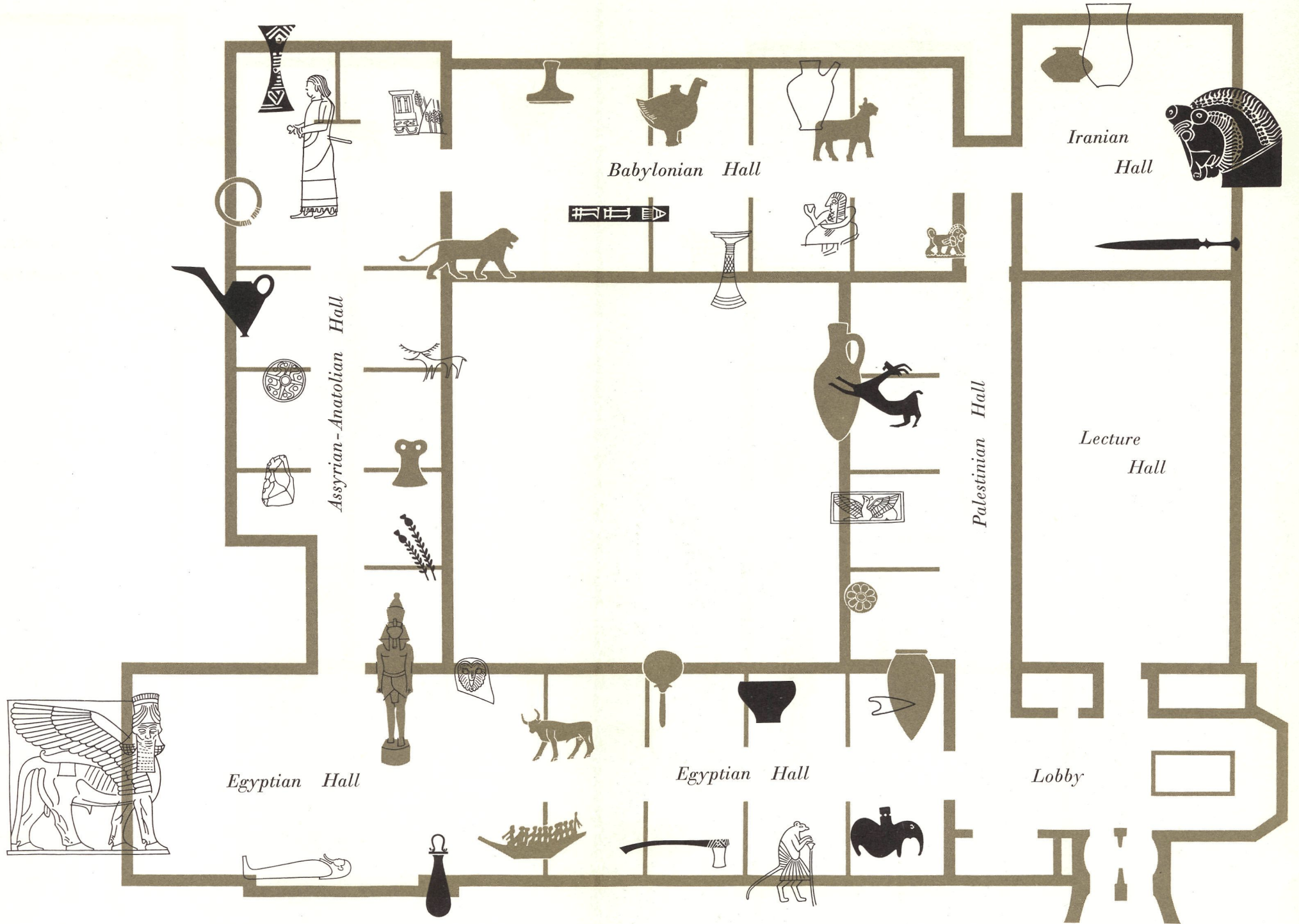




COVER: *Relief in tomb of Kheruef at Thebes in Egypt. About 1380 B.C.*

FLOOR PLAN OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM



*TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS  
OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:*

Following a precedent established some years ago, the enclosed descriptive booklet is being sent to you this year as a somewhat lengthier substitute for our usual annual report. Designed to serve as a general description of and introduction to the Oriental Institute's program, the booklet has just been re-issued with substantial revisions to take account not only of changes in our staff but also of the widening spectrum of our research activities. To be sure, its emphasis differs from that of an annual report in that it is concerned with the current state of all ongoing activities rather than with those particularly emphasized during the past year. But in fact this difference means little. As a glance at the section dealing with research enterprises will show, there were substantial advances made in virtually every one of them during 1962/63.

Field reconnaissance and excavation teams from the Oriental Institute were active during the year in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Iran, and Israel, with Professors Pierre Delougaz and Helene Kantor for the first time continuing one of our field parties right through the summer (first in Iran and then in Israel) and planning not to terminate their work until the end of September. Thus last year's field program overlaps with the one in prospect. The first newsletter stemming from the latter, which described the leisurely progress for Professor Robert Braidwood and his party outward bound (eventually for Turkey) aboard a Norwegian freighter from the international Port of Chicago, should have reached you already in July. And by late September Professor George Hughes and the staff of the Epigraphic Survey also will have left for their base in Luxor, Egypt.

The Nubian Expedition's rich and important findings during cemetery excavations last winter at Qustul will be the subject of our opening lecture, at 8:30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 2 in Breasted Hall. Professor Keith Seele is hoping to have ready for display by then at least a part of the very large and handsome collection of objects with which he returned in June. With plans underway for a final, all-out season of salvage operations before the waters begin to rise behind the new Aswan Dam, he and the staff of the Nubian expedition will be leaving for Egypt and the Sudan almost immediately afterward.

Either at the time of Professor Seele's lecture or later in the series, we look forward with pleasure to receiving many of you at the Oriental Institute during the course of the forthcoming year.

*Cordially,*

ROBERT M. ADAMS  
*Director*

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### *Condensed Statement 1962/63*

Balance, July 1, 1962		
Restricted Purposes		\$24,383.64
General Purposes		2,542.18
Total		<u>\$26,925.82</u>
Income, July 1, 1962—June 30, 1963		
Members' dues and gifts		22,936.67
Total		<u>\$49,862.49</u>
Expenditures, July 1, 1962—June 30, 1963		
Support of Oriental Institute Activities	\$19,000.00	
Assuan Dam Program expense	1,464.00	
Assuan Dam Program advances	2,700.00	
Annual Report for 1961/62	568.37	
Final cost of printing Dr. Kraeling's <i>Ptolemais</i>	3,000.00	
Purchase of antiquities	950.00	
Prehistoric Project expense	2,046.25	
Lectures and entertainment	356.51	
Reprints and miscellaneous stationery (1962/63)	285.57	
Reprints and miscellaneous stationery (1961/62)	85.88	
Miscellaneous	150.62	
Postage	157.00	
Total	<u>\$30,764.20</u>	<u>\$30,764.20</u>
Balance, June 30, 1963		\$19,098.29
Held for restricted purposes:		<u>\$18,060.80</u>
Operating balance, general purposes		<u><u>\$ 1,037.49</u></u>

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## 1962/63

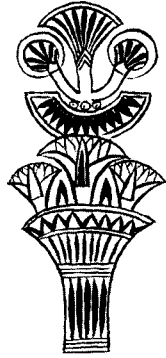
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 Mr. Edward Thomas Wilson, *Washington, D.C.*  
 Mr. & Mrs. William A. Wilson, *Griffith, Ind.*  
 Mrs. E. K. Witcher, *Glenview*  
 Mrs. Phyllys Wood, *Oak Lawn*  
 Mr. & Mrs. Rollin D. Wood, *Winnetka*  
 Mr. & Mrs. Frank H. Woods, *Lake Forest*  
 Miss Ruth L. Works, *Milwaukee, Wis.*  
 Miss Ruby K. Worner, *New Orleans, La.*  
 Mrs. B. B. Wuesthoff, *Oconomowoc, Wis.*  
 Rev. Fr. Anacleto S. Yonick, *Washington, D.C.*  
 Mrs. Emily G. Young, *Salt Lake City, Utah*  
 Dr. & Mrs. William A. Young, *Highland Park*  
 Mr. William Zeisel, *Chicago*  
 Mrs. Ernest Zeisler, *Chicago*  
 Mr. & Mrs. Austin M. Zimmerman, *Algonquin*  
 Mr. Robert Zimmermann, *San Marino, Calif.*  
 Mrs. Suzette M. Zurcher, *Chicago*





# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Research institutes, properly understood, are means for the concentration of effort in special fields, particularly on the frontiers of knowledge. In the natural sciences, in medicine, and in the social sciences they are today playing a momentous role, exploring and defining ever more clearly the structure and process of animate and inanimate existence. Through the agencies of industry and government they are in effect remaking the circumstances of national and individual life.

