARAH TOMB COPYING
2400 B.C.



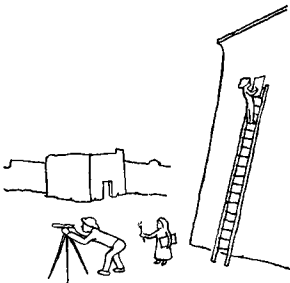
COFFIN TEXTS
2100 - 1800 B.C.



EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS
2700-1100 B.C.



ABYDOS TEMPLE COPYING
1300 B.C.

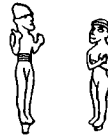


EPIGRAPHIC AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
1500 B.C. - 300 A.D.

PALESTINE SYRIA ANATOLIA



EXPLORATION
4000 B.C. - 1000 A.D.



PREHISTORIC METAL FIGURES
BEFORE 3000 B.C.



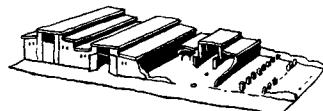
STANDARD POTTERY SEQUENCES
BEFORE 3500 B.C. - 500 A.D.



HITTITE HIEROGLYPHS
1400 - 700 B.C.



CANAANITE GOLD AND IVORY
1400 - 1200 B.C.



SOLOMON'S STABLES
1000 B.C.



SYRIAN-HITTITE PALACE
800 B.C.

IRAN
BABYLONIA
ASSYRIA



PREHISTORIC VILLAGES
3500 B.C.



SUMERIAN ART
3000 B.C.



CUNEIFORM TABLETS
2600-300 B.C.



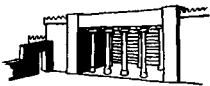
SARGON'S ASSYRIAN BULL
700 B.C.



SENNACHERIB'S AQUEDUCT
700 B.C.



SCULPTURES OF PERSEPOLIS
500 B.C.



RESTORATIONS AT PERSEPOLIS
500 B.C.

CHICAGO



MUSEUM



TEACHING AND LECTURING



TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION



ASSYRIAN AND DEMOTIC DICTIONARIES



LIBRARY, ARCHIVES, AND FILES



PUBLICATION

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The publications of the Oriental Institute, edited by Dr. John A. Wilson (Director of the Institute) and Dr. T. George Allen, and published by the University of Chicago Press, comprise the following series:

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMMUNICATIONS (abbreviated to *OIC*)

Thoroughly illustrated preliminary reports describing *for the general reader* the progress and results of Institute activities.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS (abbreviated to *OIP*)

Scientific presentations of documents and other source materials on which may be based further studies by the historian, the archeologist, the philologist, the student of the Bible, and other specialists.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS, a work comprising 104 reproductions in color, forms a special publication in this group.

ASSYRIOLOGICAL STUDIES (abbreviated to *AS*)

Researches based chiefly on cuneiform sources and intended primarily for specialists in Assyriology, philology, and Western Asiatic cultures.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT ORIENTAL CIVILIZATION (abbreviated to *SAOC*)

Monographs dealing with specific phases of the cultures of the ancient Near East other than those covered by the "Assyriological Studies."

ANCIENT RECORDS

English translations of historical documents of the ancient Near East, based on the original sources and edited with introductions and explanatory notes for the use of students of history and related fields.

Besides its own five series, the Oriental Institute is participating in other series jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society and with the University of Chicago Press.

All of these publications may be ordered from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., or their agents listed on page 32.

* * *

In the following pages are listed not only the volumes which have already been published but also those which are soon to appear. A complete numerical catalogue is presented on pages 22–29, with alphabetic indexes on pages 30–32. Recent publications are described in detail on pages 13–21.

