



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE REPORT 1963/64

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To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

The period of two academic years concluded in June saw further progress in a number of major activities which the individual sections of this report undertake to summarize. Some of them clearly reflect new emphasis or directions of research; others pursue an essentially unchanged course toward still-distant objectives; while a few, only a few, approach their apparent terminations. Do old projects never die but only fade away? Does the Institute expand and change only by adding new rings of growth around its static and senescent heartwood?

Although the answer to both questions is surely an emphatic *no*, such questions do call attention to the difficulties inherent in recording the changing structure and goals of a research enterprise in terms only of the specific projects it pursues. The thinking behind projects, the methods they employ, and the problems to which they are addressed are all more fluid than their titles and brief descriptions can indicate. Many of the research problems with which we are most urgently concerned, moreover, never have been clothed in the trappings of formal projects at all. Still a further consideration is that the trends of increasing significance for the work of the Institute as a whole may not be apparent in many separate statements of plans and activity related to isolated objectives.

What are some of the newly emergent themes which may not be apparent in the summaries of projects? Limitations of space forbid listing them all, and in any case it would be repetitious to do so since many of them reinforce and interlock with one another. But among them may be mentioned, first, a rapidly broadening conception of "fieldwork."

While the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor has always sturdily defied the rule, the archeological near-monopoly elsewhere is slowly but

surely giving way as philologists and historians turn their attention to the vast archives of ancient Near Eastern tablets still reposing unpublished and even unexamined in many of the world's museums. The last academic year alone has seen Professor Gelb conduct an extended study of ancient Mesopotamian land documents in Istanbul and several European centers of Oriental studies, Professor Oppenheim working in London and East Berlin on Old Babylonian economic texts, and Mr. Civil traversing much of the same terrain while engaged in Sumerological studies. As the year drew to an end, Dr. Pingree departed for a year's residence in Beirut to work on medieval Arabic manuscripts relevant to his interest in the history of astronomy. Clearly, this new pattern deserves further encouragement. Ours is one of the rare institutions with the staff and resources to maintain a comprehensive approach to problems, to control all the evidence—to span the whole range of social and cultural institutions of the past and thus to make a contribution at the general as well as the highly specialized level. Wider contacts with colleagues and collections abroad are an important means to that end.

Another theme, admittedly looming larger as yet in the promise than in the execution, concerns the development of ancient science and technology as vital parts of the great cultural tradition which later was reshaped by the Greeks and descended thence to us by way of later Classical and Arab thinkers. Professor Braidwood's very recent and important discoveries in the field of preceramic copper metallurgy (see pp. 6-7) perhaps anchor one terminus of this interest far back in prehistoric times, only shortly after the closing phases of the Ice Age. At least a part of Professor Landsberger's immensely wide-ranging lexical studies converges upon this subject also, for it

concerns the ancients' own classification of their craft procedures and the natural world around them. A more specialized approach is that of Professor Oppenheim in research on early Babylonian glass, which he is undertaking jointly with the Corning Museum of Glass, or the collaborative study of the transmission of Babylonian astronomy and astrology into Greek, Indian, and Arabic thought being pursued by Professors Oppenheim, Reiner, and Pingree. If a systematized, empirically derived body of theory and practice properly defines science and technology, then agriculture too falls within this rubric; if so, perhaps my own interests in ancient irrigation as an ecologically unstable system may be mentioned as still another specialized approach to the same problem. As these widely scattered, still essentially unrelated studies suggest, no more than small beginnings have been made on a vast and uncharted course. They deserve what further encouragement we can give them.

As the past season marks the conclusion of the Oriental Institute's four seasons of archeological fieldwork conducted on behalf of the UNESCO-sponsored Nubian salvage program (see p. 9), it is appropriate to call attention here to a response to the emergency created by the new High Dam at Aswan, a response of which we can all be proud. The Oriental Institute's massive and highly successful efforts in Nubia owe most to the driving will and energy of Professor Seele, but every Egyptologist willingly stepped forward to contribute to one phase or another of either the fieldwork or the organizational efforts behind it. Fortunately we have been able, with the aid of a grant from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, to obtain a film record of the human aspects of our work in both Egyptian and Sudanese Nubia during this past, and final, season. With time and equipment gener-

ously donated by Cameras International, Mr. Charles Sharp is engaged in editing a half-hour motion picture for early release which will illustrate not only the Oriental Institute's contribution to the Nubian emergency salvage program but also our epigraphic staff at work in Luxor.

For several reasons, however, the Nubian Project should not be written off too quickly as an account that is closed. In the first place, in reality only the most urgent part of the job is finished—the data have been gotten out of the ground ahead of the rising waters. What remains, as can be inferred from Professor Seele's mention of almost a hundred *cases* of antiquities obtained during the last two seasons alone, is a very substantial job of study and publication, as well as a virtually permanent problem of somehow housing what has suddenly become one of the finest collections of Nubian antiquities available to scholars anywhere. Second, it must be admitted frankly that the intensive archeological work in Nubia by archeologists from many countries has generated a new situation there. What began by being regarded fairly generally as only a duty, involving the diversion of attention from the main centers of Egyptian civilization to one of its more remote and less important margins, has ended by creating an understanding of long-term continuities of human occupation, that previously were usually ignored, and an awareness that there are some crucial features of any civilization which may be more incisively studied along its frontiers than in its capitals.

Nubian projects will assuredly die and not fade away, in the sense that their basic raw materials soon will be irretrievably covered by the waters of the Nile; but in a larger sense it may be hoped that they will continue to flourish as a stimulus to Egyptology. In their

wake, for example, have come extensive, quantitative studies of cemeteries in which every social stratum is represented, like those excavated by Professor Seele at Ballana and Qustul, and the complementing of cemetery excavations with archeological clearance of the debris of ancient towns and villages. Both these new emphases deserve to be more widely employed downstream and not to be left behind on the Upper Nile in Nubia when the last archeologists leave.

As the foregoing mention of overwhelming new accessions of Nubian antiquities anticipates, space for the proper storage and display of objects brought back from the field has become a chronic and increasingly serious problem with us. The Institute's basement laboratory and storage-case facilities, seemingly capacious beyond all reasonable need when the building was constructed in 1931, now have been virtually filled with the products of a generation of digging. Some additional space, together with new storage cases, lighting and laboratory equipment, fortunately has been made available to the Oriental Institute through a grant received in June 1964 from the National Science Foundation. This will permit a considerable improvement in both the processing of our collections for publication and in their study by students and visiting scholars, but the problem of the limited volume of available storage space remains essentially unaltered. This problem has been a recurrent topic of discussion during the year, and such discussions undoubtedly will become more urgent and frequent. Sooner or later, we have no choice but to find the means radically to expand our present museum and office facilities. The need for space, in turn, is obviously and inescapably linked with the appeal of the museum's program to the wider Chicago community. To what audience are

our exhibits directed? In addressing that audience, is our primary function to be a repository for monuments or to be an informative and educational instrument? Unfortunately, the Nubian accessions have accelerated only the asking of these questions. The answers still elude us.

