## THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

**REPORT FOR 1970/71** 



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## To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

This introduction to the annual report is expected to come each June from the pen of the director. It could take a number of forms. It might be a high-minded, theoretical disquisition on the strengths and weaknesses of the Oriental Institute, on how it is or ought to be searching its collective soul and scrutinizing its performance and prospects as a research and training organization. Perhaps the introduction ought to be just such a state-of-the-Institute piece, at least on occasion.

If the director thought that his mind was not fertile enough or his grasp of all the disciplines, approaches and projects, actual and possible, was not firm enough, he could easily gather plenty of suggestions as to what is wrong with the Institute and where it ought to be placing its emphasis or emphases in the 1970's. The Institute has, perhaps fortunately, never lacked for critics, friendly and unfriendly. The trick is to listen to them even when they seem uninformed or merely jealous, and they commonly do seem so, of course. The Institute was recently held up, for example, in a Chicago newspaper, as a horrible example of antiquated preoccupation with the palaces, tombs and monuments of royalty and nobility in antiquity while ignoring the life of the common people. If that were true, it would be a serious indictment.

This introduction might settle upon the problems, many of them perennial, which the director sees, not all of them being at bottom a lack of money, although there are enough that are symptoms of that all too prevalent malady. If the director—not simply this one—were to confess, not to what he spends most of his office hours worrying about, but to what in other hours pre-empts his thoughts, he would have to admit that these latter concerns do not involve money at all.

In fact, apart from his concern over the narrowness of his own conceptual vision, he might well wonder, for example, whether he and his colleagues should not be worried, rather than comfortable, that the Oriental Institute is so stable and traditional, that it is constituted and carries on today very much as it has through the years. Not long ago the Provost of the University told me that he had more than once had occasion in talking to persons outside the University to use the Oriental Institute as an example of a stable unit of it. He did not intend the characterization as an adverse judgment; perhaps he should have. He was, I believe, thinking of the great reaches of time, the huge geographical area, the enormous bodies of complex material already found and still to be found, and the endless human effort still to be expended on the material, as symbolized by the Institute's two longest-lived and still far from finished projects, the Assyrian Dictionary at home and the Epigraphic Survey at Luxor, Egypt.

Perhaps we should be less awed by the overall size of the job and less impressed by the lure of comprehensive attacks on parts of it but should be more selective of specific objectives. Still, comprehensive and long-term tasks, such as are represented by the Assyrian Dictionary and the Epigraphic Survey, are valid enterprises which must ultimately be undertaken by someone and they do not conceivably yield to limited, small-scale definition. The rationale of an Oriental Institute was predicated upon making enterprises of just such magnitude possible. Most of us would, however, think twice before committing the Institute de novo in the present day to bitter-end excavations of something like the great mound of Megiddo, and that hesitation would not arise altogether from the staggering cost in unavailable money and personnel over decades. Even so, any director must ask himself whether he and his colleagues are not rationalizing their latter day timidity and limited personal interests in such judgments rather than discriminating legitimately in the best interests of science.

Directors and their colleagues must constantly wonder, also, about their judgment on the choice of new members to join them on the faculty, usually to replace those who retire or resign. This is crucial, and choice is difficult in disciplines in which the total number of possible candidates in the world may be less than half a dozen and the only criterion is the promise of a young scholar based on as yet slim evidence. Sheer ability, first and foremost, must be balanced against the needs of the teaching programs and perhaps of some project, but the presence of an outstanding scholar, prima donna though he is very apt to be, cannot be balanced against any functional consideration.

But now for a few happenings in our corporate life during the past year which are not reported in the following pages. The various enterprises at home and abroad are summarized by the supervisors themselves, but some things fall in nobody's province or in everybody's and therefore the director's.

With the retirement of Richard T. Hallock, Professor of Elamitology, the Institute loses officially one of its members of longest tenure. Professor Hallock came to Chicago in 1929 for graduate work with his B.A. from the University of Toronto. In 1930 he became a Research Assistant under the late Professors Arno Poebel and Edward Chiera. He saw duty with the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary for years and worked in Sumerian and Akkadian lexicography and grammar. In 1933/34 the Persepolis Expedition found what it reported as 30,000 inscribed tablets and in 1937 Professor Hallock turned to the Elamite of these tablets. In 1941-47 he was in Washington, D.C., at work in the War Department. In 1969 he published over 2,000 of the texts in his Persepolis Fortification Tablets. The book is the work of a master of Achaemenid Elamite and considerably more than an edition of these economic texts from the reign of Darius I (ca. 500 B.C.). Professor Hallock has long since been at work on thousands more of the tablets and will, we hope, with the wry sense of humor that is his. continue his labors among us to the satisfaction of the consummate scholar that he is.