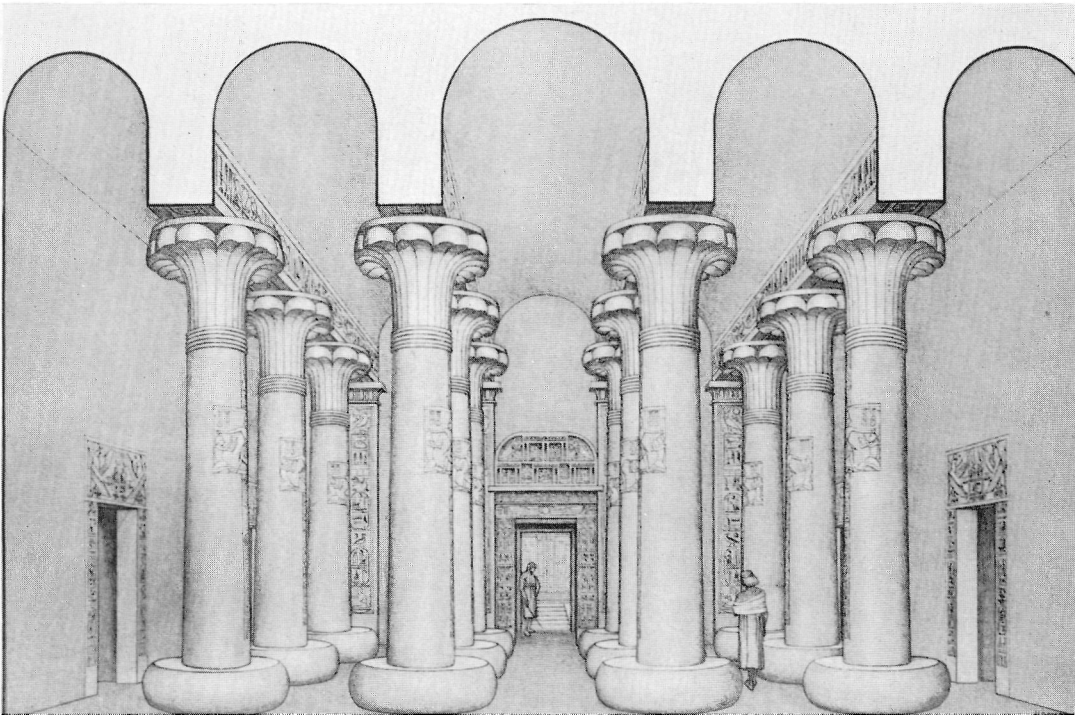
TEMPLES OF THE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY AT MEDINET HABU *yield important results for the history of architecture and interesting details of political history.*

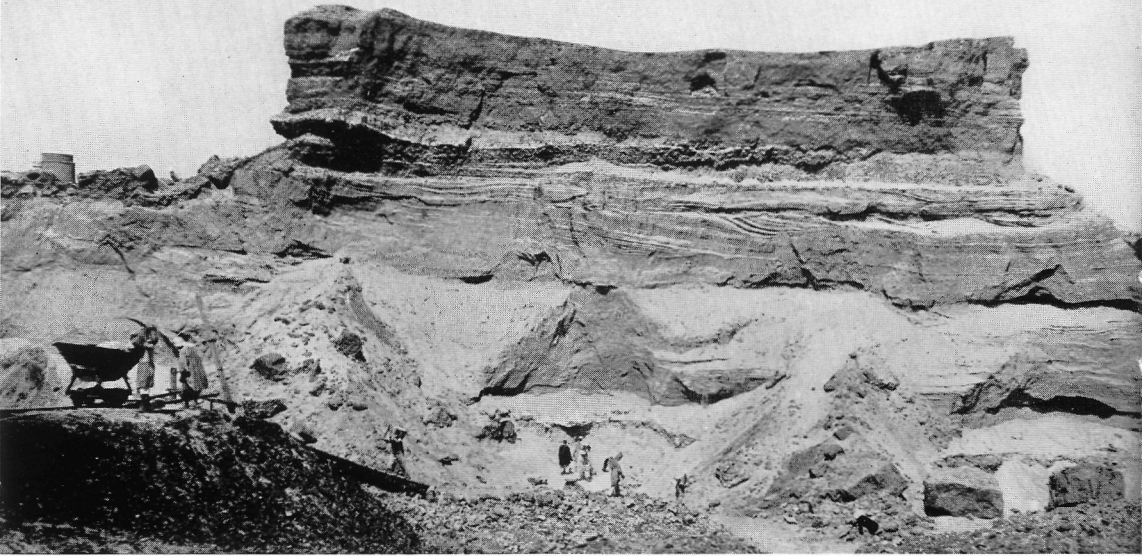
Within Ramses III's great temple complex at Medinet Habu, opposite Luxor, is situated the Small Temple of Medinet Habu, the best preserved structure of its character in Egypt. Planned and partially built by Hatshepsut and completed by Thutmose III, this temple underwent many alterations. Professor Hölscher gives an excellent account of its unique form and its architectural vicissitudes.