If the problem of the need for additional space is one which looms portentously on the horizon, the problem which confronts us most importantly and directly in virtually all our current field operations is one of providing an adequate reserve of trained personnel for expedition staffs. The opportunities for fieldwork have multiplied (and now involve many previously unengaged institutions, as well as our own), based upon a wide number of possible sources of governmental and foundation support, and we simply have not maintained an adequate flow of young people with the academic qualifications and excavation experience to meet them. Perhaps the major source of the difficulty is that *over the short run* the objective of training students appears antithetical to the demands of a particular field program. Given a fixed total budget for fieldwork, there is an understandable tendency to rely too heavily year after year on a small group of fully trained professionals, reducing the gross size of the staff as much as possible, both in order to reduce the field director's administrative burden and to conserve funds for labor and other direct field expenses.

Among the pernicious effects traceable to this conflict in short-run objectives is the choking-off of part of the supply of potential field investigators of the future. In addition, it leads to the maintenance of an artificial and unfortunate barrier between philologists, on the one hand, and field-oriented archeologists or anthropologists, on the other. A central feature of the Institute's pioneering work in the Near

East in the twenties and thirties was a spirit of fluid, unspecialized teamwork in which this division meant little; since then, I regret to report, the barrier has risen considerably. Still another negative effect of the presently small number of opportunities for field training involves the advance of archeology as a discipline. If there is to be a continuing tide of vitally needed innovations in methodology, as well as the expanded observation and recording of whole realms of potentially important data now consigned to the dump heaps, we require *larger* staffs with some of the ferment of youth, not smaller, highly professional ones. Before Near Eastern archeology can return to the position in the forefront of the field which it occupied a generation ago, it must find means to obtain a large infusion of new, young talent.

The obvious answer to this is to separate the provisions of a training program from those of excavations so that they are no longer competitive. Help in this effort seemed promised for a while through the award of blocked currencies abroad (established there through the sale of surplus United States agricultural commodities) to scholarly centers composed of contributing American universities (Chicago among them). It had been planned that such centers would award annual fellowships to graduate students as well as senior scholars across the whole spectrum of the social sciences and humanities. Now, however, the inclusion of funds for archeology (and probably philology and many historical studies as well) within these programs has been administratively determined to be contrary to the "intent of Congress." While the present decision ultimately may be altered, the processes by which the budget for foreign expenditures is drawn and approved in Washington at best would not lend a high level of confidence to government

grants as a solution to our problem. Among our most critical needs, in short, is a privately financed program of field fellowships to provide a firsthand introduction for students to Near Eastern societies, ancient and modern, on which they plan to specialize.

Both problems and opportunities are here in proliferation, and they interpenetrate every aspect of our work. Perhaps that is what keeps cambium and heartwood growing together.

Cordially,

ROBERT M. ADAMS
Director

Cover illustration: Ramses III offering silver, gold, and temple furniture before Amon-Re and Mut. From Treasury of Medinet Habu Temple. Printed through the generosity of Mr. Edward J. Chalifoux.

WORK IN THE FIELD AND AT HOME

The Turkish Prehistoric Project

After four preceding seasons of fieldwork in Iraq and Iran since World War II, in 1963/64 the focus of the Prehistoric Project's attention shifted westward into Anatolia. The problem with which it dealt remained essentially the same, contributing to an enhanced understanding of the interrelated cultural and natural conditions contributing to the first development of settled village life based on agriculture. However, with the changing geographical emphasis has come not merely a more accurate and certain picture of the time and place of this crucial transformation in the human condition but also a growing awareness of its variability and complexity.

In the fullest sense of the word, fieldwork in Turkey was carried out as a co-operative undertaking. On the international level, this involved joint sponsorship of and participation in the program by the Oriental Institute and the University of Istanbul, with Professor Robert J. Braidwood and Professor Halet Çambel serving as co-directors and with Turkish and American professional archeologists and their graduate students collaborating as teams in the conduct of fieldwork. In the disciplinary sense too the co-operative model of past Prehistoric Expeditions was continued, with support from the National Science Foundation and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. Since the problem of the origins of food production is one on which the interests of many scholarly disciplines converge, the research team working directly with the archeologists included a geologist, a paleobotanist, a zoölogist, an agronomist, and a cultural geographer, as well as a number of younger research assistants.

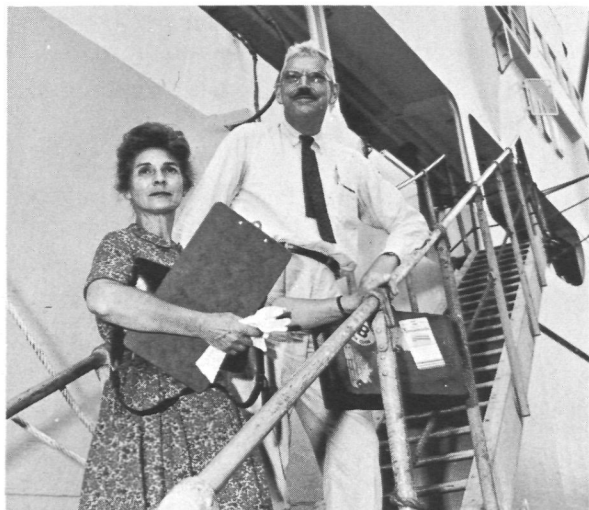
Needless to say, the logistic problems of an enterprise of this scale, since many of its individual members needed to pursue investigative programs of their own in areas remote

from major Turkish roads and settlements, were often very difficult. Not the least important lesson of the project was an increased confidence in the fruits of such international, interdisciplinary research—a broadening of academic horizons that easily counterbalances the red tape.

While a fuller report on activities and personnel of the expedition must await Professor Braidwood's return, the first phase of fieldwork began in September 1963. An intensive reconnaissance was conducted in selected valleys along the southern slope of the Anatolian plateau overlooking the Syrian plain. Before the onset of heavy snow in December forced the closing of operations for the winter, some 134 archeological sites had been visited and recorded, most of them previously unknown and many of them having begun during the era of early village farming, with which the project was especially concerned. Collections from the fall surveys then were processed during the winter months by both Turkish and American students attached to the expedition, the staff occupying a spacious old house overlooking the Bosphorus and commuting by ferry to its seminars at Istanbul University.

With spring, the time was at hand for the archeological investigation of some of the most promising sites found in the survey, and teams began work on Çayönü Tepesi, near Ergani, and on two sites near Bozova. The two latter sites, where excavations were directed by Dr. Bruce Howe, of Harvard University (on behalf of the American Schools of Oriental Research, which supported his work), were occupied during a late pre-agricultural horizon, while the former apparently spans at least a part of the transition to full food production and settled life.

In spite of the early dating of Çayönü Tepesi, probably assignable to the early seventh or



Professor and Mrs. Braidwood boarding S.S. Topdalsfjord, July 1963, on way to Turkey.

Mrs. Robert J. Braidwood and Dick Johnson packing expedition materials for shipment to Turkey.



even eighth millennium B.C., this site provided its excavators with some surprising features hardly to be associated with primitiveness in the usual sense. Its architecture, for one thing, included a number of surprisingly imposing buildings, one of them with a broad paving of flagstones and large stone “megalithic” slabs placed upright along its long axis. In a letter from the field as this report goes to press, Professor Braidwood holds to a cautious course in interpretation: “We shall *not* take the conventional easy way out and call these buildings ‘temples’ or ‘shrines.’ We still know far too little of the site to do this.” But it would not be surprising if armchair archeologists at home feel less restraint than he does in leaping to this conclusion.