This year our faculty has lost four scholars in their prime on whom we had come to count heavily, each of whom had been with us but a short time, yet each of whom had come to fill a large place. David E. Pingree came in 1963 and departs on leave status for research at Brown University from which we earnestly hope and expect that he will return. Maurits N. van Loon came in 1967 and now returns to the University of Amsterdam in his native Netherlands. Hans J. Nissen came to us in 1968 and now returns to the Free University of Berlin in his native Germany. Joseph A. Fitzmyer came in 1969 and now departs for Fordham University. It is never an easy thing for a faculty to lose first-rank scholars like these, it is never easy to replace them, and it is at best a dubious satisfaction to have our judgment of them confirmed by other universities.

During the year the Institute lost two ties with its early years through the deaths of Mr. Gordon Loud in Washington, D.C., on March 9, 1971, and of Mrs. Edward Chiera in the Chicago area on May 3. Mrs. Chiera had remained a member of the University community for many years following the death of Professor Chiera in 1933. Gordon Loud

came to the Institute in 1929 from the Harvard School of Architecture and a season as field architect on the University of Michigan's Fayum Expedition in Egypt to be field architect for the Iraq Expedition. He eventually directed excavations at Khorsabad and at Megiddo before leaving the Institute and archeology in 1946.

Among honors conferred upon members of the faculty three have come to the attention of the director. Robert J. Braidwood received an honorary D.Sc. from the University of Indiana in April. Charles F. Nims was elected an Associate Member of the Institut d'Égypte, a society of scholars founded by Napoleon Bonaparte about 1800 to which few Americans have ever been elected. David E. Pingree was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in May.

In June, 1971, Margaret Bell Cameron, sometime Administrative Secretary of the Oriental Institute and long a member of its Visiting Committee, was elected a Trustee of the University of Chicago much to the gratification of all of us.

The International Congress of Orientalists held its twenty-eighth triennial meeting in Canberra, Australia, in January, 1971. Not many Americans attended; the Institute was represented this time by only two members; John A. Wilson and Klaus Baer. Professor and Mrs. Wilson included the Congress in a round-the-world trip and spent some weeks in Egypt for Professor Wilson's third season as adviser to the University of Pennsylvania's Akhenaten Temple Project.

Whatever other function this report might serve, it ought to express profound appreciation for the very basic and far-reaching contributions to the Institute in time, thought, work and money made by the outside members and volunteers.

Mrs. John Livingood's volunteer program, originally intended to provide museum guides for visiting groups, has not only drawn volunteers and visiting groups beyond her dreams, it has developed special services and offerings to the public as need and interest have indicated. The contributions made by these out-going persons, efficiently organized among themselves, cannot be estimated.

Mrs. Paul Manes and the group of volunteers who operate the Suq, the shop in the lobby, can scarcely keep apace of the trade that they have fostered and efficiently met. The Suq seems to have become in a very few years the campus and community place in which to acquire gifts that are far from ordinary.

A long-time friend of the Institute, who has on numerous occasions made possible major additions to the Institute programs in a variety of areas, once again saw a major need and made a gift to meet it. The gift totaled \$45,000 to be used to provide an assistant to Professor Emeritus Keith C. Seele to help him prepare the volume presenting the study of the enormous collection of materials deriving from the excavations above the new Assuan Dam in Egyptian Nubia. The intention of the donor was to provide the assistant for a three-year period, at the end of which time it is hoped that the publication will be ready; then a portion of the gift is for the purpose of defraying the costs of printing the volume. The gift was made on condition that within the three-year period the Institute raise from other friends a matching \$15,000 toward the estimated printing costs. That welcome challenge is one that it is hoped other donors will take up. Any gifts specified for the purpose of meeting it will be strictly deposited in the matching account.