Just north of Ramses III's great temple area were discovered remains of a large mortuary temple begun by King Eye and enlarged and completed by his successor, Harmhab. Although the building was completely destroyed, Professor Hölscher has been able to reconstruct the ground plan. The nine foundation deposits of King Eye found *in situ* are fully published by Dr. Anthes. Two huge red granite statues, apparently made for King Tut^{ankhamon} but usurped first by Eye and then by Harmhab, were found in the area.

THE EXCAVATION OF MEDINET HABU. II. THE TEMPLES OF THE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY (OIP XLI). By UVO HÖLSCHER, with contributions by RUDOLPH ANTHES. Translated by MRS. KEITH C. SEELE (1939). xvii+123 pages, 96 figures, 58 plates (2 in colors), 3 tables, folio (30×40 cm.), cloth \$22.00

Architect's Reconstruction of the Audience Hall in the First Medinet Habu Palace of Ramses III





Lower Paleolithic Gravels of 'Abbasiyyah Resting on White Plio-Pleistocene Sands

PREHISTORIC SURVEY OF EGYPT *traces Paleolithic Man in the Nile Valley and adjacent regions.*

Both the archeologist and the geologist are closely concerned with the Oriental Institute's search for Paleolithic Man in Egypt. Three descriptive volumes (*OIP X* and *XVII-XVIII*) appeared in previous years. The fourth volume has just come from the press.

In the present volume K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell complete the detailed survey from the Second Cataract of the Nile to the Mediterranean. The various geological strata, many of them containing human artifacts, are traced northward from Cairo, and their relationships to former levels of the Mediterranean are suggested. In the Wadi el-Tumilat, near the Suez Canal, the sequence of events is found to have been similar to that previously described in the Faiyum depression southwest of Cairo. Strata in the Gulf of Suez and on the west side of the Red Sea are also studied and compared with the known order of beds in the Nile Valley and adjacent Mediterranean coast.

PREHISTORIC SURVEY OF EGYPT AND WESTERN ASIA. IV. PALEOLITHIC MAN AND THE NILE VALLEY IN LOWER EGYPT, WITH SOME NOTES UPON A PART OF THE RED SEA LITTORAL. A STUDY OF THE REGIONS DURING PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE TIMES (*OIP XLVI*). By K. S. SANDFORD and W. J. ARKELL (1939). xix+105 pages, 23 figures, 30 plates, 1 map, 4to, cloth \$8.00

SCULPTURE FROM TELL ASMAR AND KHAFĀJAH
reveals the stages of development of early Mesopotamian art and contributes to a better understanding of pre-Greek art in general.

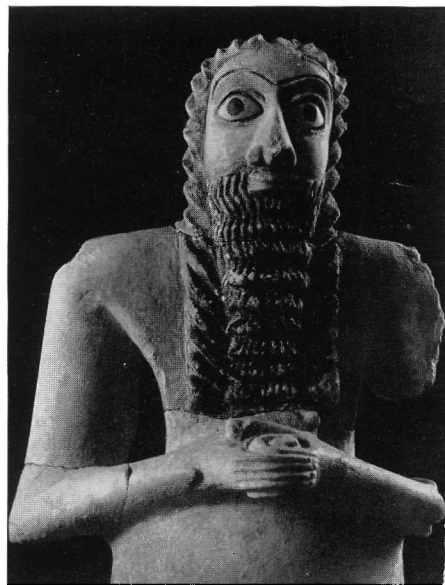
More works of Early Dynastic sculpture have come to light in the excavations of the Oriental Institute's Iraq Expedition, under Dr. H. Frankfort, than the sum total of all those found at other sites or preserved in various museums. In addition, the circumstances of their discovery have made it possible for Dr. Frankfort to distinguish two successive styles, so that for the first time an insight into the development of early Mesopotamian ("Sumerian") art is obtained. In the volume mentioned below Dr. Frankfort has given us the results of his penetrating study of these sculptures. According to him, the earliest statues seem to go back to the very beginning of monumental sculpture in Mesopotamia—that is, to about 3000 B.C., when the human figure was for the first time sculptured in the round in stone for a monumental purpose. A parallel and seemingly contemporaneous development took place in Egypt. This was an entirely new departure in pre-Greek art.