Even more suggestive of unanticipated cultural richness than the architecture were artifacts of malachite and native copper occurring well down into levels of habitation that antedated the appearance of pottery. The site lies only a few miles away from one of the great historic copper lodes of Anatolia, still being mined today, and perhaps part of its prosperity came from working and distributing copper artifacts to a wider region. It would be difficult not to join in the enthusiasm of Professor Braidwood’s letter: “Çayönü shows us—on the doorstep of a magnificent source of raw materials—a moment when man might first have begun to ‘feel’ the properties of metal *as metal*, rather than as stone. Reflecting on this from the full daylight of our metal age, those first faint streaks of dawn are an exciting thing to think about.”

The Epigraphic Survey

During the seasons of 1962/63 and 1963/64 the expedition concentrated on the High Gate at Medinet Habu and the tomb chapel of the Steward of Queen Tiy, Kheruef. The recording of these monuments is well advanced. Messrs. Coleman and Greener are patiently drawing, from the walls of the chapel, the exquisite and extremely detailed reliefs, which are often much damaged by wilful destruction and by the action of the salts in the rock. Of the many fragments of relief fallen from the walls and found in the debris, the position of most has been determined by careful search and fitting.

Messrs. Barnwell and Floroff have given their attention to the High Gate. After fifteen years of loyal co-operation Mr. Floroff has retired. His work constitutes a great bulk of the drawings in *Medinet Habu* Volume VII, which will appear at the end of the year.

The previous volume, *Medinet Habu* VI, appeared at the end of 1963. Technical and other problems have made it impossible to schedule, as yet, the publication of the records from the temple of Beit el-Wali in Nubia.

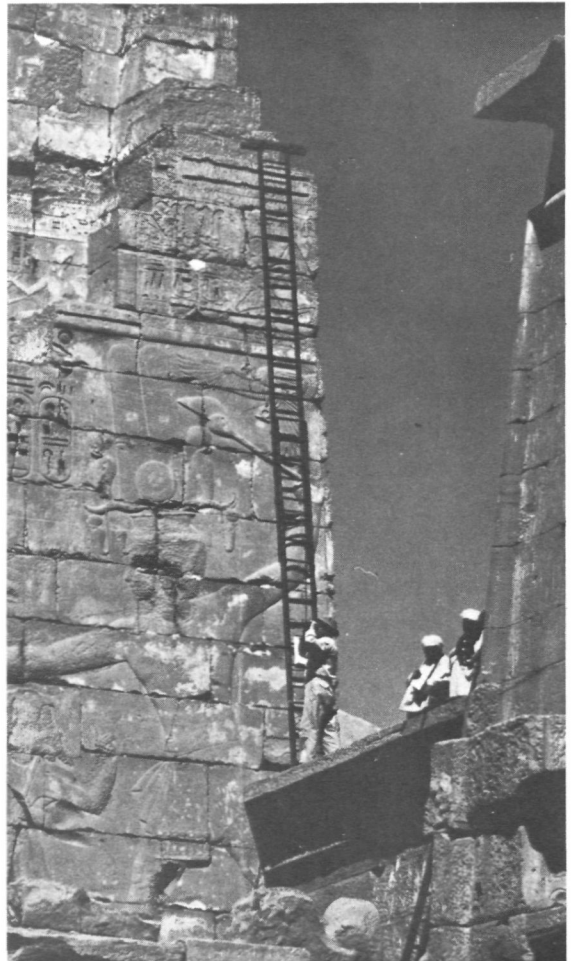
During the 1963/64 season Dr. Wente was teaching in Chicago, but he will return to Luxor in the autumn. Dr. Hughes, after fifteen years of leadership as Field Director, relinquished his post at the end of 1963, remaining in Luxor for the rest of the season to counsel his successor. Henceforth he will be teaching Egyptology at the Oriental Institute. Mr. Lesko, a graduate student, has been appointed as an Egyptologist for the coming season.

The grant of United States government funds for the expenses of the fieldwork for the past season has made it possible to replace certain antiquated equipment, notably a 1934 Chevrolet station wagon used as a personnel carrier and the 1932 110-volt d.c. generator and electrical system. In the 1964/65 season

Mr. Healey, our engineer, will install a 230-volt a.c. generator and adapt the electrical system to this current.

With the quickening pace of tourism in Egypt, many more friends and members of the Oriental Institute have stopped at Chicago House to pay their respects and to learn at firsthand the intricacies of the work. The staff is always delighted to welcome its friends.

CHARLES F. NIMS
Field Director



Dr. Hughes on ladder at High Gate at Medinet Habu.

Salvage Operations in Egyptian Nubia

In the summer of 1962 the writer of these lines faced a new phase of the Oriental Institute program of excavation in Nubia. The first two years had been achieved largely with the financial assistance of generous friends of the Oriental Institute at home. Now, in 1962, through a grant from the state department of funds available in Egypt through Public Law 480, the challenge we faced was not that of raising money but rather of spending most wisely the ample resources with which our government had intrusted us.

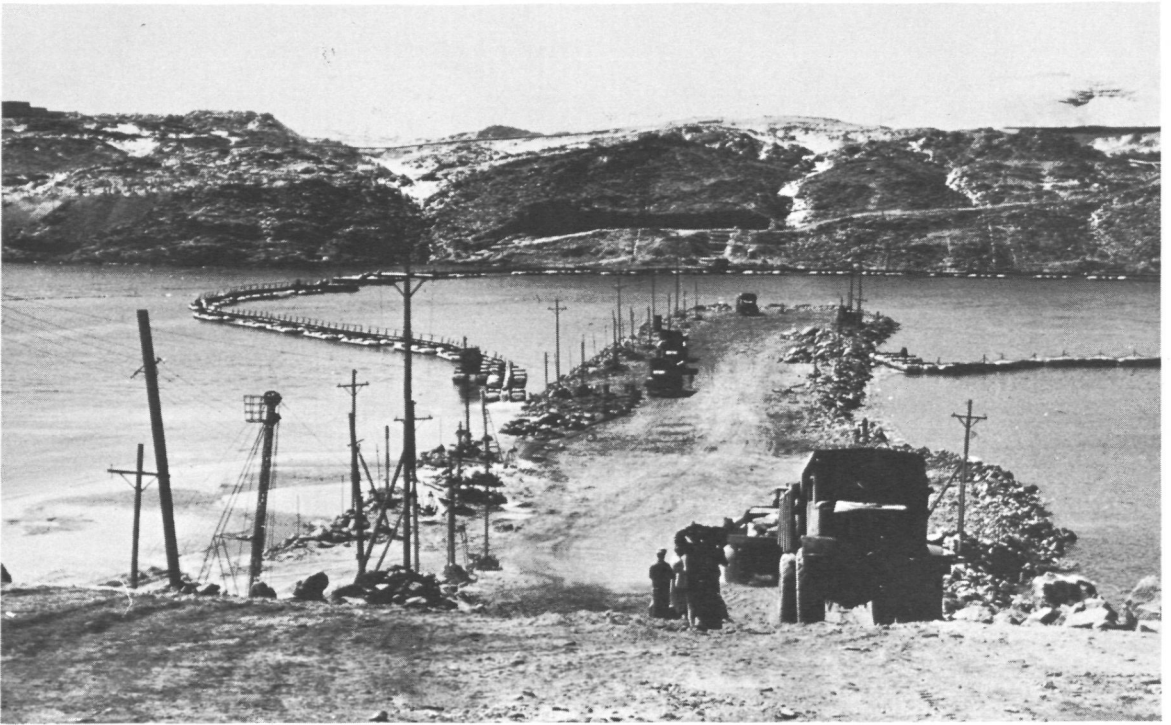
The concession to excavate granted to the expedition by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities comprised a huge area: from the Sudan border to Abu Simbel on the west bank of the Nile, from the border to a point somewhat farther north on the east bank, about 28 miles in total length; in width from a few hundred yards to several miles. All this area had been covered recently by a team of archeologists sent out to investigate the region and to make a report for the guidance of prospective excavators. This report recommended that the entire area, with one or two exceptions, was *unworthy of further investigation*. However, I had visited the region in April 1960, before the report of the experts had been issued, and I had drawn my own conclusions. Thus I decided in August 1962 to begin the season of 1962/63 at Qustul, Nubia, three or four miles south of the famous Abu Simbel temple on the east bank of the Nile. It was at this very spot that Professor Walter B. Emery, now of University College, London, had made in 1931 his sensational discovery of the royal tombs of the people whom he has always persisted—though mistakenly—in identifying with the Blemmyes.