As is indicated in Professor Nims's report below, Dr. Carl E. DeVries, who was a member of Professor Seele's expedition to Nubia and has for the last six years been a member of the Epigraphic Survey staff in Luxor, has chosen to accept Professor Seele's invitation to assist him in preparing the Nubian material for publication. On April 13 Professor Seele underwent a truly major surgical operation but still finds the road back to a semblance of his former strength slow and tedious. [When these hopeful words were already in print, they were shattered by Professor Seele's death on July 23.]

We are grateful to each person in the list of members at the back of this brochure. Very simply the Institute could not do a considerable number of the things that it has come to expect and to be expected to do without the financial support that they give. The categories of membership, long in existence, have never been used before in the annual report. I believe that the most important words in the naming of the categories of membership are "or more." In the case of a good many names in the list the words should be "and *much* more." For the "much more" in those instances the Oriental Institute is very grateful indeed and hopes that its stewardship serves well the intended purpose of the production and dissemination of knowledge of the human career of which we are all heirs.

George R. Hughes
Director

### The Epigraphic Survey

#### CHARLES FRANCIS NIMS, Field Director

It is always difficult to make a summary of the year's work. All we can do is count the number of drawings finished and those still in the process of collation and correction or in the hands of the artists for the preliminary work of penciling in. On this basis we can report that during the season we have completed 48 drawings, that 15 are being collated or corrected and 10 more have reached the end of the preliminary stage and are ready for the Egyptologists to begin their collation. In addition, the artists have in hand 24 drawings for summer work. It must be remembered that it is impossible to compare the work on one drawing with that on another—some may be finished in a week, some may take a month. So our record of accomplishment is only a relative one.

The number awaiting collation is larger than we should expect. The backlog from the last season, 1969/70, the far more difficult work of collation because of the severe damage to parts of the reliefs and the great amount of preserved painted decoration has made it impossible for the Egyptologists to keep ahead of the artists. All the ten drawings awaiting collation were begun in the present season.

It has been our goal to finish the documentation of the inscriptions and reliefs of the court and the first hypostyle hall in the Temple of Khonsu by the end of the 1971/72 season. It now appears that we may not quite make it. The scenes about the great doorways and the marginal inscriptions, such as those on the architraves, will take some time to complete, and we were unable to complete the photography of the architraves during the present season. But by April 15, 1972, all the remaining work in the two areas mentioned should be well under way.

Both Carl DeVries and David Larkin spent many afternoons as well as most mornings at the temple and carried out their other tasks on the expedition as well. David has been in charge of the library, which means that he must go through book catalogs and other sources of information to see what books on pharaonic Egypt have been published. Then he must make out orders, and when the books arrive, accession them. We have now passed 10,000 accessioned books and pamphlets. David also has brought up to date the translations of the inscriptions on all the drawings which have been completed. Carl has prepared the palaeography of the hieroglyphs from this temple, cutting out from the blueprints and putting on cards typical and atypical



Richard Turner, on a 25-foot scaffold, taking a picture of the scenes at the back of the pylon above the great gateway. Photo by Carl DeVries.

examples of the signs shown on our drawings of the walls. In the Temple of Khonsu these forms vary considerably, making additional labor for the person in charge of the files.

We regret that Carl is leaving us. He has accepted a position as assistant to Professor Keith Seele in the task of preparing for publication the important results of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, of which Carl was a member for a season. We shall miss him in Luxor; he has always willingly taken hold when we have had emergencies.

Of course the Egyptologists would not be pushed so hard had not the artists continued to turn out their drawings of scenes. They have done valiantly and have been patient with the epigraphers who have returned to them the collation sheets with myriads of corrections. All of them have developed an excellent line and a feel for the ancient Egyptian reliefs. Reginald Coleman has completed fourteen years with the Epigraphic Survey, next to Alexander Floroff the longest continuous service of an artist, though Leslie Greener was with us the same number of years in two different periods. The other artists have been with us various numbers of years, Grace Huxtable, Martyn Lack, and Richard Turner.

The present field director has been in charge of the photography on the Epigraphic Survey for a quarter of a century. Since he retires during the next season and will hand over the direction to Edward Wente, Richard Turner has been learning the peculiar demands of the photography of the expedition. He has been doing excellent work and next season will be able to assume full responsibility for the photographic work.