Greek art of the 5th century B.C. created an innovation of almost equally wide significance as that of monumental sculpture itself. It introduced perspective in relief and drawing and organic instead of geometric unity in sculpture in the round—interrelated innovations which Dr. Frankfort shows are opposed to the ideoplastic summation of the pre-Greek creative process. Since our own artistic conceptions are under the spell of the Greeks, a study of pre-Greek art presents a subject of exceptional interest, not only from the historical standpoint, but also for the understanding of the phenomenon of art itself. Dr. Frankfort's book is therefore of more than ordinary importance in the field of ancient art.

In keeping with the nature and the importance of the volume, great care has been bestowed on the 116 plates and the colored frontispiece in order that they might do justice to the artistic qualities of the sculptures. The exceptional state of preservation of some of the statues allows us to judge also their polychrome effect, as is shown in the colored frontispiece, which conveys in a remarkable degree the impression received when viewing the statues in favorable light.

SCULPTURE OF THE THIRD MILLENIUM B.C. FROM TELL ASMAR AND KHAFĀJAH (OIP XLIV). By HENRI FRANKFORT (1939). xiii + 87 pages, colored frontispiece, 5 figures, 116 plates, 4to, cloth . \$12. 00

One of Many Statues from about 3000 B.C. Found at Tell Asmar



THE SUMERIAN KING LIST *now places Mesopotamian chronology from 3100 to 2000 B.C. on a firm basis.*

The most important single document for early Mesopotamian chronology is the Sumerian King List. In the present study Dr. Jacobsen has given a fully annotated critical edition of the text with discussion of all variants. With this as basis, he has singled out the author's sources and arranged them in what must have been their original form, thus producing a reliable synchronistic table for the cities of Kish, Uruk, Ur, Akshak, and Agade. The accuracy of this scheme is proved by numerous tests. His conclusions place the hitherto problematical chronology of Mesopotamia from 3100 to 2000 B.C. on a firm foundation.

THE SUMERIAN KING LIST (*AS* No. 11). By THORKILD JACOBSEN (1939).

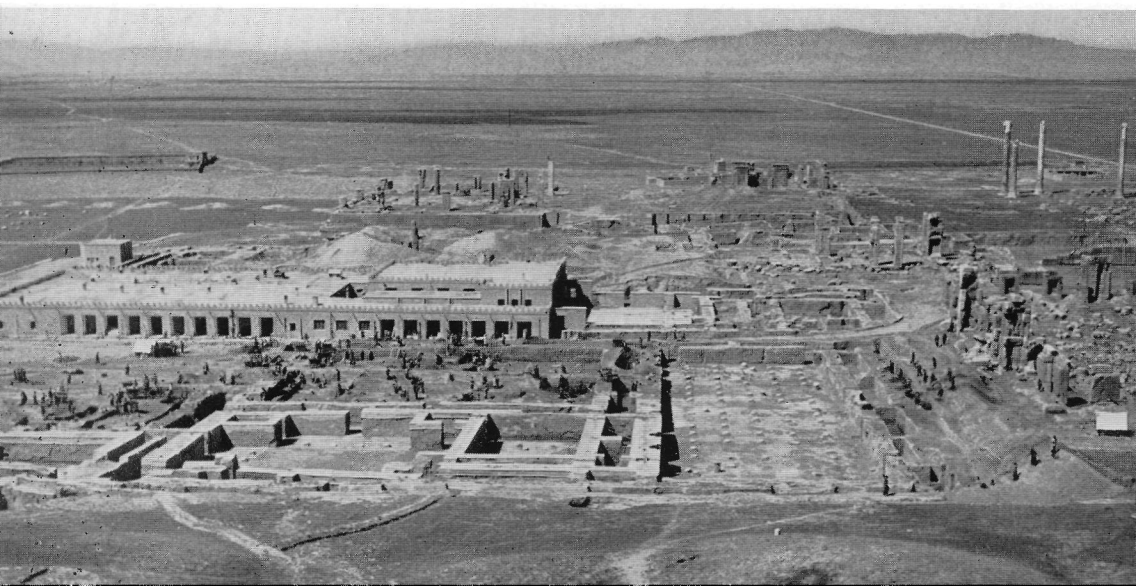
About 224 pages, 1 plate, 2 tables, royal 8vo, paper \$5.00