Professor Emery excavated the royal tombs of Qustul and Ballana (which face each other here on opposite banks of the Nile). I ex-

pected to find the cemeteries of the common people. We found them, and round about and between Emery's royal tombs we excavated 684 graves. But these neglected cemeteries belonged not exclusively to the Nobatae (the X-group people whose kings constructed Emery's royal tombs). For this area fell also within the limits of the somewhat earlier Meroitic Empire, which flourished for nearly a thousand years after 500 B.C. These Meroitic inhabitants of the land preceded the Nobatae, and they buried their dead at Qustul also. We excavated hundreds of their graves, and we found some of them underneath walls built by the later Nobatae, in stratification which leaves no doubt of their relative dates.

In precisely the same relative position, north of three great royal tombs, we discovered three long lines of mud-brick enclosures, some containing stone offering tables and others C-group pottery. We believe they had some important relationship to the royal burials, but they still lock up a mystery which we hope to solve before we complete our study of the vast material revealed by the excavations.

From these 684 Meroitic and X-group graves the expedition brought home to the Oriental Institute Museum hundreds of objects—many of beauty, some of historical importance, most of immense value for the study of the culture of the periods from which they come. Many of them are exhibited in the Nubian Hall of the Museum. The pottery, textiles, leather work, and jewelry are noteworthy. Fortunately for us, many of the graves were un plundered or but lightly plundered. For this reason, most of the pottery is intact, in striking contrast to our experience during the season of 1960/61, when we discovered many graves of the Blemmyes north and west of Beit el-Wali. I consider that pottery to be of



Site of High Dam at Aswan.

Dr. Seele supervising the unloading of antiquities from Egyptian Nubia.



importance scarcely unmatched in the history of Nubian archeology, yet we recovered not a single complete specimen. The plunderers evidently enjoyed smashing Blemmyes pottery.

Fearful that we should complete the Meroitic and X-group cemeteries of Qustul long before the end of the season, in February of 1963, I took several crews of our skilled Egyptian diggers and some of the Nubian laborers to an area approximately a mile and a half farther south. Here we located our first cemetery of the Egyptian New Kingdom. We believe, from the objects found, that it dates from the late Hyksos period (Seventeenth Dynasty) to the time of Ramesses II (1600–1225 B.C.). Our first New Kingdom grave had been buried under an X-group mound two thousand years later. It was an exciting discovery, but still more exciting was our discovery of the second New Kingdom grave, for that was virtual proof of the existence of a hitherto unknown New Kingdom cemetery (and, therefore, of a New Kingdom settlement) in this part of Nubia. We excavated fifty to seventy-five New Kingdom graves in this area, some of them containing as many as fifteen layers of burials in the shaft and many more in the east and west burial chambers leading off the shaft. We recovered a great deal of pottery from these graves, as well as numerous inscribed scarabs of major historical importance, several weapons and toilet articles of copper and alabaster, and sufficient decayed remains of inscribed coffins to reveal the perished splendor of the graves.

As time passed, we carried this new phase of the work farther north, in the direction of our first site. There, in the heart of the village of Qustul, on March 26, 1963, we discovered the now-famous grave V-48, with its intact west burial chamber which, with the plundered

chamber at the east end, yielded ninety-six objects, among them some of the finest ever found in Nubia. Some of the copper vessels, alabaster jars, and the wonderful copper mirror with handle in the form of a girl holding in outstretched hands the delicately curved leaves of the papyrus were undoubtedly imports from Egypt, probably directly from the imperial capital at Thebes. The inscribed coffins in the tomb contained names characteristic of the very beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty. This discovery attracted representatives of the press and the United States government from Cairo, and it was promptly reported all over the world.

In 1963, we moved directly from Aswan to Ballana (opposite the starting place of a year ago) in early November. After two weeks of plodding in the damp, low ground among Emery's royal mounds of Ballana, we transferred our efforts to his Cemetery 221 (of the Meroitic period) about which he reported in 1935, "The graves had been badly plundered and no excavation was attempted." In less than five weeks we excavated 333 graves and recovered 700 objects. Many of the graves had been plundered, to be sure, but the ancient robbers had touched them but lightly and modern ones scarcely at all. We found in these graves a few textiles; some important glassware; a few leather quivers and iron arrowheads; splendid toilet articles, one an ointment tube of exquisitely carved ebony in perfect condition; and a vast array of pottery, including specimens which will certainly rate as the finest to have survived from the Meroitic age. Practically all this remarkable pottery (and the other objects as well) have been given to the Oriental Institute, so that our museum will have from the past two seasons alone the finest collection of Meroitic pottery in the world. One of our Meroitic graves contained



Early 18th Dynasty copper mirror from Qustul in Egyptian Nubia.

a large copper coin of King Ptolemy III (246–222 B.C.); thus we know that the cemetery flourished at that time or later, perhaps much later.

After completing the work at Cemetery 221, we spent several discouraging weeks excavating a dune-engulfed Meroitic settlement closer to the river, in which we believed, owing to the similarity of recovered pottery, that some of the very people lived who were buried in the cemetery.

Excavations in 1962/63 had mainly been devoted to cemeteries of the New Kingdom, Meroitic, X-group, and (in smaller measure) Christian periods. We had merely touched upon remains of the A-group (about 3000–2000 B.C.) and the C-group (2000–1500 B.C.). These two periods therefore represented gaps in our coverage of Nubian history by our excavation. It was most desirable that we should fill these gaps.

Actually, excavations had already begun in the previous season in Cemetery 224 in South Qustul, described by Emery much earlier as “a plundered C-group cemetery.” But we had concluded too quickly that Emery was right, and in abandoning it had made our most serious mistake of the season. Now, after first tackling another C-group cemetery nearby, likewise declared to be unworthy of further investigation, and finding it far from ruined by plunderers, we took heart and threw all our strength into the thorough investigation of Cemeteries 226 and 224, in that order. No. 226 turned out to belong to the late C-group period, with a number of graves on the south edge dating to the early New Kingdom (they were the southernmost New Kingdom graves in Egyptian Nubia). When we had completed Cemetery 226 with gratifying success, I realized that I had been overhasty in abandoning No. 224 the year before. It was virtually in

sight of Cemetery 226, and a simple matter to transfer our activities such a short distance. Because of the great circular superstructures of stone which conceal the actual graves, these tombs are exceedingly onerous to excavate, and the workers do not perform with much enthusiasm. In this case they remembered the meager results of last year. And then things began to happen. As we cleared away the deep earth and rubble which had collected between the superstructures, the workers began to find great quantities of choice C-group pottery, black-incised ware with interesting designs and occasionally exquisitely executed in their primitive style (our finest object of the year was one of these), elegant black-topped red ware, crude brown ware with fascinating incised designs, and larger white pots. Many of these were found upside down, yet they must be supposed to have been intended for providing the dead with food and water. Nearly all the pottery in this cemetery was intact. It was regularly placed outside the superstructure, while the graves of the dead were inside. In the graves, along with the bodies, we found the jewelry and other personal objects which had been useful to them in life: an occasional mirror, a palette for eye paint, bracelets, anklets, beads, and so forth.