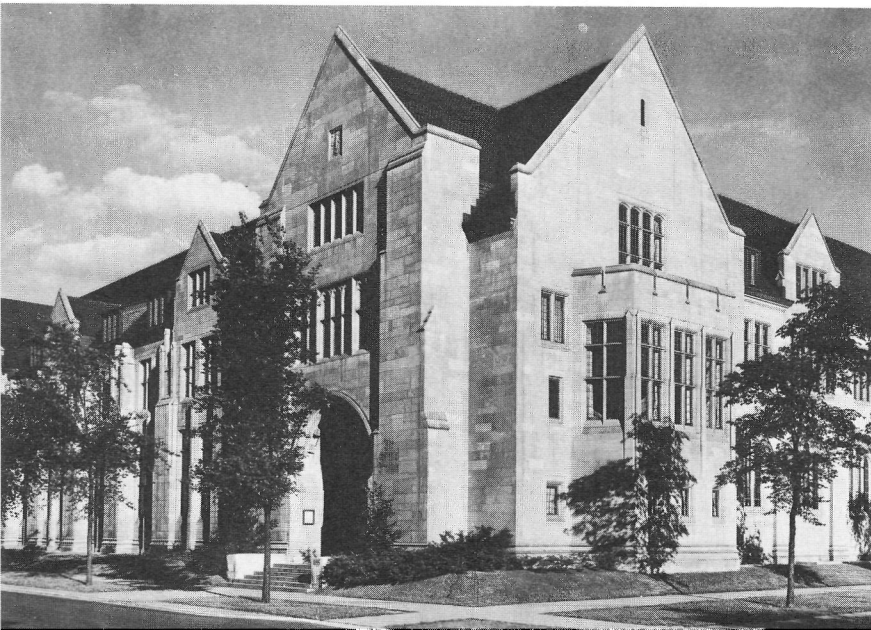
In the field of humane letters, where they began, institutes are anything but numerous and, lacking national and industrial affiliation, relatively less powerful. They respond, however, to the basic conviction that the exploration of the nature and course of human civilization in all its elements will be continuously relevant to the enrichment of human experience and to the enlightenment of human effort. The existence of an Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago implies further that the ancient cultures of the Near East are worthy of special attention as the record of man's earliest attempts to organize human life on a comprehensive scale, to unfold its higher potential, and to give it a cosmic frame of reference.

All research institutes require the services of many different specialists working together in close co-operation. This is particularly true of an institute devoted to Near Eastern civilization, where the time ranges covered extend over so many thousands of years and where the materials for the knowledge of the successive cultures have themselves first to be dug from the ground and made intelligible in the light of their own premises. In the more than forty years of its own history, the Oriental Institute has, in spite of war and depression, become one of the outstanding agencies in the field of Near Eastern

studies, largely because of the eminent scholars who constitute its moving force. Their competence ranges from remote prehistory to modern Islam, covers all the many languages, literatures, and cultures that existed in the Near East over a period of several thousand years, and includes also the technical skills necessary for field work in the geographic and ethnic areas in question.

On horseback and camel-back, in car, jeep, and airplane, Institute staff members have explored the Near East, locating sources of strategic information or monuments most immediately in need of salvage. In teams of field workers, with hundreds of laborers locally recruited, they have excavated in Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Israel, and Libya, bringing home full accounts of their findings and some share of the precious objects and written records brought to light by their efforts. Meanwhile, other staff members, working continuously at the home base, have made available and interpreted the materials collected and have provided the tools for the understanding of the written records. All the work proceeds in closest co-operation with scholars of other institutions and other lands for the enrichment of the learning of all.

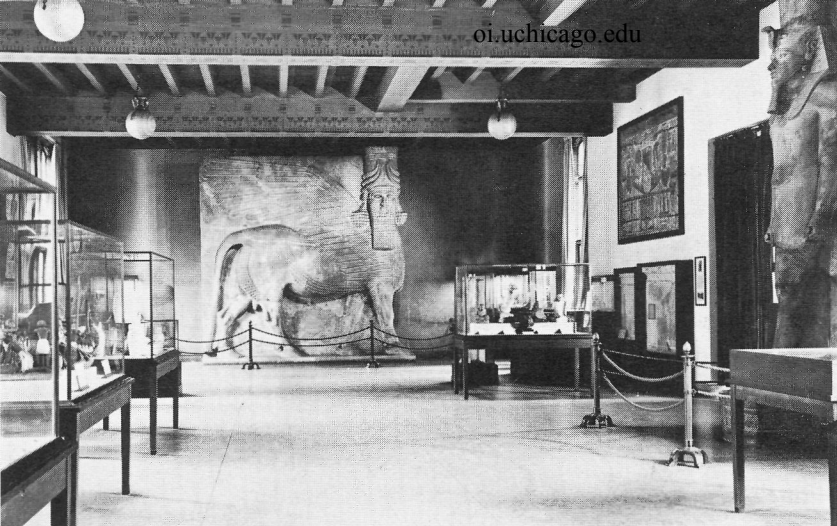
The record of the Institute's achievement reflects the scope and complexity of the problems with which it has dealt. Many phases and facets in the history of man's rise from savagery to civilization in the Nile Valley and in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin have been illumined.



Important historical and cultural monuments—palaces, temples, military installations, literary and historical records—have been brought to light, studied, drawn, photographed, and made accessible in published form. Over one hundred and fifty volumes already attest the painstaking work of a generation of scholars, and more are continually being prepared. Indeed, so fast was the tempo of the Institute's work, particularly during the first twenty years of its history, that the printer is still catching up with the spade.

Although the Institute's purpose as originally set forth by its founder, James Henry Breasted, has been well served, the work is still only in its earlier stages, and the full range of the program as originally conceived has not yet been developed. But opportunity remains almost limitless. In spite of all that has been done by several generations of scholars the world over, most of the ancient cultures of the Near East are still only imperfectly known. Others have only recently come within the scholarly purview, and still others, quite unknown today, will certainly come to light in the years ahead. The work on the written records of the ancient Near East has only begun, for the task of reading and publishing the material is so difficult in itself that the interpretation of its relevance for the social, economic, political, and religious history of the region has not yet reached a systematic level. Problems of the intermingling of cultures in the Orient and the whole question of the transmission of Near East civilization to the West can today be posed only in the most general terms and must be treated with the greatest discretion because so many aspects of the problems and steps in the developments cannot yet be documented properly.

In the meantime new perspectives have opened up on the distant past, and new methods for its appraisal have been developed. The historical questions we seek to answer require the judgment of historian, social historian, and cultural anthropologist as a matter of course. The time limits within which the range of interest must move have become so comprehensive as to include everything from the paleolithic to at least the period of the Mongol invasions. The sites to which we must apply ourselves are no longer merely the capitals



*The Egyptian Hall of the Oriental Institute*

of empire but also the market towns and agricultural villages that register the pulse beat of economic life. The record of human achievement needs to be measured not only in terms of individual literary, political, and artistic accomplishment but also in the successful use of natural resources. Here the soil experts, the geologists, the paleozoölogists, the paleobotanists, and the climatologists take their places alongside the physicists—who check the carbon 14 samples—the chemists, and the metallurgists as persons whose technical competence is needed to elucidate the findings and to establish the frame of reference for both question and answer.

In the past decades the Oriental Institute has sought to keep pace with such changes and has, indeed, been able to serve as pioneer in some of them. It is therefore continually re-examining its procedures and seeking to clarify its long- and short-term objectives. Fundamentally, its purpose—to help describe the rise and growth of human civilization in the Near East—remains constant. But the effort at home and in the field will vary as opportunities develop and as men and means are available to make proper use of them.

In the pages that follow, the Oriental Institute is described as it is today, in terms of its official enterprises—both those inherited from the past and those recently inaugurated—its staff, its Museum, its publications, and its outreach to the general public.

## RESEARCH ENTERPRISES

The formal program of Oriental Institute research embraces studies spanning the ancient Near East both geographically and chronologically. No description of the work of a growing organism can really be complete or remain up to date for long, but at least the greater part of the Institute's research activities can be subsumed under the following major headings.

### *Current Operations*

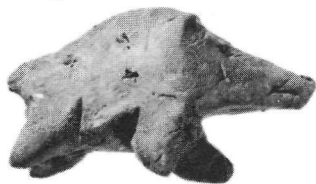
## BACKGROUND FOR CIVILIZATION

### *THE PREHISTORIC PROJECT*

*In charge:* ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, *Professor of Old World Prehistory (on joint appointment with the Department of Anthropology), Field Director.*

The Prehistoric Project addresses itself to the problem: How was the stage set upon which the drama of ancient Western civilization was to unfold? The question is phrased so as to grant that in other parts of the world—in Mesoamerica and the Andes, somewhere in south-eastern Asia and probably in sub-Saharan Africa—other stages were also being set for the development of other ancient civilizations. In each instance, the setting of these stages involved the development of a complex of domesticated plants or of plants and animals.

As the evidence now stands, it seems clear that the earliest experiment in effective food-production was achieved in southwestern Asia some ten thousand years ago. Near Eastern food-production depended upon the domestication of such items as wheat, barley, certain legumes, sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle. Further, to be truly effective, the experiment must have involved sweeping renovations in the ways of life of the men and women who brought it about. The consequences



of effective food-production are already hinted to us in the earliest traces we find of small but permanent village-farming community settlements. The traces of these first villagers stand in marked contrast to the much simpler inventories of their food-collecting ancestors, who had already inhabited the region for countless thousands of years, living sometimes in caves and sometimes in impermanent open-air settlements.

Southwestern Asia is a vast and diverse region. The question of how food-production was achieved in this region only became a primary scholarly concern following the last war. Therefore, research upon the problem has so far yielded little beyond the bare outline of events in restricted parts of the whole area. The Institute's own field efforts have previously focused on several intermontane valleys of the Zagros range in Iraq and Iran, and currently are moving to the unexplored slopes of the Taurus mountains between the upper Euphrates and Tigris Rivers in Turkey.

It is clear that while man, as a developing cultural being, was the agent of domestication, nature also played a key role in the "food-producing revolution," since the ancient environment must have contained the potential domesticates in their wild forms. Thus the solution of the problem demands competences not only in cultural but also in natural history. Here we have been most fortunate in securing—through research grants from the National Science Foundation—a field staff of distinguished natural scientists in agronomy, botany, ecology, geography, geology, palynology, and zoölogy. In essence, the field strategy is one of a co-ordinated attempt at the reclamation of evidence for both the ancient environments and the human cultures which were adapted to these environments in progressively changing ways.

The basic patterns for much of the way in which we live today were germinated by the earliest farmers of southwestern Asia. In effect, the Prehistoric Project seeks understanding of how this process of germination took place.