THE GLORIES OF IRAN *as revealed by the Oriental Institute's excavations and aerial explorations at Persepolis and other sites.*

In this preliminary report Dr. Schmidt describes the fortifications of Persepolis, the remarkable system of subterranean canals, the Treasury, the portico of the Hall of One Hundred Columns, and the façade of the Apadana or audience hall. He tells also of the work carried out at Naqsh-i-Rustam, at the so-called "Tomb of Zoroaster," at near-by Istakhr, and at the prehistoric mounds of Tall-i-Bakun. Of unusual interest and importance is his account of aerial explorations undertaken by the Aeronautical Department, founded by Mary-Helen Warden in 1935.

THE TREASURY OF PERSEPOLIS AND OTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE HOMELAND OF THE ACHAEMENIANS (*OIC* No. 21). By ERICH F. SCHMIDT. (In press.)

Remains of the Palaces of Darius and Xerxes at Persepolis, Iran





Exquisitely Carved Griffin on One of the Megiddo Ivories

THE MEGIDDO IVORIES form the earliest, most comprehensive, and most magnificent group of Canaanite ("Phoenician") carved and incised ivories yet known and reveal the wealth and splendor of the ruling princes of Megiddo.

Outstanding among the discoveries of the Institute's Megiddo Expedition during the season of 1936/37 is a group of over two hundred carved and incised ivories found in a subterranean treasury of the "fifth palace" of the ruling princes of Megiddo, vassals of the Egyptian pharaohs in the first half of the 12th century B.C. In the words of Mr. Gordon Loud (*Illustrated London News*, October 23, 1937) "this collection of ivories . . . presents in a single group what is probably the most comprehensive example of 13th century B.C. 'Phoenician' art that is known today. The enormous variety of form and design shows clearly the influences playing on this coastal area from all sides. Bes figures, sphinxes, lotus, and palmetto designs suggest Egypt. Facial features, coiffures, and crowns are more closely associated with the north country. Mesopotamian influence may be noted in the treatment of animals, which also suggests the art of the Mediterranean islands. The fact that these foreign characteristics are not represented as they would have been in their native region establishes . . . local origin."

The Institute has now made these ivories accessible to scholars and lovers of art in a beautiful folio volume in which 62 collotype plates reproduce the ivories in actual size, and some of the details at a scale of 4:1. A four-color frontispiece shows two prize pieces in actual colors.

THE MEGIDDO IVORIES (*OIP LII*). By GORDON LOUD (1939). About xviii+24 pages, 63 plates (1 in colors), 8 figures, folio (30×40 cm.), cloth \$15.00

Other volumes on Megiddo are listed on page 18.

MEGIDDO—*Where Egyptian, Syrian, and Babylonian cultures met and influenced the native culture of Palestine.*

Four recent publications deal with the results of the Oriental Institute's excavations at Megiddo, begun in 1925. One, *The Megiddo Ivories*, has already been described on page 17; the others are:

MEGIDDO TOMBS (OIP XXXIII). By P. L. O. GUY, with contributions by ROBERT M. ENGBERG (1938). xxiv+224 pages, colored frontispiece, 206 figures, 176 plates, 6 tables, 4to, cloth \$15.00

A thorough final report on the cemetery of Megiddo, which was used from very early times until after the beginning of the Christian era. Dr. Engberg discusses the entire pottery repertoire as well as the types of small objects which he considers criteria for the various periods involved. There seems to have been a definite change in culture after the period of Middle Bronze I—that is, at the time of the Hyksos. Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, in his report on the very fragmentary skeletal remains, was able to conclude that a change in population occurred at about the same time. Animal remains are treated by Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate, of the British Museum.