We moved from the C-group excavations to another "plundered" cemetery, this time of the A-group. This contained vast graves of the earliest period of Nubian history. Many were unlooted and yielded fine pottery and alabaster vessels. Some of these were badly ruined by water and contained hard masses of cement-like earth which required us to chisel each object out of its position in the graves. In this cemetery we excavated also two camel graves. We shall subject the bones to scientific tests to learn whether we have discovered the earliest example of a camel yet known in the

Nile Valley. A few weeks later we moved northward and discovered an entirely new cemetery, not reported by any of the earlier travelers. This turned out to be a completely unlooted A-group site, with graves free from water spoilage. Here we recovered fine intact pottery, almost eggshell in thinness; a beautiful set of copper tools; and numerous palettes and grinding stones for eye paint, some of the former still green from the malachite used for shading the eyes. We also discovered in this cemetery the pathetic New Kingdom grave of a woman and her newborn baby. She had been given a splendid burial, accompanied with rich and beautiful jewelry, including a number of exquisite inscribed scarabs and plaques.

The final week or ten days of the season we spent in a test excavation of the lofty ridge of Qasr el-Wizz, almost on the Sudan border, on the west bank of the Nile. This had been previously reported to be a medieval "palace," but it had never actually been excavated. We discovered that the "palace" was actually a Christian monastery. We located some of the cells of the monks, with Coptic inscriptions identifying two of them by name. We discovered the rock-cut tombs of five of the chief ecclesiastics of Qasr el-Wizz, also the catacombs where the rank and file of the inhabitants were buried in large rock chambers. I felt convinced that there should be a chapel on the rocky height, probably on the axis of the principal group of rock-cut tombs. And there, indeed, it was. We cleared the south half of the chapel, discovering the apse, altar, and pulpit, the columns which supported the arch over the apse, and one of their carved and painted capitals, as well as a number of other carved and painted architectural elements. Beside the apse we opened up a small rectangular pit in the floor, two sides of which bore long in-



Excavations in Meroitic and X-group cemeteries in north Qustul, Nubia.

scriptions in Coptic and Greek. Scraps of papyrus which turned up from time to time gave us hope that there might be a library in some part of the great building, but, before we could seek farther, we had to bring our test dig to a close in order to pass the site of the new High Dam before it should forever block the passage of boats up and down the Nubian Nile.

In the season of 1962/63 the expedition brought forty-six boxes of finds to the Cairo Museum for the division. In 1963/64 we brought fifty boxes. The Department of Antiquities was even more generous than before; this year the Oriental Institute received all but twenty-seven of nearly twenty-five hundred objects found. If this material can be thoroughly and competently published, the result will be a comprehensive survey of Nubia from the earliest times to the Christian period, with the only gap being the time from the end of the New Kingdom to the Meroitic period, which appears actually to be a blank in the history of Nubia.

In the season of 1962/63 the staff of the expedition consisted of the writer; Professor Louis V. Zabkar, Egyptologist, of Loyola University; James E. Knudstad, Architect, and Alfred J. Hoerth, Archeologist, of the Oriental Institute; Otto J. Schaden, Photographer, graduate student at the Oriental Institute; Labib Habachi, Egyptian Egyptologist; and Miss Sylvia Ericson, Hostess.

In 1963 the expedition had an entirely new staff, with the exception of the director: Professor Carl E. De Vries, Egyptologist, of Trinity Divinity School, Chicago; Donald D. Bickford, Architect, of Honolulu, Hawaii; Duane Burnor, Archeologist, of Adrian, Michigan; Boleslaw Marczuk, Egyptologist, graduate student of the Oriental Institute; Miss Simone Deprez, Hostess and Archeologist, of Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Fouad Yakoub and Mr. Farouk Guma were the Inspectors assigned to the expedition by the Department of Antiquities.

KEITH C. SEELE
Field Director

Salvage Operations in Sudanese Nubia

In November 1963 the Oriental Institute returned to Serra East, on the east bank of the Nile near the Egyptian-Sudanese border. Since the 1961/62 expedition had excavated a cemetery and cleared most of the fortress, the second expedition expected only the routine task of clearing and mapping those portions of the site that had not been finished during the first season. The clearing of the fortress interior to bedrock was continued, and only in the area of the "harbor," where the Sudan Railways line still operated, were investigations hampered. In the area surrounding the fortress additional grave clusters were found. The most extensive was just south of the fortress and contained nearly a hundred Christian burials. This new cemetery supplemented our picture of the Christian community which was established at Serra East during the twelfth century.

The finding of objects of historical significance was far from routine. In two ancient dumps behind the fortress both whole and fragmented stamp seal impressions on clay were discovered. Including the few impressions found within the fortress, over a thousand such sealings were recovered. All are probably of Middle Kingdom date. Impressions bearing the Horus names of Amenemhet III and IV were identified. The name of Sesostris III also appeared. Some three hundred impressions contained the name Kheseḫ-Medjay ("repulsing the Medjay-Nubians"). The name is known from a papyrus which lists Middle Kingdom forts in this area of Nubia, and the number of Kheseḫ-Medjay impressions found at Serra East convincingly establishes this as the Middle Kingdom name of the fortress.

A large and finely executed doorjamb bearing the name of Sesostris III was found within the fortress. He was probably the pharaoh who initiated the building of Kheseḫ-Medjay. The

doorjamb, together with the seal impressions and the potsherds found during excavation, points to the fortress as having been in use only during the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty, although the site was briefly occupied again by Christians during the twelfth century.

In a pit associated with one of the houses of the Christian settlement was found a small leather-bound book containing more than a dozen parchment leaves. The book is written in Old Nubian and is complete from cover to cover, although somewhat damaged by termites. Its importance lies in the fact that it is, by far, the longest known text in this obscure language.

A few miles south of Serra East, at the northernmost point of the Second Cataract, lies the island of Dorginarti, which the Oriental Institute had also agreed to investigate. An intended three-month season stretched into five and a half months before work could be halted in mid-June 1964.

The ruins found on Dorginarti consisted chiefly of an Egyptian New Kingdom fortress, roughly boat-shaped and some fifty by a hundred meters in area. The fort was built along the north side of the island and could, from this vantage, control the passing river traffic. It was protected by thick, high mud-brick walls, which were buttressed at various points along the outer faces. Local cataract rock was used as foundation and also to form an impressive glacis that extended along the north and south. On the north side a long flight of stone stairs led from the shore up into the fort. Within the gateway at the top of this stairway, two small stairways built into the inclosure wall gave access to the battlements. At one point the inclosure wall was preserved to its original height and revealed the style of crenellation used.