Werner Fliege has been kept busy with the maintenance and repair of our mechanical facilities. Many have been in operation since 1931, and with the almost complete lack of available repair parts in the country improvisation is frequently necessary. Werner has never failed to meet the challenge.

The four wives of the staff members have made Chicago House brighter. Myrtle Nims has continued her task of the supervision of all of the household, a job which occupies much of her time and ingenuity. Marie Coleman, Phyllis Lack and Carlota Fliege all have been welcome members of our community.

We should more often give credit to our Rais, Hagg Ibrahim Mohammed Abd-el-Rahman, on whom depends much of the smooth running of the expedition in its many facets, particularly in regard to external matters. Without his willingness, intelligence and loyalty there would be many drags on our operations. While all the other members of the local labor force do their particular tasks, Hagg Ibrahim works long hours and, if any man can be, is irreplaceable.

For the sixth successive year the Epigraphic Survey has received a grant from the Foreign Currency Program, Office of International Activities, of the Smithsonian Institution through the American Research Center in Egypt. These grants have defrayed the expenses of operation and maintenance and most of the travel of the staff members. For this help we are most appreciative; without it, it is questionable that we could have continued our expedition at its present level of production.

During the year we have had visits from a few members of the Oriental Institute and from some of the faculty and the alumni of the University of Chicago. All persons interested in the Institute and the University are always welcome at Chicago House during the season. We hope we may greet more of you in the season of 1971/72.

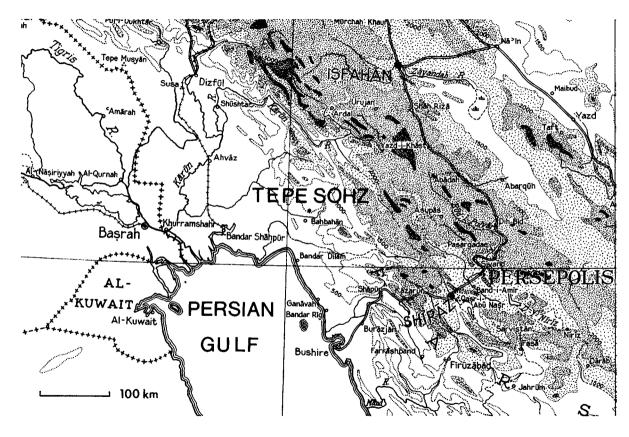
## The Expedition to the Behbehan Region

HANS J. NISSEN, Director

In the spring of 1970 a two-man expedition consisting of the director and Mr. Charles L. Redman, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, went to Iran to explore the possibilities of starting an excavation that might lead to solutions of two main problems:

- 1. Whenever there is a large settlement with small settlements close by, there exists a special relationship or interdependence between the two types of settlement: the small ones depend on the large one for such services as central administration, central storage capacities, and specialized crafts. The large settlement depends on smaller ones for customers for the central institutions, for additional manpower potential, and to supply additional food. Because of the exclusive presence of the central services in the large settlement, however, we can assume that the structure of social relationships within the large settlement differs from that within the small settlements. By comparing the results of archeological investigations into the social structure of each type, we should be able to form ideas about the nature and the degree of interaction between the settlements and about the nature of the central services of the large settlement. Furthermore, since the intention was to concentrate on prehistoric sites, it was hoped that our investigations would give some idea of what specific central institutions may have given rise to a particular large settlement.
- 2. We know that at least from the seventh millennium onward, distant areas of the Near East were connected by trade relations. So far, however, we can only state the existence of such relations, having no evidence for the mechanics of the exchange. Information on this latter point could be obtained only through an investigation of several settlements along a well-defined trade route. Since nothing normally remains of the actual routes, however, we must approach the problem by considering for excavation areas where a narrow valley forms the only possible connection between two larger cultural areas.

We were looking, therefore, for a prehistoric settlement system (that is, one large and several smaller settlements) located precisely at such a point on an unmistakable trade route. Out of several such areas in Iran our attention was focused on the small intramontane plain of Behbehan in the southeastern corner of Khuzestan. This plain



General location of Tepe Sohz

is just large enough to support a settlement system and is a part of the only natural connection between Khuzestan proper and the upper plains of Fars, especially the Marv Dasht plain. Both areas were important cultural centers during the late prehistoric periods, as witnessed by the excavations at Susa and Chogha Mish in Central Khuzestan and of Tall i-Bakun and Tall i-Gap in the Marv Dasht plain.