MEGIDDO. I. SEASONS OF 1925–34. STRATA I–V (OIP XLII). By ROBERT S. LAMON and GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON (1939). xxvii+198 pages, 116 plates (1 in colors), 124 figures, 4to, cloth \$20.00

Strata I–V represent the latest domestic occupations of the mound, during the Middle and Late Iron periods. The architectural remains, including stables of Solomon, are fully discussed and illustrated. The various types of pottery, with references to parallels from other sites, are dealt with by Mr. Shipton. Other types of objects are fully illustrated, and a complete register of finds is given.

NOTES ON THE MEGIDDO POTTERY OF STRATA VI–XX (SAOC No. 17). By GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON. About xiv+49 pages, 1 figure, 20 plates, 6 charts, royal 8vo, paper \$4.00

A preliminary report giving the pottery sequence at Megiddo from the earliest occupation, on bedrock, to the Early Iron period. Since the Megiddo sequence seems to fit in well with that at other sites in Palestine, the present work is a very useful handbook for excavators. It is well illustrated with charts of line drawings and with supplementary photographs.

THE HYKSOS

THE HYKSOS RECONSIDERED (SAOC No. 18). By ROBERT M. ENGBERG. xi+50 pages, royal 8vo, paper \$1.25

This doctoral dissertation summarizes what is known of the Hyksos from ancient written sources and gives a brief picture of their material culture. It adduces evidence that they were a cultural force in Egypt and Palestine as early as the 12th dynasty, and that their cultural influence continued down to the time of Thutmose III. A general discussion of the ethnic composition of the Hyksos touches on many possibilities for further research.

KHORSABAD—*Excavations at the capital of Sargon II of Assyria (722–705 B.C.) yield new knowledge of Assyrian architecture, mural painting, and sculpture.*

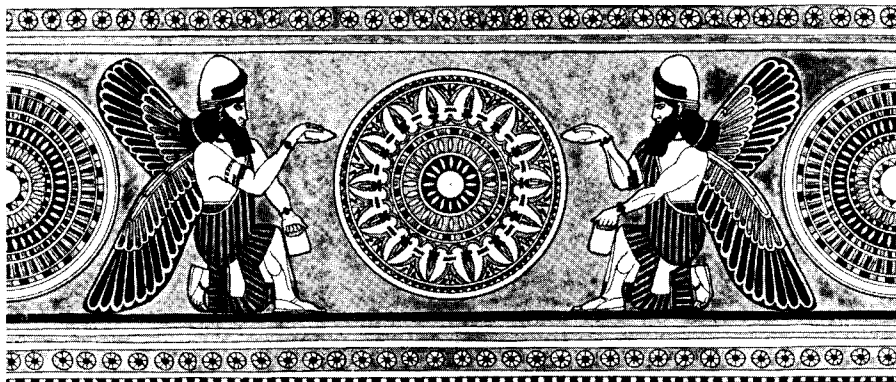
Sargon II built Dur Sharrukin, his capital, some 12 miles northeast of the old capital, Nineveh (opposite modern Mosul). Continuing the work of Botta and Flandin (1842–43) and of Place and Thomas (1851–55), a section of the Institute's Iraq Expedition, under Gordon Loud, was able in eight seasons to add much to the already substantial contributions of its predecessors. It has identified Sargon's throne-room, six palace temples, the temple of Nabu, and the residences of the grand vizier and other high officials, and on this evidence has presented a series of new restorations. Pieces of colored ceiling and wall paintings, found in the throne-room and especially in one of the residences, have made possible a reconstruction of a complete and magnificent pattern. Several designs in glazed brick were also recovered. A large and splendid group of Assyrian sculptures has been rescued from destruction, among them a number of imposing bulls. All of these results are presented to the reader in the following two richly illustrated volumes:

KHORSABAD. By GORDON LOUD *et al.*

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Detail of Mural Decoration in One of the Buildings of Sargon's City



EARLY MUSLIM STATE DOCUMENTS FROM EGYPT
supplement our knowledge of Arab administration in the first century of Islam.