The interior of the fort was divided into



*Stairway leading to fort at Dorginarti
in Sudanese Nubia.*

three areas by a large building in the center. This “official” part was twice rebuilt, each time undergoing extensive changes in plan but not in over-all size. Several Ramessid stones that were reused in the doorways of the first rebuilding could not be fitted into the plan of the original building and probably came from another site.

The interior of the fort east of the central building was devoted to storage bins and magazines. The interior west of the central building was the largest of the three areas. Here were found garrison rooms, kitchens, and storage bins. There was no regularity of plan, but three architectural levels could be distinguished. The fort’s second major gateway led into this area from the west.

A few intrusive Meroitic burials were found within the fort, and in the eighth century a Christian complex was built in the central area. But the reused Ramessid stones and the great wealth of potsherds show that the fort itself was used exclusively during the late New

Kingdom. Very few other objects were found. Finely flaked arrowheads and stray beads account for nearly half the registered finds. Hundreds of sherds from small food bowls were excavated, and several dozen bowls could be reconstructed. The presence of so many utilitarian bowls and the paucity of other objects strongly underline the provincial character of the fortress.

The expeditions to Serra and Dorginarti were directed by James E. Knudstad, who at this writing still has not returned to the United States. The members of his staff were Dr. Richard H. Pierce (Egyptologist and epigrapher) and his wife, Dr. Bruce G. Trigger and Alfred J. Hoerth (archeologists), Rudolph H. Dornemann, Otto J. Schaden, and Melburn D. Thurman (archeological field assistants), John C. Lorence (artist), Mrs. Louise Storts (photographer), and Miss Sylvia Ericson (field assistant).

ALFRED J. HOERTH

Short Field Reconnaissance in Kuwait

Through the kindness of Dr. Thacher of Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University, as well as the Oriental Institute, I was able to visit Kuwait briefly during the winter, to familiarize myself with its archeological sites and potential. A visit to the off-shore island of Failaka, where a Danish expedition has made some recent excavations, showed that remains there testified to pre-Sargonid influence from Babylonia and to trade across the Persian Gulf between Greeks living in an Iranian cultural milieu and the natives of the Arabian peninsula in the third century B.C. The remains did not reflect the trade down the gulf to India in Roman times, as I had hoped they might. For that trade, the first stations will therefore lie farther south and east. A secondary purpose—to look for the remains of a harbor city on the mainland as the terminus for the caravan traffic down the Euphrates road—was thwarted by circumstances. Such an overseas emporium is known to have existed here, corresponding to Charax Spasinu on the Tigris. It would necessarily lie at the end of a land route known to have water holes and at a point on the shore where there was access to deep water. Umm Qasr, above the island of Bubian, was indicated, but we never made it. My hosts of the Kuwait Department of Antiquities and I, traveling in a Japanese “Rover,” first got lost and then broke down completely during the effort to get there. It might be worth another try.

CARL H. KRAELING

Soundings at Khirbat Al-Karak in Israel

The resumption of Oriental Institute excavations in Israel in 1963 was made possible by a grant under Public Law No. 87-843 from the Counterpart Funds which have accumulated in that country. When the moneys of this grant became available early in July 1963, Professor Helene J. Kantor and the writer terminated their campaign in Chogha Mish in Khuzestan and transferred their activities to the site of Khirbat al-Karak (Beth Yerah), where the writer had conducted excavations in the season of 1952/53. At that time, in addition to clearing a Byzantine church (now published), we reached virgin soil in a small trench on the east slope of the site facing the Sea of Galilee. The material from that trench was of the Early Bronze Age and presented certain problems concerning the date of the earliest occupation of this very large site. The aim of the new expedition was, then, to concentrate as much as possible on the early occupations and to determine the extent and the time of each on the site as a whole. The season lasted from mid-July until the end of September. In addition to Dr. Kantor and the writer, the staff consisted of Mr. R. Dornemann, a graduate student in the Department of Oriental Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago, and a number of Israeli archeologists and students. The trench of the 1953 season was enlarged, and a similar trench was dug on the western slope of the site facing the ancient bed of the river Jordan. Three soundings were located at carefully selected points elsewhere on the site.

The results of this short campaign exceeded our best expectations, for in all the trenches and test pits virgin soil was reached. To our surprise, no extensive architectural remains of the Hellenistic, Roman, or Byzantine periods were encountered. Everywhere we found evidence of Early Bronze Age occupation relatively near the modern surface (discounting disturbances

caused by deep plowing, leveling of the ground for planting, trenches dug for water pipes, etc.). In terms of absolute levels, that is, of height above the mean level of the Sea of Galilee or below the level of the Mediterranean, virgin soil was reached rather higher than expected, an indication that the earliest settlements were founded on a fairly high natural hillock.

The earliest remains were those of the earliest phase of the Early Bronze Age (some of it formerly considered Chalcolithic). Pottery of the later phases (Early Bronze II and III) was found stratified above these earliest deposits. A most interesting observation was that, while the earliest phase (Early Bronze I) was represented in all our soundings, the last phase (Early Bronze III), which is characterized by the famous "Khirbat Karak ware" (highly polished black-and-red pottery which was named after the site), was absent or rare in the northernmost soundings.

The presence of Early Bronze I pottery in all our soundings, as well as in all other excavations which have been conducted on the site, led us to conclude tentatively that this was the period of most extensive occupation. Should the same phenomenon be discovered in further soundings, this conclusion will be substantiated. Since Khirbat al-Karak is one of the largest sites in the whole region, covering an area of over fifty acres, the proportions of such a settlement might even justify its classification as a "city." The knowledge of the existence of a city at such an early date and the possibility of examining its features would be of exceptional importance for the understanding of the cultural history of the region as a whole.

In addition to the soundings at Khirbat al-Karak, the expedition, at the request of the Director of Antiquities of Israel, cleared an Early Bronze Age tomb at Nahal Tabor (Wadi

Bira). The most interesting, nearly complete, objects from that tomb belong to exactly the same period as the early occupation levels at Khirbat al-Karak, where the pottery is extremely fragmentary. We requested that the whole area of the Early Bronze Age cemetery at Nahal Tabor be included in our concession for the summer of 1964.

The finds from Khirbat al-Karak, mostly pottery, have reached the Institute and are being unpacked and classified in preparation for preliminary publication.

At several points on Khirbat al-Karak soil resistivity tests were conducted so that we could determine whether this method would be useful under the local conditions. Narrow, deep trenches were dug with the aid of a mechanical ditchdigger and substantial stone walls were, indeed, encountered at or near the spots indicated by the electrical resistivity graph. Further and more extensive tests were planned for the summer.

P. P. DELOUGAZ
Field Director

The Nippur Expedition



Site of Inanna Temple on left; areas dug in 1962/63 at right and upper center.

During the winter of 1962/63, the Nippur Expedition returned to Iraq for an eighth season of excavation. The season was a short one, from the middle of September until the middle of January. Work was continued at the site of the Inanna temple, and soundings were made in the vicinity, particularly on the southwest between the temple and the old bed of the Euphrates River.

The essential parts of the Inanna temple had been excavated during the previous season, but, in our effort to reach the bottom of the mound, we left some details within the temple to be cleared up later. This has now been done, and our investigation of the Inanna temple is

finished. As so often happens when small areas are opened up, the soundings indicated that more work should be done in the area southwest of the temple. Our findings suggested that this was, or at least a great part of it was, an open area from Early Dynastic times to the Parthian period—a span of more than two thousand years. Future excavations may answer the questions the soundings posed.