## URBAN COMMUNITY AND ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

The appearance of the great cities marked the beginning of a new phase in the cultural life of the ancient Near East. Indeed, Near Eastern civilization can be described as the sum total of the life of its urban centers, whether they are seen collectively or singly and in the case of some of them successively as agencies of empire in the hands of powerful rulers. Three problems pose themselves here. The first is to understand what particular combination of circumstances brought the first large urban communities into existence. The second is to understand the effect that the intimate association of great masses of people in the urban centers had upon the character and development of ancient civilization. The third is to distinguish from one another the different patterns of urban life that developed in different geographical and political contexts and to describe the facets of the social, political, economic, religious, and cultural life of the ancient cities. These several factors in the development of urbanism received general consideration in a symposium on the "Expansion of Society and Cultural Development in the Ancient Near East," held at the Institute, December 4-7, 1958. A report on the symposium, entitled *City Invincible*, has been published. In the field a number of fact-finding operations are currently in progress.

*Sumerian statues from Abu Temple at Tell Asmar. About 2600 B.C.*





*Sumerian statues from Nippur.  
About 2600 B.C.*

### ***THE NIPPUR EXPEDITION***

*In charge:* RICHARD C. HAINES, *Assistant Professor, Field Director.*

Soon after the decipherment of cuneiform tablets was begun, the ancient city of Nippur was known to be an important place. It was the holy city of the Sumerians; the assembly of gods was thought to have met there and it was the duty of the city god of Nippur, Enlil, to carry out the assembly's decisions. Even when the center of power moved to Babylon and later to Assur and Nineveh, Nippur still was held in special veneration and its sacred character was preserved. Such a city was unique among the shifting political capitals of ancient Mesopotamia.

In 1888, the first American archeological expedition to the Near East went out from the University of Pennsylvania to excavate the ruins of this important city. They dug intermittently until 1900 and their significant findings posed as many problems as they solved. In twelve years of intermittent digging, they located the religious center of the city, the Ekur with its ziggurat and temple to Enlil; they found thousands of cuneiform tablets, not only business contracts but many literary compositions as well; they superficially investigated the "busi-



ness” section and no more than touched the fortifications of the city. Although excavation techniques were not as well developed then as now, this work removed any doubt about the wealth of information still buried beneath the surface of the mound.

In 1948, an expedition from the Oriental Institute and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania returned to Nippur to resume the excavations under the direction of D. E. McCown. In its first three winter seasons, it completed the study of the temple of Enlil and the stratigraphic excavation of the Scribal Quarter. Additional hundreds of literary tablets were found in the latter which should provide many additional sights into Sumerian aesthetics and thought.

Since 1953, the Institute has had five additional seasons at Nippur, sponsored jointly with the Baghdad School of the American Schools of Oriental Research. These were devoted at first to the excavation of a small early temple and later to a study in depth of a temple dedicated to the goddess Innana. In its ten major rebuildings, the excavators were able to follow the development of the Innana temple over a period of almost three thousand years. This in itself is noteworthy, but the excavation also yielded many important pieces of sculpture which can contribute much to our knowledge of Sumerian art.

*General view of Inanna Temple at Nippur*



Yet, if one were to fly over the mound of Nippur, it would be difficult to locate the small excavated areas in the great acreage as yet untouched. Even the heart of the Religious Quarter, the Ekur, is not entirely excavated. The fortifications are still to be traced; the course of the waterway through the city is known only as a depression in the mound's surface; and some of the later historical periods, which are well represented at Nippur and about which we know too little, await investigation. In fact, the Institute's continuing program of excavation at Nippur poses the question of which of these problems should have priority.

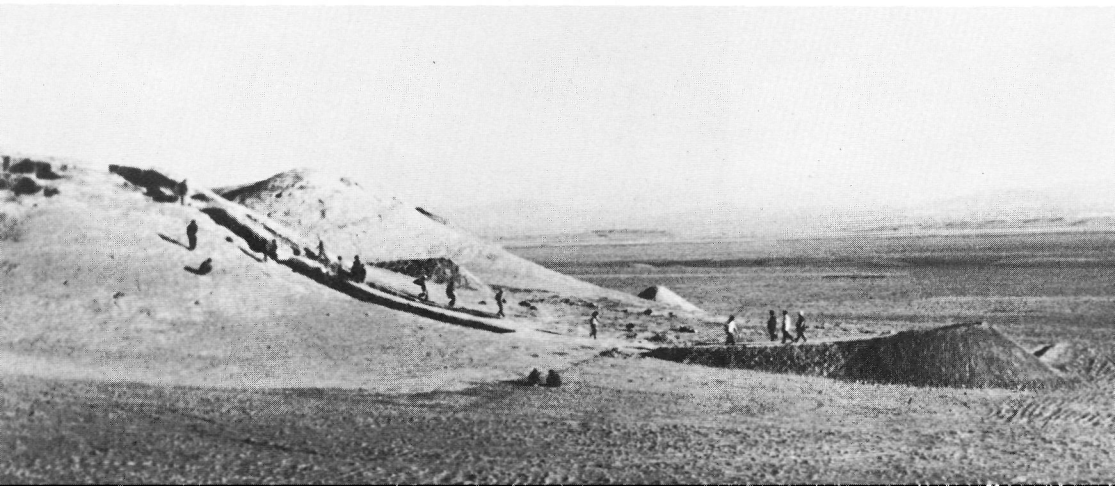
In studying the composition and growth of such a large city, important insight can also be gained from smaller settlements in the environs. Many exist around Nippur, and one of a very early period was excavated under the direction of Donald P. Hansen in the spring of 1963. Little more than a month's digging has shown its potential worth for a broader understanding of the emergence of urban life in ancient Sumer.

### *EXCAVATIONS AT CHOGHA MISH*

*In charge: PINHAS DELOUGAZ, Professor of Archeology, Field Director.*

The plain of Khuzestan in southwestern Iran constitutes a geographical extension of the Mesopotamian plain, and cultural developments in this ancient land of Elam proceeded largely in step with those in Sumer. At the time when Nippur first was emerging as a city, around 3000 B.C., Chogha Mish was a flourishing town covering 64 acres not

#### *Excavation at Choga Mish*



far from the foot of the steep scarps leading up to the Iranian plateau. But while Nippur went on to prosper as a city for more than 3000 years, Chogha Mish rapidly declined and was abandoned within a few centuries. Hence we have here an opportunity to ascertain the nature of town life during the period when civilization was emerging without having to excavate deeply beneath massive levels of later settlements. We also have an opportunity to study the ebb and flow of cultural relations between the emerging civilizations of the plains and their less advanced highland counterparts.

Professor Delougaz, assisted by Professor Helene Kantor, first carried out test excavations at Chogha Mish for six weeks in 1961. They returned for a much longer and more intensive season in 1963, exposing more than eighty feet of superimposed house-floors and occupational debris. This finding suggests that the site had been occupied for more than 2000 years before its inexplicable abandonment, and that it may hold invaluable clues to a crucial period in the development of Mesopotamian civilization.

### *FIELD SURVEYS OF ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS*

*In charge: ROBERT M. ADAMS, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Field Director.*

Techniques for tracing ancient canal systems from the adjoining mounds covering ruined settlements were first worked out by Professor Thorkild Jacobsen, formerly of the Oriental Institute staff, during excavations in the Diyala area east of Baghdad, Iraq, in 1936–37. In 1956–57 they were applied by Dr. Adams on a wider scale in the area of ancient Akkad, the northern part of the alluvial plain between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. This project, concerned in particular with locating the remains of ancient cities, towns, and villages that were occupied between 4000 B.C. and 1000 B.C. along former courses of the Euphrates River and its main offtake canals, was carried out jointly with the American Schools of Oriental Research. Subsequently, two briefer campaigns virtually completed coverage of the re-



*Air photo of ancient canal system*

gion between the Tigris and Euphrates from Samarra on the north to the ancient city of Nippur.

As a result of the concern of the Iraq Government to obtain a deeper understanding of chronic agricultural problems such as salinization, a much more comprehensive study was undertaken in 1957–58 which involved an elaboration of archeological surveys as one of its components. Under Iraq Government sponsorship, it was jointly staffed by the Oriental Institute and the Directorate General of Antiquities, and was under the overall direction of Professor Jacobsen. It included a program of textual studies, drawing its material from southern Mesopotamia as a whole, which aimed at analyzing the nature and productivity of ancient agricultural methods. Publication of these findings is planned by Dr. Jacobsen.

Intensive field studies in 1957–58 were concentrated in the lower basin of the Diyala River, an area in which members of the Institute staff had had many years of previous experience. Under the supervision of Sayid Fuad Safar and Sayid Mohammed Ali Mustafa, they included clearance of major irrigation works on the Nahrwan Canal system of Sassanian and Islamic times, as well as stratigraphic excavations in cities and towns adjoining this great ancient artery. Simul-

taneously a systematic survey was carried out, involving extensive use of aerial photographs, of all extant traces of ancient settlements and irrigation patterns in the Diyala basin. An interpretation of the results of this survey in the light of itineraries, tax records, and similar sources of regional history is being prepared for early publication by Dr. Adams.