The survey in April, 1970, covered both the Behbehan plain and the adjoining Lower Zuhreh valley. Altogether about 100 sites were found in the two areas, their size ranging from 15 ha to less than 1 ha. They proved to be distributed very unevenly through time. The two main occupation periods are separated from each other by approximately 5000 years, during which there were very few settlements. The earlier of these periods dates to late prehistoric times, mainly the Susa A period (ca. 3500 B.c.), during the later part of which all settlements were abandoned. The two surveyed areas yielded a settlement system each, consisting in both cases of one rather large town, 13 and 15 ha, and several smaller ones, 9 in the Behbehan plain, 10 in the Lower Zuhreh valley. Resettling of both areas on a larger scale did not begin until Sasanian times, reaching its peak during the Islamic Middle Ages, with 52 settlements in the Behbehan plain and 29 in the Lower Zuhreh valley.

The mounds of the earlier settlement system in the Behbehan plain seemed the most promising prospect for further study. Thus, in addition to the surface survey we decided to put some trial trenches into the two larger mounds of the area: the largest, Tepe Sohz, with 13 ha, and Do Tulun. The one day's work at Tepe Sohz yielded valuable information, and although in one trench (A) we reached a depth of almost 3 meters, nothing earlier than Susa A was found; this evidence supports our findings from the survey. Equally interesting was the evidence of a solid platform, at least 3 meters high, which seemed to occupy the center of the mound.

The ideal location of Tepe Sohz in the center of a settlement system and on a well-defined early connecting route, combined with the favorable results of our short sounding, helped us decide to make it the target of a major investigation which in time would include one or several of the nearby small contemporary settlements. During our first season, in the fall, 1970, we hoped to dig a step trench which would give us more information about the deeper layers. We also planned to begin work on a large area operation to eventually uncover the uppermost level over the entire mound. Unfortunately, an excess of red tape kept us in Teheran for almost eight weeks waiting for the excavation

permit. Thus, of the planned 10 weeks there remained two weeks for the actual field work. The crew of seven included, besides students from other universities, Miss Judith A. Franke, the Museum Registrar, and a graduate student at the Oriental Institute, Mr. Allan Zagarell.

We cleared mainly the surface and upper levels of a long strip which will eventually become the step trench, and on the whole we confirmed those features which we had learned something about from the previous soundings. The most important results were that we were able to confirm the existence of the central terrace, to locate its outer edge, and to determine that it was built of mud brick. All other plans, for example, opening larger areas in order to find complete building units, had to be left for the next season, which is scheduled for January, 1972. Since I have accepted an appointment at the Free University of West Berlin, the expedition will become a joint effort of the German Research Foundation, the Oriental Institute, and the Free University of West Berlin.



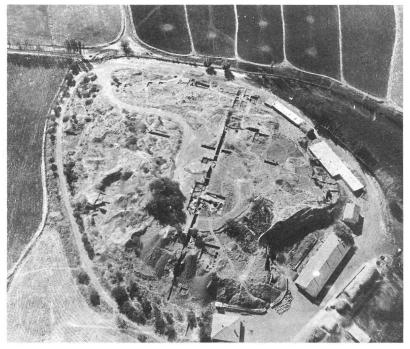
Tepe Sohz, looking southwest, with the beginnings of our trenches in the center. In the background are the village and plantations of Mansuriya. Photo by J. Fehrmann.

### The Euphrates Valley Expedition

Hans G. Güterbock, Director Maurits van Loon, Field Director

For the third consecutive year we have spent almost three months digging at Korucutepe, the site assigned to us by the Turkish Antiquities Department in the floodpool of the Euphrates Dam being built at Keban. With Turkish, German, and British colleagues working at nearby sites we have pieced together a four-thousand-year record of habitation, now dense, now scattered, in eastern Anatolia before the advent of the Greeks.

The National Science Foundation, which has supported our archeological salvage work in the Syrian and Turkish Euphrates valleys since



View of Korucutepe from a Turkish Air Force helicopter. The early levels at the northwest foot of the mound are in the right foreground, the north-south trench exposing the third-millennium levels goes across the center, and the second-millennium terrace, bisected by east-west trenches as well, is in the foreground. Photo by Jean Grant.