During the coming winter, the expedition expects to go back to Nippur for a ninth season. The area to be investigated next is the Ekur, the huge complex dedicated to the city god Enlil. The expeditions sent out by the University of Pennsylvania late in the nine-

Chogha Mish in Khuzestan

teenth century excavated most, but not all, of the main courtyard, cleared the ziggurat, and discovered the location of the Enlil temple which we dug in 1948/50. Much work is still to be done. The remainder of the courtyard and the casement walls surrounding it are still to be excavated, and the relationship of the Ekur to the neighboring Inanna temple should be established. It will take several seasons to remove the overburden of an old dump, the walls of the Parthian Citadel, and the great amount of accumulated debris between the Citadel and the brick pavements of the Third Dynasty of Ur.

James E. Knudstad will be in charge of the expedition. Since he came to the Institute in 1957 as Field Architect, Mr. Knudstad has been a member of Institute expeditions to Nippur in Iraq, Ptolemais in Libya, Chogha Mish in Iran, and Nubia in Egypt. He also took part in the Archeological Reconnaissance in Turkey and Iran and the Prehistoric Project in Iran. During the past winter, he was the Field Director of an expedition to Nubia in the Sudan. Next winter he will be returning to Nippur for the third time, to begin a complete study of the Ekur—a structure which was truly the heart of religious life in Mesopotamia.

RICHARD C. HAINES
Field Director

The second season of excavations at Chogha Mish lasted from February 5 to June 27, 1963. In addition to Professor Helene J. Kantor and the writer, who initiated the excavations of the site at the end of 1961, the Director of the Oriental Institute, Professor Robert M. Adams, and Dr. Donald Hansen participated in the work for a short period before they began the excavations at Gundi Shapur. Dr. Robert Biggs, now on the staff of the Oriental Institute, worked with us as a volunteer for about two weeks in February, and Miss Clair Goff, a student at the British Institute of Persian Studies in Tehran, spent about three weeks with us in March, helping with the drawing of pottery. Messrs. M. Shahnazi and M. Moshirpour served as commissioners on behalf of the Department of Antiquities of the Iranian government. The number of local workmen fluctuated between a minimum of twenty and a maximum of about eighty.

Early in the second season the stratigraphic cut in the high part of the site, which had been begun during the first season, was completed. At a depth of nearly 90 feet below the highest point of the site we reached virgin soil, thereby completing the evidence for a long sequence of prehistoric cultural phases, characterized by painted pottery, on this part of the site.

The main activity of the second campaign, however, was concentrated in the lower parts of the site, where more than twenty strategically located areas of various sizes and shapes were excavated. By this means it was established that the main occupation of the greatest part of the site was during the Protoliterate period (about 3200 B.C.). At several points we dug through the Protoliterate levels to ascertain the thickness of the occupation debris of that period. In addition, several deeper cuts were made below the Protoliterate levels and, in each case, earlier prehistoric materials, char-



Dr. Kantor giving instructions in the marking of sherds at Chogha Mish in Khuzestan.

acterized by painted pottery, were encountered.

In several of the soundings very interesting architectural remains were cleared. The walls consisted almost entirely of unbaked mud-brick, often badly destroyed down to the bottom course or two of the foundation. Remains of rather imposing buildings and elaborate drains bear witness to a city of considerable importance in the Protoliterate period.

The finds of the 1963 season consisted predominately of pottery, most of it in fragments. Detailed study and analysis of the pottery provide the basis for distinguishing the various phases of the prehistoric and Protoliterate cultural periods. It was laid out by date and level in large sherd-yards adjacent to the soundings, where boys trained by Dr. Kantor

washed, sorted, and marked the sherds prior to the recording and selection of representative specimens for the study collections. We estimated that several hundred tons of sherds were thus treated during the season.

In addition to the pottery there were a small number of metal objects, fragments of stone vessels, flint implements, stone agricultural tools, spindle whorls, terra-cotta animal figurines, and various other small objects. Especially noteworthy are the seals and seal impressions on clay, many of them found in minute fragments when the debris was sifted. These will require careful and patient study before their designs can be fully reconstructed.

P. P. DELOUGAZ
Field Director

Structure of Early Mesopotamian Society

Having begun with a primarily linguistic interest in the earliest Akkadian sources, this study has expanded to cover the social and economic aspects based on Akkadian as well as Sumerian materials of the third millennium B.C. With the aid of grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Guggenheim Foundation and of the Colvin Research Fellowship, which he held in 1962/63, Professor Gelb has been investigating in particular the organization of the rural economy and matters of social stratification.

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, Professor Diakonoff worked closely with Professor Gelb for a period of several months in Chicago as Visiting Professor of Assyriology.

Professor Gelb is completing a major work, entitled "Land Tenure in Ancient Mesopotamia," in which he shows that, in contrast to opinions generally held in the field, the role of private economy was at least as important as that of the state and temple economies. At present, he is concentrating on the elucidation of the relative status of Mesopotamian society, especially that of the lowest classes. Professor Gelb has recognized three classes of ancient Mesopotamian society: the upper land-owning class; the lowest class of slaves who performed only household tasks; and the in-between class of "serfs," who represented the major labor force of ancient times.

IGNACE J. GELB

Professor of Assyriology

Society and Economy of Sippar in the Time of Hammurabi

More than 2,000 clay tablets, dug illegally in the last century and now scattered among the world's museums, provided 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, we are seeking to approach questions of demography, land tenure, craft organization, and the differentiation of wealth and status groups on a truly quantitative basis.

During the past year the comprehensive files on the Sippar material have been completed.

A systematic study of the individuals and the pertinent material concerning them has been started by Dr. Rivkah Harris in preparation for the directory of Sippar. Lists have also been made on the prices of slaves, fields, houses, the rents for the same, and so forth. A seminar was held throughout the year on the interpretation of this material, as a result of which a clearer picture of the over-all socioeconomic situation prevailing in Sippar has emerged.

Recently, Professor A. Leo Oppenheim went to London to transliterate some three hundred additional Sippar texts which were made available for the project. These are now being processed for inclusion into the files. Although the central position of the *nadītu* women, residents of the Sippar cloister, in the economy of Sippar has not changed, the new material presents a glimpse into the administration of the Shamash temple, and, to a lesser extent, the function of the officials responsible to the king in Babylon.

RIVKAH HARRIS

Publications

Unfortunately the accomplishments of the editorial office are not reflected in a substantial increase in the number of books that are available. Our series of definitive reports, "Oriental Institute Publications," involves years of preparation of manuscripts and illustrations by the authors—work that has to be superimposed on their other duties, such as teaching and excavating. And there is often a considerable lapse of time between the completion of a manuscript and the appearance of a book, because of the complex printing problems that our volumes entail. At the moment of writing, it is hoped that three lengthy manuscripts will be in the hands of the printer by fall. One of these ("OIP" LXXXVIII) is a report on private houses and graves excavated at three sites in Iraq in 1930–38. Another ("OIP" LXXVIII) describes excavations conducted at Nippur in the years 1948 to 1952. The third ("OIP" LXXVI) comprises Professor Abbott's second volume of Arabic literary papyri from the Oriental Institute's collection of Arabic manuscripts.