Among the items acquired by the Institute in the B. Moritz collection are five papyri from Ḳurrah ibn Sharīk, governor of Egypt in A.D. 709–14. These documents supplement similar Arabic Ḳurrah papyri published by Carl Becker and the Greek Ḳurrah papyri published by H. I. Bell. An introductory chapter on Arabic papyrology, state bureaus, writing materials, seals, script, style, and diction leads up to a study of the documents themselves, which are given in both photographic reproduction and type and in English translation. This is followed by a biography of Ḳurrah ibn Sharīk and by a historical study of administrative conditions in Byzantine Egypt, the Muslim conquest of Egypt, and early Arab administration in Egypt. The work is therefore of value to students of history as well as to papyrologists.

THE ḲURRAH PAPYRI FROM APHRODITO IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE (SAOC No. 15). By NABIA ABBOTT (1938). xviii+101 pages, 2 figures, 4 plates, royal 8vo, paper \$1.50

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Handwriting as a fine art is an important part of artistic endeavor among peoples employing Arabic script, and though it has received considerable attention from Western scholars, the descriptive terminology and nomenclature of an extensive Arabic literature on Ḳurʿānic and other calligraphy was scarcely touched. The present study brings some of these difficult literary statements to bear on actually existing manuscript evidence and thus takes a step in the right direction and far in advance of the old classification of all Arabic scripts into “Kūfic” and *naskhī*. The fully illustrated catalogue of the Ḳurʿān manuscripts in the Oriental Institute, which forms chapter iv of this volume, offers illustrative material for the theoretical discussions of the preceding chapters. The book is of great value to students of Arabic, especially of Ḳurʿānic, writing and quite indispensable to cataloguers of Ḳurʿān manuscripts.

THE RISE OF THE NORTH ARABIC SCRIPT AND ITS ḲURʿĀNIC DEVELOPMENT, WITH A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ḲURʿĀN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE (OIP L). By NABIA ABBOTT (1939). xxii+101 pages, 1 figure, 33 plates, 1 map, 4to, cloth \$10.00

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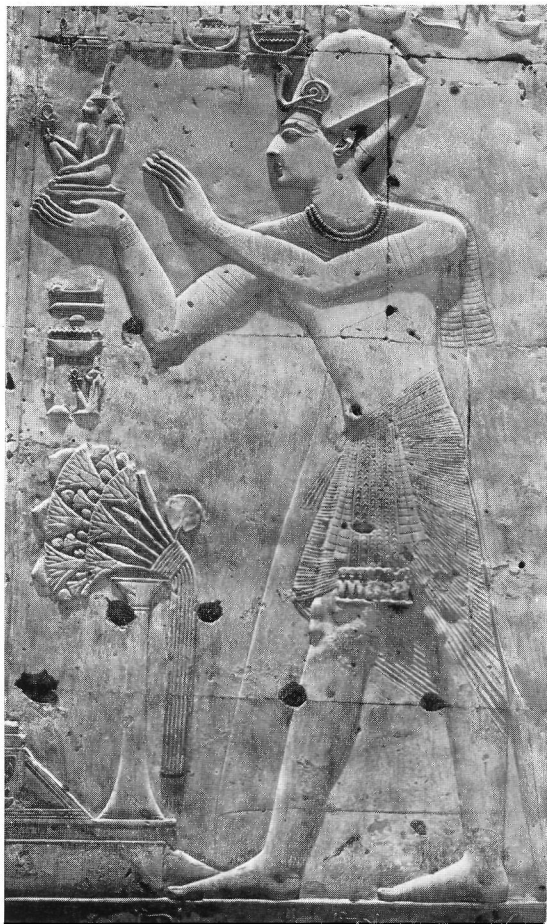
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