1964, provided funds for the six-man technical staff and the participating natural scientists. Four Ford Foundation traineeships went to students from the universities of Chicago and Texas and New York College, who supervised the Turkish workers and recorded the findings. The University of California at Los Angeles, enabled three students to join us, and various Netherlands universities helped six other students; valuable contributions were also made by such volunteers as Roberta Ellis.

Last season's excavations have yielded architecture and find groups of several hitherto unknown or insufficiently known phases in eastern Anatolia's prehistory.

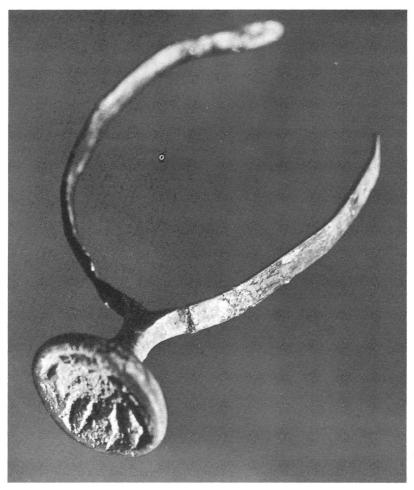
### The Earliest Settlement (about 4500-3500 B.C.)

The establishment of a distinctive local culture only in part indebted to stimuli from the south can be guessed from the appearance, 20 meters below the summit of the mound, of the earliest architectural level, consisting of two yellow-plastered mud-brick walls enclosing a room with plastered floor. The pottery was of a black burnished local Early Chalcolithic ware. Some painted sherds resembling pottery from Syria and Mesopotamia indicate a date between 4500 and 4000 B.C. for this first settlement at our site.

#### Ties with the Earliest Cities (about 3500-3000 B.C.)

After a period long enough for 4 meters of occupation remains to accumulate, the potter's wheel had been introduced from the early urban centers of Syria and Mesopotamia, as we could see on some of the "chaff-faced" vessels in a house that burned about 3400 B.C. Lumps of copper ore—a metal mined locally—may be a clue to the motives behind such far-flung contacts.

Into the top of the Late Chalcolithic house remains had been dug two brick-lined adult graves and an infant burial in a jar. In the first grave lay a lady richly adorned with hundreds of tiny limestone beads which once formed a belt, bracelets and anklets, as well as a silver diadem, crescent-shaped gorget and hair rings of the same material. A double burial of the same type was found close to the first. The man had a mace with iron-ore head, a silver wrist-guard and a copper dagger; his lady had near her arm a silver bracelet-stamp seal engraved with a wild goat. The seal design can be paralleled at early urban sites in Syria and Mesopotamia, but the combination of bracelet and stamp seal is unique.



Silver bracelet-stamp seal engraved with wild goat and found on a woman buried around 3000 B.C. The seal is about 2.5 cm. across. Photo by Jean Grant.

### A Return to Village Conditions (about 2750-2300 B.C.)

Such advanced technology and attendant division of labor were here eclipsed by a peasant culture of Caucasian affinities, using hand-turned black burnished pottery and elaborate movable hearths or "andirons" of unbaked clay. This Early Bronze II phase is well represented by thin-walled houses, often destroyed by fire, both south and north of the hillock that sticks up from the center of the mound. This



Baked clay figurine of naked woman with triple necklace, about 2600– 2300 B.C. Breasts, one arm, and both legs are broken. The figurine is about 8.3 cm. tall. Photo by Jean Grant.

is the last level in which emmer wheat, as opposed to common bread wheat, is found. It is also the last level in which the humidity-loving ash and elm are found alongside oak and poplar. A wide-hipped female figurine with heavy necklace, bird-like head and long hair incised on the back recalls Syrian figurines of the later third millennium B.C. Copper tools were scarce, but the chipped obsidian weapons reached greater perfection than ever before.

Setting the Stage for Anatolia's Palaces and Temples (about 2300-2000 B.C.)

By the next phase, Early Bronze III, copper or bronze had come into regular use for tools and weapons. The traditional black burnished pottery vessels were at this time often fluted along the rim and diagonally down the body with some mechanical device, recalling the fluted silver and gold vessels of central Anatolia.