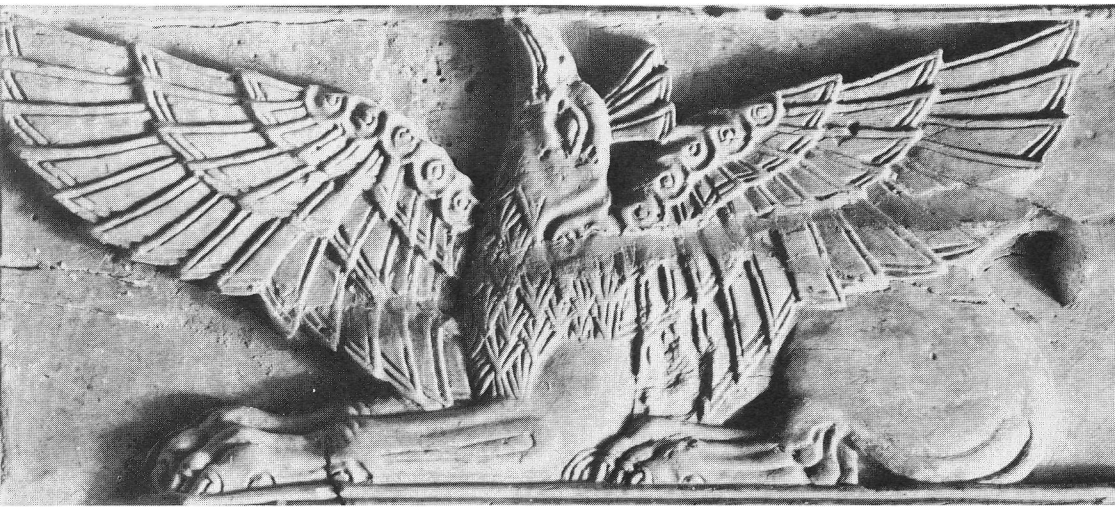
In 1960–61 the focus of operations was shifted to the Khuzestan plain in southwestern Iran. With the co-operation and sponsorship of the Khuzestan Development Service, past patterns of urbanization and irrigation were studied by Dr. Adams in a large region where an ambitious new program of agricultural development is being completed. Further studies of a similar kind are planned.

#### *EXCAVATIONS AT KHIRBAT AL-KARAK*

*In charge: PINHAS DELOUGAZ, Professor of Archeology, Field Director.*

In the first season of excavations at this important mound on the Sea of Galilee, in 1952–53, an early Christian church was completely excavated. Participating in the work were Richard C. Haines (Field Architect of the Institute) and members of the Department of Antiquities of Israel. One report, *A Byzantine Church at Khirbat al-Karak*, has been published. A second campaign, begun in 1963 with the aid of blocked currencies made available under Public Law 480, is concerned with the underlying levels of the much larger Early Bronze Age town or city which already existed here in the third millennium B.C. Participating with the Field Director is Professor Helene J. Kantor.

*Ivory plaque from Megiddo. 1400–1200 B.C.*





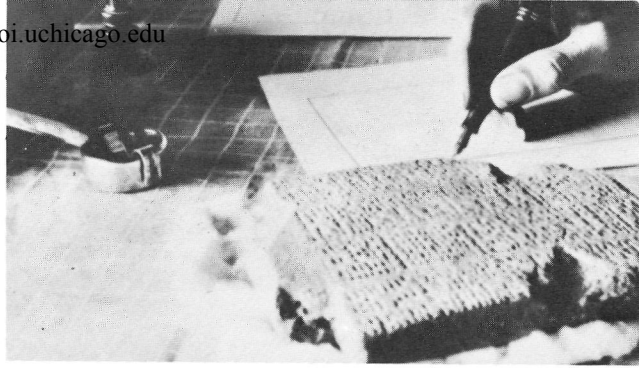
*Tomb of Imam at Shah Abad, ancient Gunde Shapur*

### ***ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AT GUNDE SHAPUR***

*In charge: ROBERT M. ADAMS, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Director.*

Gunde Shapur is representative of a later, and significantly different, type of Oriental city. Founded in the 3rd century after Christ by a victorious Sassanian king as his capital, it went on to become an important intellectual center (famous in particular for its medical school), a focus of commercial activity (particularly in the weaving of textiles), and the cosmopolitan crossroads of Persian, Greek, and Aramaic influences. A great walled rectangle covering more than a square mile, the grid-plan of its streets still can be perceived on aerial photographs. After the Islamic conquests, however, it gradually declined in importance and finally was abandoned to the wheat fields which cover it today.

Originally surveyed by Dr. Adams in 1961 as the nerve center of the surrounding Sassanian irrigation system (see above, p. 12), the surviving traces of the city-plan of Gunde Shapur were systematically mapped by Dr. Donald P. Hansen in 1963. Test excavations, briefly carried out in February, 1963, exposed parts of a bridge and water conduit system leading to the city as well as a later Islamic palace.



*Clay tablet with Assyrian king list*

### ***SOCIETY AND ECONOMY OF SIPPAR IN THE TIME OF HAMMURABI***

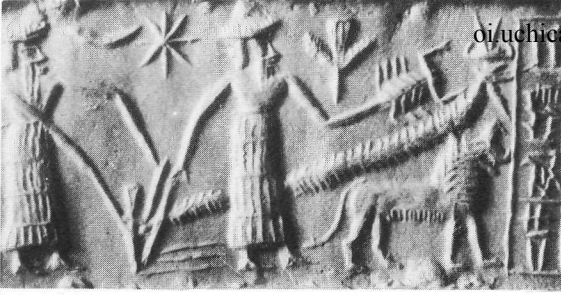
*In charge: A. LEO OPPENHEIM, Professor of Assyriology, Senior Investigator.*

More than 2,000 clay tablets, dug illegally in the last century and now scattered among the world's museums, provide uniquely intensive coverage of economic and social relations within the city of Sippar in northern Babylonia. From this material it is possible to identify, with widely varying degrees of fulness, the activities of approximately 18,000 individuals who were inhabitants of the city between roughly 1800 and 1600 B.C. With the aid of a research grant from the National Science Foundation, Dr. Rivkah Harris and Professor Oppenheim are seeking to approach questions of demography, land tenure, craft organization, and the differentiation of wealth and status groups on a truly quantitative basis. An early and comprehensive publication of their findings is planned.

### ***EARLY AKKADIAN ECONOMY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION***

*In charge: IGNACE J. GELB, Professor of Assyriology.*

Having begun with a primarily linguistic interest in our earliest business and legal documents written in the Akkadian language (ca. 2300 B.C.), this study has expanded into an attempt to interpret their



*Akkadian cylinder seal impression  
showing two gods plowing*

economic and social content and antecedents as well. With the aid of a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and of the Colvin Research Professorship in 1962–63, Professor Gelb is investigating in particular the organization of the rural economy into private estates or manors that were owned by the king, nobles, or temples. In contrast to later conditions introduced by the gradual growth of urbanization, he has defined an essentially private economy based on family ownership in which serfs, rather than slaves or craftsmen working for wages, constituted the bulk of the labor force.

An unusual opportunity for collaborative research on this problem came in 1963 with the visit to Chicago of Professor I. M. Diakonoff, a noted specialist on early Mesopotamian economy. A member of the staff of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia in Leningrad, Dr. Diakonoff worked closely with Dr. Gelb for a period of several months in Chicago as Visiting Professor of Assyriology.

#### *ANALYSIS OF THE EGYPTIAN STATE*

*In charge: JOHN A. WILSON, Andrew MacLeish Distinguished Service Professor of Egyptology.*

Professor Wilson is engaged on a long-term study of the basic motivation of the ancient Egyptian state. The mechanics of government are moderately well known, and records of the dogma which the state issued to justify its power have come down to us in some quantity. There still remain problems of the wellsprings of authority, the reasons for popular acceptance of authority, the interplay of religion and politics, and the extent to which state dogma diverged from the practical exercise of rule. As work proceeds on these questions, Professor Wilson is seeking to provide a more satisfactory definition of an ancient state.



## RECORDS AND TOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

A well-developed research program should be not only unified but also flexible enough to meet special and immediate needs. Two such needs are currently being met at the Institute. They inhere in the condition of certain monuments and in the requirements of a particular group of scholars respectively.

### *THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY*

*In charge:* GEORGE R. HUGHES, *Professor of Egyptology, Field Director.*

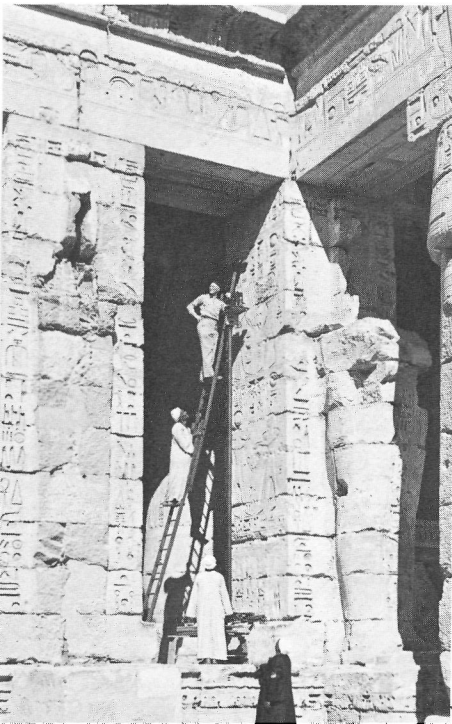
Begun in 1924, the Epigraphic Survey expedition to Egypt is the oldest of the Institute's field enterprises. It was initiated to help relieve a situation distressing in two particulars. The first was that so many of the great monuments of pharaonic Egypt had never been accurately drawn, rendered, and reproduced in print for scholarly study. The second was that the vast body of reliefs and inscriptions with which the walls of the structures are covered was deteriorating visibly from year to year, after so many centuries of exposure, a great part without having ever been copied systematically and with full attention to accuracy of detail.

*Sculptured hieroglyphs  
in tomb of Kheruef in Egypt*



The work of copying and recording the reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions on the ancient Egyptian buildings is prosecuted from the Institute's Egyptian headquarters at Luxor, Chicago House. Here are provided facilities for the maintenance of the staff, an excellent library, photographic laboratories, and drafting rooms for the technical aspects of the copying procedure. To insure the accuracy of the published result, the copies made by artists on the basis of enlarged photographs are checked and corrected in succession by two scholars thoroughly familiar not only with the ancient Egyptian language but also with the subject matter of the reliefs on the walls. Only after such checking and correction are the artist's copies regarded as adequate for incorporation in the plates prepared for publication.