As to new books that are currently available, *Patterns in the Early Poetry of Israel*, by Stanley Gevirtz ("Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization" No. 32), appeared last fall. This study appeals not only to scholars but also to general readers who are interested either in the Old Testament or in poetry. A quite different aspect of ancient poetry is represented by a slim volume entitled *Most Ancient Verse*, which was presented to the members of the Oriental Institute at Christmas time. Written by Thorkild Jacobsen and John A. Wilson, it consists of English translations of Sumerian and Egyptian texts and can be purchased at the Oriental Institute lobby desk.

In our 1960/61 report we stated that two major works "will soon be off the press." "Soon" turned out to be March 1963 for Pro-

fessor Kraeling's *Ptolemais* and November 1963 for Volume VI of *Medinet Habu*, by the Epigraphic Survey. *Medinet Habu* Volume VII, which was scheduled to appear in April of this year, has suffered delay in printing but is now expected in October.

Three books which had been out of print for some time were reprinted for the convenience of scholars and students: *Sumerian Epics and Myths* ("OIP" XV), by Edward Chiera; *Nuzi Personal Names* ("OIP" LVII), by I. J. Gelb and others; *The Sumerian King List* ("Assyriological Studies" No. 11) by Thorkild Jacobsen.

Eight volumes of the Assyrian Dictionary have been published so far. The most recent to appear is Part I of Volume "A." Manuscripts for three further volumes are partially completed or in preparation. Sales continue steadily in the United States and abroad. In June, Professor Oppenheim's students honored him, on his birthday, with a volume entitled *Studies Presented to A. Leo Oppenheim*. This may be purchased at the Oriental Institute.

A new and up-to-date illustrated catalogue of Oriental Institute books will be ready for distribution during the fall.

ELIZABETH B. HAUSER
Editorial Secretary

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

During 1962/63, 44,473 people visited the museum, as compared to 42,178 during 1961/62, while in 1963/64 43,141 visitors took advantage of our facilities. The number of school groups rose to 593, many of them guided by our docent, Miss Leila Ibrahim, by members of the faculty, or by graduate students. A considerable number of distinguished visitors from other countries, among whom were representatives of museums, singled out our museum from among the places of interest to be seen in Chicago.

Our holdings increased considerably. A few interesting objects were purchased; others were presented by generous friends. However, as all through the Oriental Institute's history, most of our new acquisitions came from our own excavations.

The museum facilities were more than a little strained by the multiplicity of objects brought home by the Nubian Expedition at the end of its 1962/63 season. These came in forty-six wooden boxes, and a whole wing of the basement was devoted to unpacking and hasty classification prior to the opening of a temporary exhibit on October 5, when Professor Keith C. Seele delivered his lecture on the results of the season's work in Nubia. The Palestinian Hall has been temporarily cleared of its permanent exhibits, and Nubian objects are being displayed in forty-six museum cases. They include pottery; objects of alabaster; Egyptian scarabs of the New Kingdom; several outstanding copper vessels and a New Kingdom copper mirror, which is probably one of the finest of its kind ever discovered in the Nile Valley; and a rich collection of jewelry, textiles, and leather work. One of the large display cases is devoted to but a portion of the contents of a single grave of the early New Kingdom. The rich contents of this provincial Egyptian grave, including inscriptions on one

of its coffins, evoked world-wide notice as one of the outstanding discoveries in the entire campaign to save the monuments of Nubia. Now, the Oriental Institute's share of the finds of the 1963/64 season is on the way in some fifty boxes. Again, our resources and ingenuity will be put to a test. The new material, too, will be a valuable addition to our collections. It will be put on display as soon as possible.

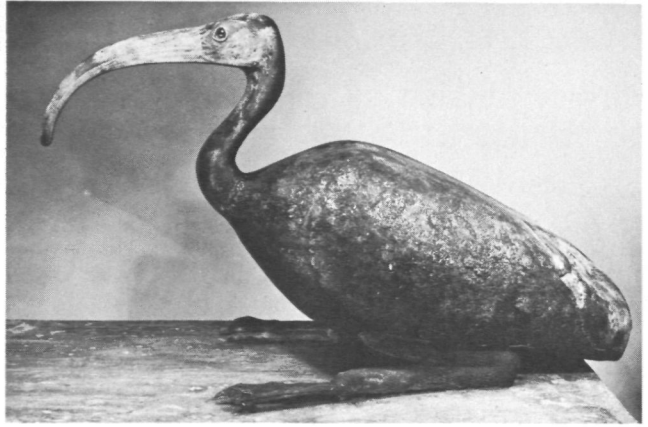
From the excavations at Chogha Mish in Khuzestan the Oriental Institute obtained as its share a large and varied collection of painted and unpainted pottery, primitive agricultural tools, finely carved and modeled animal figurines, and a very interesting collection of cylinder seal impressions on clay.

In keeping with our long-established practice of acquainting the Oriental Institute members and the public with our most recent acquisitions, a selection of the finds from Chogha Mish was put on temporary display in connection with the writer's lecture, January 15, 1964, on the results of the 1963 season at that site.

One way in which the Oriental Institute makes its materials known to the public outside Chicago is by loans to other museums for temporary exhibits usually devoted to a specific subject. During the period covered by this report, loan exhibits were sent to such "neighboring" communities as Madison, Wisconsin, Dallas, Texas, and New York City. Unfortunately, the demand for such exhibits exceeds our facilities to accommodate all of them.

The Oriental Institute Museum, in turn, has occasionally borrowed objects from other museums for specialized short-term exhibits. It is hoped that we will be able to continue such activities, on a larger scale, in the future.

P. P. DELOUGAZ
Curator



An ibis representing the god Thoth from Hermopolis, Egypt. Gift of Chester D. Tripp of Evanston, Illinois.



Zöomorphic red pottery jar from Mazanderan region, northern Iran



Pottery vessel from Mazanderan region of northern Iran, about 1000-700 B.C.



Docent Leila Ibrahim guiding a group from St. Mary's Seminary, Techny, Illinois, through museum.

MEMBERSHIP

During the past two academic years the Oriental Institute has been pleased to welcome many new members from near and far to its membership rolls. The growing interest in the work and research of the Institute, together with the large number of visitors to the museum, has been most encouraging. We should like to take this opportunity to extend warm thanks to our members for their generous support, as shown in the following condensed financial statement.

We trust that you have enjoyed the many lectures presented and that you have gained some insight into the workings of field expeditions from the newsletters which we have been pleased to be able to send you.

Our opening lecture and reception for members will be held this fall on Wednesday evening, October 7, when Professor Robert J. Braidwood will present a firsthand report on his expedition to Turkey. We look forward to greeting you there.

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Balance, July 1, 1963		
Restricted purposes		\$18,060.80
General		<u>1,037.49</u>
Total		\$19,098.29
Income July 1, 1963—June 30, 1964		
Members' dues and gifts		<u>30,280.73</u>
Total		\$49,379.02
Expenditures, July 1, 1963—June 30, 1964		
Support of Oriental Institute Activities	\$20,000.00	
Purchase of Antiquities	500.00	
Prehistoric Project Expense	1,760.14	
Annual Report for 1962-63	130.44	
Travel	1,200.00	
Lectures and entertainment	353.40	
Expenditures to be reimbursed	392.44	
Reprints and stationery	164.46	
Press printing	70.88	
Miscellaneous	4.23	
Postage	117.55	
Insurance credit	<u>317.85</u>	
Total		<u>\$24,375.69</u>
Balance, June 30, 1964		\$25,003.33
Held for restricted purposes		<u>22,725.77</u>
Operating balance, general purposes		<u>\$ 2,277.56</u>

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