This period is characterized at our site by a different type of occupation, apparently limited to a single, heavy-walled building, the ruins of which left a conical hillock on the center of the mound. Much of our effort has gone into clearing the main phase of this yellow mudbrick structure, which was subsequently rebuilt with red mud bricks. Its central feature was a whitewashed hall, measuring  $6 \times 8$  m. and accessible from the south. Against the east wall a podium 1 m. high had been erected and in front of this, on a plastered circular platform, there were three semicircular clay "andirons," the largest one 3 m. in diameter and each one holding a smaller version of itself between its

"arms." Their triangular façades were framed by double grooves and tapered downward. Next to this triple feature was a large pottery stand or drain, and into a clay strut supporting it from behind had been built a copper dagger and an antler. Otherwise the hall had been cleared of its contents and filled with bricks before its rebuilding at a higher level, which had almost completely eroded away. A row of variously shaped hearths against the outer wall of the hall increases our suspicion that religious ceremonies may have taken place here.

#### Under the Protection of the Hittite Empire (about 1400–1200 B.C.)

The Late Bronze period is mainly represented on the southern apron of the mound. The "Hittite" buildings were built in terraces on the slope of what must have been a high mound of Early Bronze remains.

The earlier, more prosperous part of this occupation (roughly corresponding to the fourteenth century B.C.) is characterized by red smoothed platters with flat rims like modern plates and a profusion of orange smoothed, slipped or burnished jugs, bowls, and the like. The houses had some foundations of up to six courses on the downhill



Unbaked clay triple andiron being uncovered in late third-millennium hall. Remains of podium are visible at right; the rest was destroyed by a large medieval circular pit. Photo by Jean Grant.

side, sometimes incorporating wooden posts. Horizontal wooden timbers in the mud-brick superstructure were a regular feature, as well as flat mud on straw on wood roofs like those still made today.

In the thirteenth century B.C. there was a tendency to set flat stones against the lower wall courses for protection of the mud brick. Much of the southern mound edge was heavily pitted in this period. Characteristic of the pit contents, among which thirteenth-century seal impressions were found in 1968 and 1969, are orange wheel-marked platters without flat rims and miniature footed bowls. Two disc-shaped seals of Middle Bronze Age type, one carved with a wheel design and the other with a long-necked bird, turned up in this context during the current season.

One of the surprises of the season was the appearance of another, western postern gate, this time of the Late Bronze Age. A sagging platform of red mud brick partly exposed by road and farm building was found to be L-shaped in plan and to cover up a corbeled stone passage of which we have cleared only the entrance and the exit. It seems to run from the settlement west into the platform and thence to emerge southward, having made an angle similar to that of the platform above. The Hittite Emperors appear to have secured their southeastern borders by military installations as well as by dynastic marriages, about which we found evidence in our previous campaigns.

# The Joint Istanbul-Chicago Prehistoric Project

ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, Co-Director

The Joint Prehistoric Project of the Prehistory Section of Istanbul University and of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago completed its third field campaign in late December, 1970. The excavations were concentrated on the mound of Çayönü in the Diyarbekir province in southeastern Turkey. Since their inception in 1947, the Oriental Institute's prehistoric projects have been deeply concerned with the reclamation of understandings of the ancient ecological and cultural conditions within which plants and animals were domesticated and the so-called "food-producing revolution" was achieved.

Test excavations on Çayönü in 1964 and in 1968 had already exposed the partial remains of a village of very early farmers, first settled

over nine thousand years ago. The inhabitants of its later and more developed levels already had domesticated wheat, peas and lentils, as well as domesticated sheep, pigs and dogs, and probably goats—basic elements of the normal food-production pattern of the western cultural tradition. The Çayönü inhabitants also made simple metal tools by hammering hunks of native copper, but they had not yet learned the potter's craft.

The 1970 excavations considerably expanded knowledge of the site. The stone foundations of the newly exposed series of Çayönü build-



A house foundation at Çayönü, with objects still in place on the floor. Photo by Charles L. Redman.

ings indicate a very considerable and truly architectural sophistication for so early a time. In one instance, the broad central room of a building was floored with polished orange-colored stone chips set in cement and this terrazzo pavement also had a pattern of two pairs of lines made up of white stone chips. Unfortunately, the center of this paved area had been broken away. We know of no earlier evidence of cement and of terrazzo pavement, just as we still have no earlier evidence of hammered native copper. In several instances of buildings destroyed by fire, remarkably large clusters of tools, weapons and objects of daily use were recovered in the exact positions in which their original users had left them. One exceptional find was the unbaked clay model of a house.