The Institute holds concessions to copy the reliefs and inscriptions on two of the great Theban temples in the area of modern Luxor. In the great Karnak complex, on other parts of which three volumes have already been issued, the Institute has still to finish its work on the Khonsu Temple. Currently, attention is focused on the Mortuary Temple of Ramses III across the Nile at Medinet Habu. Six large volumes of its scenes and inscriptions have been published, and the



*Copying reliefs and inscriptions  
in Mortuary Temple of Ramses III  
at Medinet Habu*

seventh volume, now in press, will complete the record of the great temple itself. Work continues on the monumental High Gate of the temple compound. With its publication, the first and only complete architectural and epigraphic record ever made of a major Egyptian temple will be available. The staff of the expedition currently consists, besides the Field Director, of Charles F. Nims and Edward F. Wente, Research Associates, epigraphers, and Alexander Floroff, Reginald Coleman, Leslie Greener, and Michael J. Barnwell, artists.

In the two seasons 1957–58 and 1958–59 the Institute also financed the complete clearance of an XVIIIth Dynasty tomb in the Theban Necropolis. The undertaking was carried out jointly with the Department of Antiquities of Egypt. The tomb is that of the Steward of Queen Tiy, wife of Amenophis III and mother of Akhenaton, named Kheruef. It contains some finely executed reliefs which are now being recorded for publication.

### THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

*Board of Editors: A. LEO OPPENHEIM, Professor of Assyriology, Editor in Charge and Director of the Project.*

*IGNACE J. GELB, Professor of Assyriology, Editor.*

*BENNO LANDSBERGER, Professor Emeritus of Assyriology, Editor.*

*ERICA REINER, Associate Professor of Assyriology, Editor.*

Within two years of the time of its foundation, the Oriental Institute began work on what it knew would be a long and difficult undertaking, the writing of the first comprehensive Assyrian Dictionary ever undertaken by and for scholars. Ever since the last half of the nineteenth century, clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform texts had been brought to light in Mesopotamia and adjacent parts of the Near East in huge quantities. But the only tools available for their interpretation were small dictionaries compiled by individual scholars from a limited body of material. "It was evident," wrote Dr. Breasted himself, "that the work of a single scholar, such as had produced the Assyrian dictionaries of the past, must be expanded and carried on by

*Annals of Sennacherib. 7th century B.C.*





*Ancient dictionary on clay tablet*

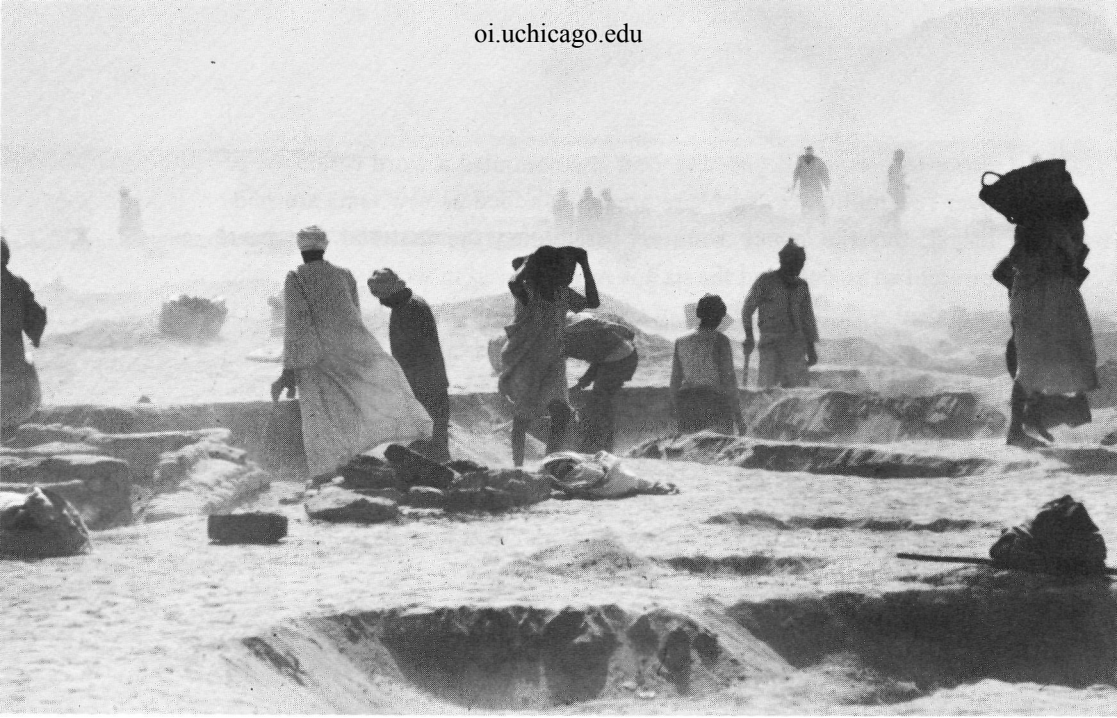
a permanent central staff." Hence, what the Oriental Institute undertook to do was to produce a dictionary that would provide access to the vocabulary of the great body of the material and to the several dialects of the Akkadian language, so that the designation "Assyrian Dictionary" is maintained only for tradition's sake. The range of cuneiform studies expanded greatly while the Dictionary was in progress; it ranges now from the Old Akkadian texts of the late third millennium to those of the Late Babylonian period dating from the first century of our era and comprises dialects spoken in areas outside Babylonia and Assyria proper, such as Susa, the region to the east of the Tigris, Mari, Syria, and Asia Minor. Due consideration is being given to the Sumerian background, to the information contained in Hittite and Old Persian cuneiform texts, to the use of foreign words within the Akkadian vocabulary, as well as to the spread of Akkadian and Sumerian words into other languages.

Since the project began, the staff has compiled a word catalogue of over two million cards. More are being added as new texts are published, but the major work of assembling the material has been brought to an end, and the staff is now engaged in writing the articles that deal with the meanings of the individual words. The volumes D, G, E, H, I-J, S, and Z have been published; three more volumes are in preparation, and ten others are planned at not more than yearly intervals. Each will be welcomed as a milestone along the path of Assyriological studies wherever they are cultivated. Currently, the staff of workers includes, besides the members of the Editorial Board, Michael B. Rowton and A. Kirk Grayson, Research Associates.

An important project related to the publication of the Assyrian Dictionary deals with (Sumero-Akkadian) dictionaries on clay tablets (see figure on page 20). Eight volumes of a critical and systematic edition of all extant ancient examples have been published since 1937 by Professor Benno Landsberger and his assistants in the series "Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon" by the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, lately with a subvention from UNESCO. Currently Professor Landsberger's assistant is Mrs. Anne Draffkorn Kilmer.

*Relief from palace  
of Sargon II of Assyria.  
722-705 B.C.*





*Nubian Expedition at Qustul during sandstorm*

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN NUBIA

Most of the operations described in the foregoing pages have been undertaken as matters of choice. Among a number of alternative possibilities, they have been consciously selected as best utilizing the Institute's presently available resources of staff and technical understanding to solve important historical problems. But research institutes such as this one have a more enduring set of responsibilities as well. We assume a share in the total task of preserving, recording, and communicating the cultural heritage of the Near East, a task which is already centuries old and which will continue indefinitely into the future. When a part of that heritage is threatened, therefore, the obligation of the Institute to respond cannot be limited by the current importance alone of what is placed in jeopardy.

The new High Dam under construction at Assuan represents such a danger. The immense reservoir to be backed up by this urgently needed dam will permanently submerge the greater part of Egyptian and Sudanese Nubia, removing from all future study the rock-cut temples, the cemeteries, and the settlements of this region on ancient Egypt's southern frontier. The magnitude of the threatened loss is indicated by the world's response to it: archeological expeditions from more than twenty countries are participating in a massive program of emergency salvage under the sponsorship and co-ordination of UNESCO.

The Oriental Institute has been involved in this program since its inception. Having assumed full responsibility for salvaging and recording along many miles of both banks of the Nile in the region to be flooded, expeditions have been sent to the field annually since 1960. To the Institute's own funds for this undertaking have been added blocked Egyptian currencies made available by the U.S. Gov-

*Clearing fosse on south side of fortress at Serra East in Nubia*



ernment under Public Law 480. A member of the Institute staff (and former Director), Professor John A. Wilson, has served as Executive Secretary of the U.S. National Committee for the Preservation of the Nubian Monuments and is its UNESCO representative. Other staff members, together with graduate students and volunteers, have served under the direction of Professor Keith C. Seele in an ambitious and wide-ranging field program.



*Grave at Qustul in Nubia*

Operations conducted to date include the complete epigraphic recording of a rock-cut temple of Ramses II at Beit el-Wali, the excavation of a Middle Kingdom Egyptian fortress at Serra East in the Republic of Sudan, and excavations in cemeteries near Kalabsha and Qustul. Some 900 ancient graves were cleared at Qustul in 1963, including an intact and particularly fine tomb in which were found the remains and funerary offerings of two Nubian wives of New Kingdom Egyptian officials.



## *Enterprises Nearing Completion*

On a series of enterprises at home and abroad the preparatory and field work has been concluded, and only the publication of the results is incomplete. In the case of several larger undertakings begun in the 1930's, the task of publishing has been rendered particularly difficult because of the death of so many of the participants, because of the interruption caused by World War II, and because of the scope of the undertakings. Individual Institute staff members, often working single-handed, have devoted themselves faithfully to the preparation of the publications and will within a few years have brought the enterprises to completion.

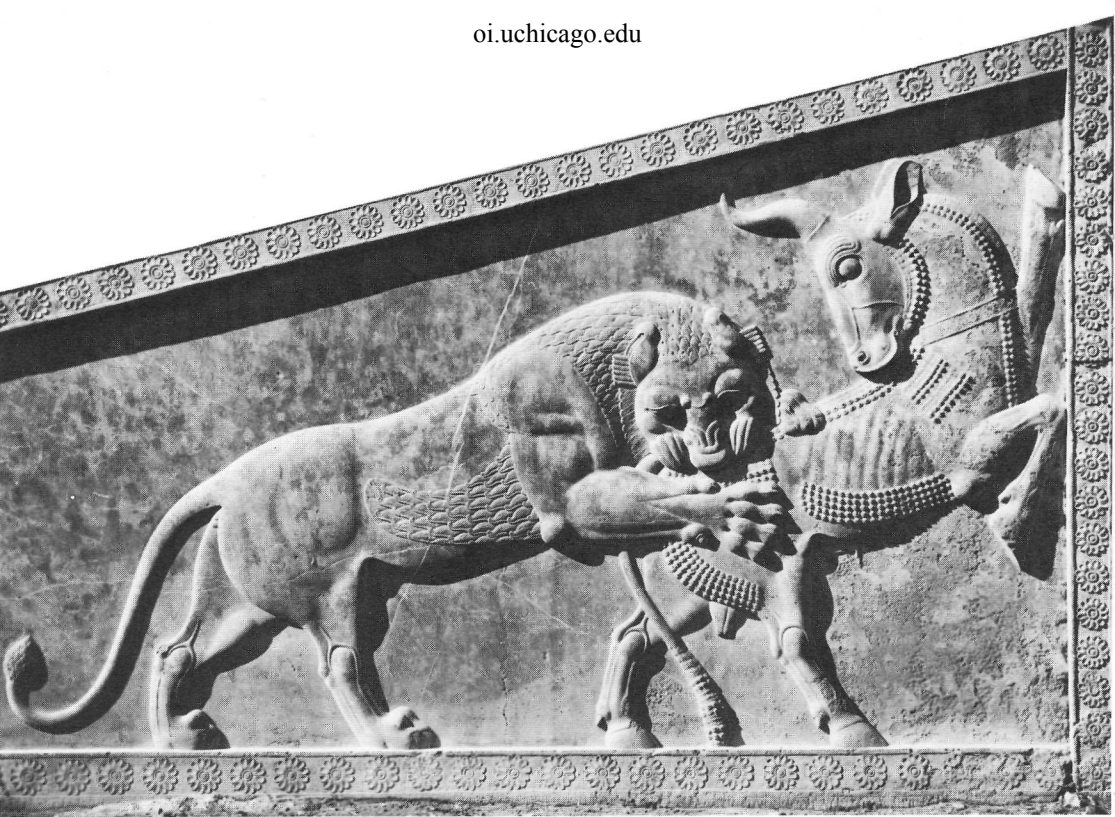
### *THE IRANIAN EXPEDITIONS*

*In charge: ERICH F. SCHMIDT, Professor of Archeology, Field Director.*

The major operation of the Oriental Institute in Iran, covering the years 1931-39, was the excavation of Persepolis, the dynastic capital of the Achaemenids. In 1934 the University Museum of Philadelphia and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston became joint sponsors with the Oriental Institute of this project, which included also excavations in the environs of Persepolis, namely, at Naqsh-i-Rustam, Istakhr, and Tall-i-Bakun, covering periods from prehistoric to Islamic times. Available publications include A. Langsdorff's and D. E. McCown's *Tall-i-Bakun A*, G. G. Cameron's *Treasury Tablets*, Dr. Schmidt's *Treasury of Persepolis*, and the first and second volumes of his definitive report *Persepolis*. The third and final volume is nearing completion.

*Ahuramazda symbol  
on doorjamb at Persepolis*





*Relief on stairway at Persepolis*

The Persepolis Expedition in 1933–34 discovered many thousands of cuneiform tablets inscribed in the Elamite language and dated to the time of Darius I (around 500 B.C.) These tablets illuminate many aspects of economic administration, and particularly the various kinds of payments to government workers; for example, there are records of the distribution of wine as a reward to working mothers (ten quarts for a boy, five for a girl). They greatly extend our knowledge of the Elamite language, while the words borrowed from Old Persian enlarge considerably the meager known vocabulary of that dialect. A volume dealing with some 2000 tablets, prepared by R. T. Hallock, will soon be ready for printing. A companion study of the Aramaic inscriptions obtained at Persepolis is being completed by R. A. Bowman.

In 1938 the Oriental Institute sponsored jointly with the Iranian Institute and the University Museum an exploratory expedition into the mountains of Luristan. The results of this highly successful enterprise, which culminated in the discovery of the sanctuary of Surkh Dum, are being prepared for publication by Dr. Schmidt.

### *THE IRAQ EXPEDITION: DIYALA RIVER BASIN*

*In charge: PINHAS DELOUGAZ, Professor of Archeology, Field Director.*

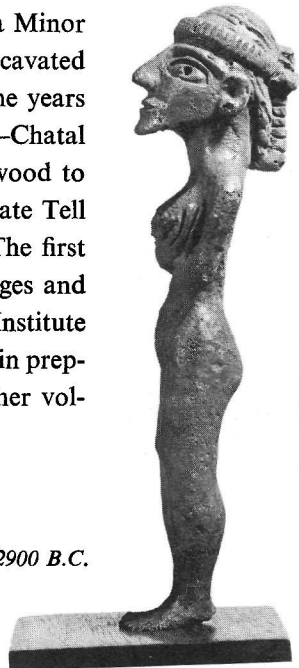
In order to trace the beginnings of Sumerian civilization in the central portion of the Mesopotamian basin, the Institute during the years 1930–37 conducted a series of excavations in the valley of the Diyala River, an eastern tributary of the Tigris. Here four important sites were excavated, namely, Khafajah, Tell Asmar, Tell Agrab, and Ishchali. For the presentation of the results of this important undertaking a series of eleven volumes was planned, of which seven have already appeared. Two others are in preparation.

### *THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION*

*In charge: ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, Professor of Old World Prehistory.*

To establish the relations between the Hittite Empire in Asia Minor and the indigenous cultures of Syria-Palestine, the Institute excavated six ancient mounds near Antioch (now in Turkey) during the years 1932–38. Evidence of prehistoric life at three of these sites—Chatal Hüyük, Tell al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta'ayinat—led Dr. Braidwood to survey all the mounds in the Plain of Antioch and to excavate Tell Dhahab and Tell Kurdu. The survey has been published. The first volume of excavation reports, covering the earlier assemblages and prepared by Dr. Braidwood and Linda Braidwood (Oriental Institute Associate), is published. A volume on the Iron Age pottery is in preparation by Gustavus F. Swift, Jr. (Research Associate). Other volumes are planned.

*Copper statuette from Syria. About 2900 B.C.*

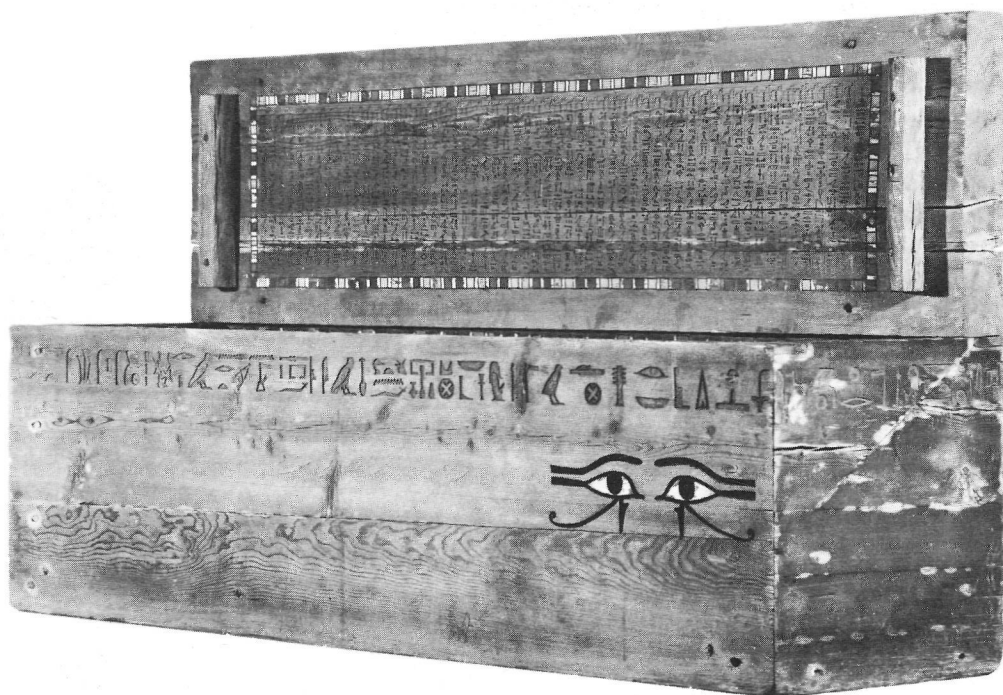


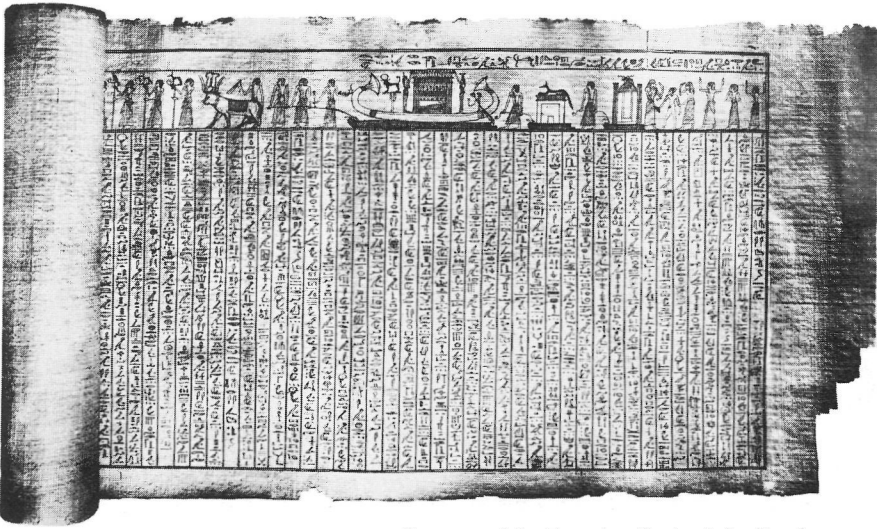
### *THE COFFIN TEXTS PROJECT*

*In charge: Tjalling Bruinsma, Leiden, Holland.*

The name "Coffin Texts" is given by Egyptologists to a body of mortuary literature commonly written in ink on the inner surfaces of Egyptian coffins dating from the centuries immediately before and after 2000 B.C. After many years spent in the collection of the material, publication began in 1935. The texts themselves have been published in seven volumes, all from the hand of Professor Adriaan de Buck. Since the untimely death of Dr. de Buck, work on the translations, indexes, and glossary is being continued by his assistant, Dr. Tjalling Bruinsma.

*Middle Kingdom coffin from Saqqarah in Egypt*





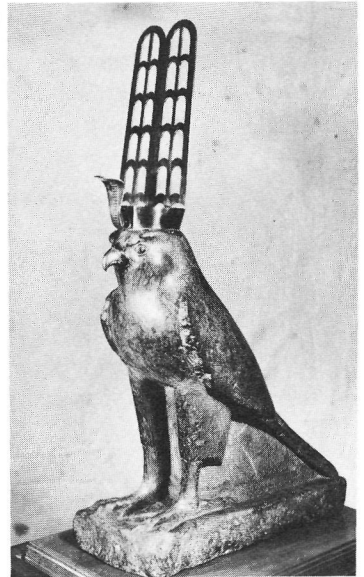
*Papyrus of the Egyptian Book of the Dead*

**BOOK OF THE DEAD PROJECT**

*In charge: T. GEORGE ALLEN, Editorial Secretary Emeritus.*

Known from many manuscripts and in different recensions, the Book of the Dead is one of the important sources for the understanding of the Egyptian ideas about the afterlife. A volume entitled *The Book of the Dead Documents in the Oriental Institute* presents two papyri and other texts in translation, with critical notes. Dr. Allen is now preparing a translation of an eclectic text of the Book of the Dead.

*Horus falcon from New Kingdom Egypt*



## *Enterprises Terminated or Completed*

### *ARCHEOLOGY*

Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah, by C. W. McEwan

Excavation of the mound of Alishar Hüyük in Turkey, by E. Schmidt and H. H. von der Osten

Excavation of the mound of Megiddo in Palestine, by C. S. Fisher, P. L. O. Guy, and G. Loud

Excavation of the palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad in Iraq, by E. Chiera and G. Loud

Excavation of the aqueduct of Sennacherib near Khorsabad in Iraq, by T. Jacobsen and S. Lloyd

Excavation of the temples at Medinet Habu in Egypt, by U. Hölscher

Prehistoric survey of the Nile Valley and the Red Sea littoral, by K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell

Flights over archeological sites of Iran, a survey by E. Schmidt

First soundings at Dura-Europos in Syria, reported by J. H. Breasted

Excavations at Ptolemais in Libya, by C. H. Kraeling

### *EPIGRAPHY*

The painted relief sculptures in the mastaba of Mereruka at Saqqarah in Egypt, by P. Duell

Survey of Hittite hieroglyphic monuments in Turkey, by I. J. Gelb

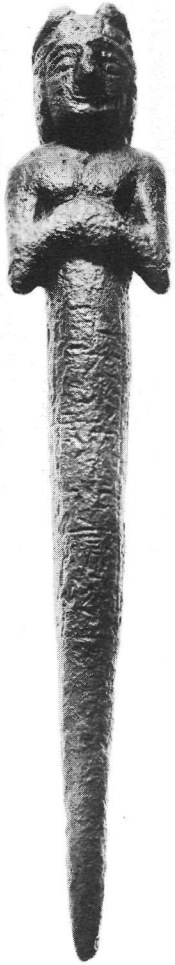
Ancient records of Assyria and Babylonia, edited by D. D. Luckenbill

Sumerian texts found at Nippur in 1900, edited by E. Chiera and D. D. Luckenbill

Biblical texts and scholia, edited by W. W. Worrell, M. Sprengling, and W. C. Graham

Publication of three collections of cylinder seals, by H. H. von der Osten and G. A. Eisen

An Egyptian surgical papyrus, edited by J. H. Breasted



*Bronze nail-goddess.  
About 2850 B.C.*



*Tympanum above entrance to Oriental Institute building*

## INSTRUCTION AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

Staff members of the Oriental Institute serve the University of Chicago also as teachers in the education of the scholars of the future. The educational work of the Institute staff is administered chiefly through the Department of Oriental Languages and Civilizations, under its own chairman, as a part of the Division of the Humanities. A full list of the instructors and of the courses offered appears in the *Announcements* published annually by the University. Copies of these can be obtained by writing to the Director of Admissions, Box X, The University of Chicago, Administration Building, Room 203, Chicago 37, Illinois.



*Library reading room*

Instruction and research alike require adequate library and reading-room facilities. These are maintained as an integral part of the University's library system in the Institute building and are under the supervision of Miss Johanne Vindenas, Institute Librarian. The Institute library, comprising some thirty-five thousand volumes, contains the largest part of the University's holdings in the Near Eastern field and is among the best in the country in Assyriology, Egyptology, and oriental archeology.

From the beginning the Oriental Institute has encouraged the members of its staff to undertake also research of their own choosing, to enrich the variety of its contributions to knowledge. This reflects itself in a steady stream of monographs, articles in learned periodicals, and book reviews published by them at home and abroad.

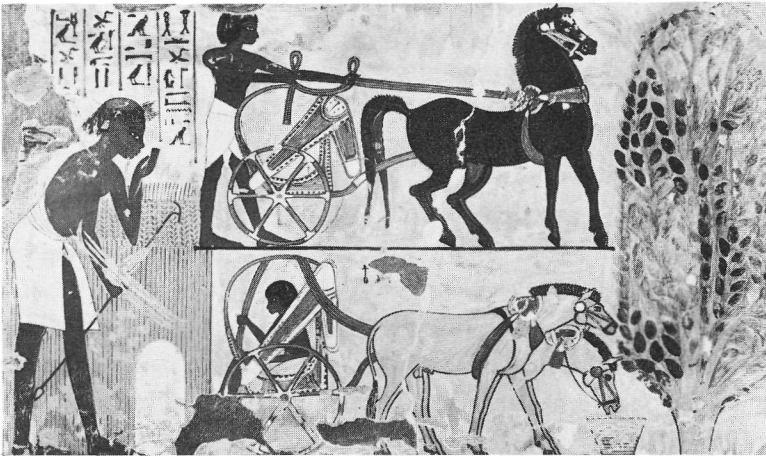


## PUBLICATIONS

As with any institution devoted to primary research, much of the value of the Oriental Institute's efforts depends upon an effective publication program. This has been attained in spite of two severe problems. The first arises from the technical character of so much of the Institute's work, which tends to require extensive illustrations, exotic type faces, and devoted reference work in many languages. The relatively small scholarly reading public for whom primary research records are important poses a second problem. It is rare for the circulation of an Institute publication to exceed a few thousand copies, and many are numbered only in hundreds. Under these circumstances publishing costs could only be fully recovered by a prohibitive pricing policy which can only be avoided by annual appropriations from the Institute's operating budget. In other words, while publication is a matter of basic scholarly responsibility, it always proceeds at a loss.

All manuscripts prepared by Institute staff members and accepted by its Publications Committee as volumes in its regular series are edited in an Institute editorial office under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hauser.

*Ancient Egyptian tomb painting. 1420-1375 B.C.*





*Achaemenid gold medallion*

Printing and publishing are normally handled for the Institute by the University of Chicago Press. A comprehensive catalogue of the Institute's publications is available upon request. It lists the publications in the following series:

- Oriental Institute Publications* (85 volumes to date)
- Oriental Institute Communications* (21 volumes to date)
- Assyriological Studies* (15 volumes to date)
- Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* (31 volumes to date)
- Oriental Institute Essays* (4 volumes to date)
- Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary* (3 volumes to date)
- Assyrian Dictionary* (7 volumes to date)

In addition to these, a number of *Special Publications* have been issued, several of them jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society. The University of Chicago Press also publishes works of a general nature written by members of the Institute staff. To take advantage of lower manufacturing costs and to provide more direct access to overseas markets, the Institute is currently having its *Assyrian Dictionary* printed in Europe.

*Assyrian guardian deity*

## THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

*In charge:* PINHAS DELOUGAZ, *Professor of Archeology, Curator.*

To achieve its purposes, the Oriental Institute needs to communicate the results of its work to others. One of the ways it does this is to exhibit in its Museum objects and works of art representing the successive civilizations of the ancient Near East. The exhibits include a nucleus presented to the University of Chicago in 1896 by Mrs. Caroline F. Haskell in memory of her husband and originally housed in Haskell Hall. The field expeditions of the Institute eventually provided so much important new material that the new Institute building, constructed in 1930 as the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., provided five halls for museum exhibits, as well as a lecture hall and extensive laboratories. By that time some of the spectacular finds of the Khorsabad expedition had been shipped to Chicago, so that the great Assyrian winged man-bull could be set on its own foundation, and the other relief sculptures could be mounted on the walls. A colossal statue of King Tutankamon, unearthed during the excavation of the temples at Medinet Habu, was restored and installed in the Egyptian Hall. The Persian expedition claimed a separate gallery for its objects, even though its work had only started. The Persepolis bull's head was not mounted until ten years later.

Other important items in the Museum are the decorative ivories found in the treasury of a ruler of Megiddo in Palestine; the votive statues and figurines, of gypsum and of copper, found in the ruins of Sumerian temples at Tell Asmar and Khafajah; the models from Egyptian tombs, which symbolize the extent of the services needed to provide adequately for the dead in the afterlife; the cylinder seals that demonstrate so well the development of the glyptic art of Mesopotamia;



*From left to right: Incense stand from Megiddo, wooden model of boat from Egyptian tomb, bronze figure of four-faced god from Iraq*

figurines from Syria, the oldest cast copper known from that region; the articles of daily life from ancient Egypt; gold treasures of Syro-Hittite, Achaemenian, and Hellenistic times; Dead Sea Scroll fragments, cloth scroll wrappings, and a scroll jar. New items are constantly being added to the collections by field excavation and by purchase or gift.

Since the Museum acquires most of its objects from the Institute's excavations, its cavernous receiving rooms, laboratories, and storage vaults play an important part in its operation. Here the finds of the expeditions are organized for study, treated, classified, prepared for publication, and eventually stored for future reference. Certain classes of objects lending themselves to exhibition are mounted for Museum display. Other objects are assembled for purposes of instruction. Students and visiting scholars may obtain permission to use the study material.

To handle the many-sided work of the Museum, a large staff is needed. In addition to the Curator, who has general supervision over the exhibits, loans, and exchanges, the Museum has a Secretary with a staff of clerical and secretarial assistants, two preparators, and a photographer. Volunteer helpers from the Chicago community assist



*From left to right: Stone vase from Iraq, terra-cotta plaque showing musician playing lute, Dead Sea Scroll jar*

in the processing and repair of individual objects, and student research assistants work under the direction of professors upon classification and interpretation of materials from the field.

The collections of the Institute also provide an instrument without parallel in the Midwest for service to education at the precollege level. It is a part of the Institute's long-range planning to extend its services to the schools of Chicago, its suburbs, and the outlying communities by making its holdings available in connection with social studies and student course work in history, art, religion, and civics. To this end the Institute has added to its staff a docent, who is its special representative in its outreach to the high-school teachers and their students. Guided tours of the Museum are provided for groups of students from outside institutions.

The Museum is open to the public daily, except Monday, free of charge, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and has an average annual visitor attendance of over forty thousand. A plan of the Museum, showing the organization of its halls and exhibits, is printed on the front cover of this booklet. Photographs of important objects on display, postcards, copies of Museum objects, and literature bearing upon the Institute and the Museum are available in the Museum offices.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Oriental Institute seeks through its membership program to give the public the opportunity of closer contact with its field enterprises, its scholars, and its Museum. The member group has grown steadily during recent years, particularly in the Greater Chicago area. To members the Institute offers a series of advantages:

1. *Newsletters coming in from the field at frequent intervals describing not only recent findings but also the work and life of staff members in remote and interesting parts of the Near East.*
2. *Illustrated lectures by staff members and visiting scholars reporting on the newest archeological discoveries in the Near East.*
3. *Incidental publications of a semipopular nature mailed free of charge as they appear, or provided at discount rate.*

Many members, while traveling abroad, enjoy the opportunity of visiting or staying as guests at Institute field headquarters, of seeing the work of the expeditions in process, and of having the monuments of ancient civilization explained to them by experts.



*Bronze winged goddess. About 2000 B.C.*

*Hittite mold for casting lead figurines.  
2000–1300 B.C.*



Memberships are administered on a year-by-year basis, coinciding with the fiscal year of the University (which begins on July 1), and may be registered in the name of husband and wife without extra charge. Membership contributions are arranged as follows:

Annual Member	\$ 10.00 a year
Sustaining Member	\$ 50.00 a year
Associate Member	\$100.00 a year

Funds made available to the Institute by members, whether in payment of dues or as gifts, are held in a special Membership Income Account by the University and are used for the benefit of the Institute, its enterprises, and its Museum. Members and membership funds have during recent years added substantially to the holdings of the Museum by the purchase of rare and important works of art and have helped to finance field expeditions and other enterprises abroad.

As a part of the University of Chicago, and one that is supported in part by general University income, the Oriental Institute stands to benefit from all contributions made to the welfare of the University. Those having a special interest in the work of the Institute, however, are invited to discuss with the University's representatives gift opportunities within the Institute that will strengthen its specific work as well as help the University as a whole.

## ACADEMIC STAFF OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

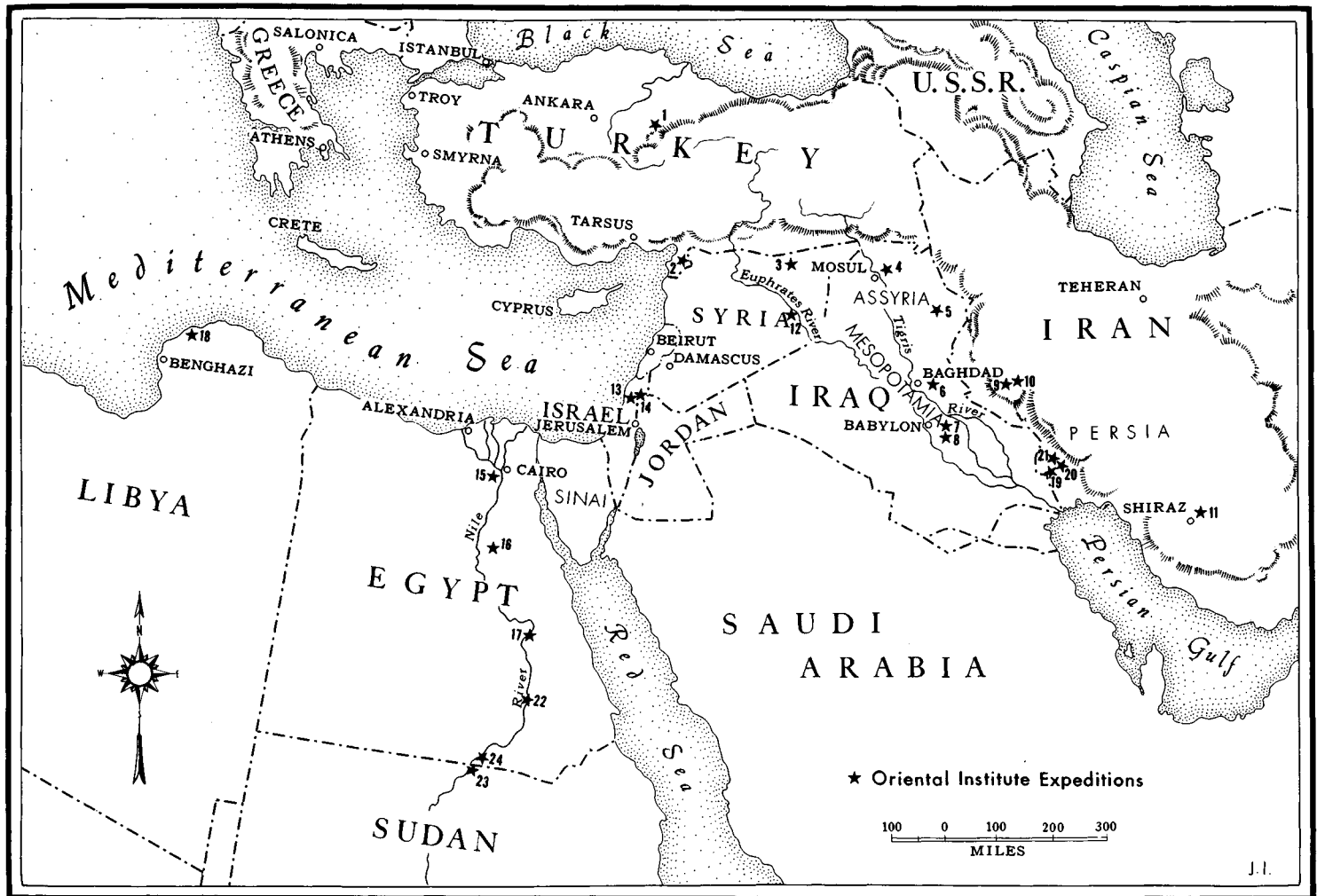
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FAYE BURRAGE, *Office Secretary*  
MARION BAILEY, *Membership Secretary*

1155 East 58th St., Chicago 37, Illinois Telephone: MIDway 3-0800, Exts. 2471, 2472





### KEY TO MAP OF NEAR EAST

1. The Alishar Expedition, 1926-32
2. The Syrian Expedition, 1932-38
3. Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah, 1940
4. The Iraq (originally Assyrian) Expedition: Khorsabad, 1928-35
5. The Prehistoric Project: Jarmo, 1948-55
6. The Iraq Expedition: Four sites in the Diyala region, 1930-37  
Diyala Basin Archeological Project, 1957-58
7. Survey of Urban Development in Southern Mesopotamia, 1956—
8. The Nippur Expedition, 1948—
9. The Prehistoric Project: Kermanshah Valley, 1959-60
10. The Luristan Expedition, 1938
11. The Persepolis Expedition, 1931-39
12. Soundings at Dura-Europos, 1920
13. The Megiddo Expedition, 1925-39
14. Excavations at Khirbat al-Karak, 1952-53, 1963
15. The Saqqarah Expedition, 1930-36
16. Prehistoric Survey of Egypt, 1926-30
17. The Epigraphic Survey, 1924—  
The Architectural Survey of Medinet Habu, 1927-33
18. The Libyan Expedition, 1956-58
19. Khuzestan Irrigation Survey, 1960-61
20. Excavations at Chogha Mish, 1961—
21. Soundings at Gunde Shapur, 1963—
22. Nubian Salvage Program: Epigraphic Survey and Excavations near  
Beit el-Wali, 1960-61
23. Nubian Salvage Program: Excavations at Serra East, 1961—
24. Nubian Salvage Program: Excavations at Qustul Cemetery, 1963—