The research intent of the Joint Prehistoric Project, being generally concerned with the beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry in the Near East, is most specifically focused on the cultural consequences of these beginnings. Recent excavations in other parts of southwestern Asia have already suggested that a simple type of at least semi-settled village life began well before a time when identifiable evidence of plant and animal domestication can be found. The point at issue here poses certain questions: For how long a time did men manipulate or control the ancestral forms of the plant and animal domesticates before strains or breeds appeared which we now can recognize as truly domesticated? How successful, at least from the point of view of fully settled community existence and of technological advance and change, were the earlier phases of this transition toward effective food-production?

Çayönü appears to contain an actual transitional sequence from the use of still "wild" plants and animals to the use of identifiable domesticates. Uniquely, this evidence is found within the above mentioned series of substantial and even architecturally specialized stone-founded buildings. Such circumstances surely point to a year-round settlement of socially and economically well adjusted inhabitants. Among other evidence pointing to technological innovations with important consequences for the future are the tentative working of copper and the preparation of a simple cement. It would now appear that earlier theories were in error in regarding fully effective and developed food-production as prerequisite to perennial and architecturally well expressed settlements, and to the onset of specialized technological change.

The excavations at Çayönü are under the co-directorship of Halet Çambel for Instanbul University and of Robert J. Braidwood for the

University of Chicago. Grants-in-aid to the expedition came from the National Science Foundation and, for graduate student training, from the Ford Foundation. Patty Jo Watson of Washington University continued the testing of a more developed village site, Gerikihaciyan, in the same area but dating only to about seven thousand years ago. The Gerikihaciyan excavations expanded knowledge of an archeological material known as the Halafian phase, with mound house plans and a handsome style of pottery painting.

The excavations at Çayönü are scheduled to resume in September, 1972.

## The Early Village Site of Tell el-Kowm, Syria

Rudolph H. Dornemann, Field Director

The outbreak of war in the Near East in June, 1967, cut short the expedition's work, and much of the study, tabulation, and photography needed for detailed reports was left unfinished. The lifting of travel restrictions on Americans to Syria and a grant from the American Philosophical Society to cover a portion of the expenses made it possible in February and March of 1971 to finish the required work on the artifactual material and to arrange for the shipment of the car-



General view of Tell el-Kowm from the north showing the step trench. Photo by Rudolph H. Dornemann.

bon, vegetal, and faunal samples to Drs. van Zeist and Ducos, who took part in their collection in the field. A study collection of artifacts was also sent to Chicago for examination by appropriate specialists.

Our work on the Tell el-Kowm materials now stored in the Palmyra Museum was facilitated by a hospitable staff, unrestricted access to the artifacts and the opportunity to reside in the Department of Antiquities rest house in the ancient precinct of the Temple of Ba'al. We were once again amazed at the amount of material that resulted from five days' digging and barely succeeded in finishing work in the given time. The task could not have been completed in a month without the assistance of Mr. William Dornemann, our volunteer draftsman for all pottery sherds and plaster vessel fragments.

A two-day visit to Tell el-Kowm impressed us once again with the size and importance of this early village site in its seemingly enigmatic location in the Syrian "desert," about 120 kilometers northeast of Palmyra. The step trench of 1967 had clearly illustrated the importance of the long sequence of pre-pottery, plaster vessel, and early pottery phases on the 25 meter high tell. The provisional date assigned to the early village settlement is the sixth and seventh millennia B.C. The opportunity for more relaxed examination of the village than was possible in 1967 proved well worthwhile in confirming the suspicion of an extensive lower tell stretching south and east of the high tell (a rough estimate of the size indicated about 17 acres, as opposed to 5 acres for the high tell). We observed a second water source, with modern pump installed, at the eastern edge of the lower tell, corresponding to the one just north of the high tell. An extensive pit dug by villagers in the southeastern section of the low tell revealed a portion of a large room with plastered brick walls identical to the structures in the plaster-vessel phase of the step trench. Another pit, dug nearby, was even more interesting in that extensive portions of brickwork were revealed. Together the pits seemed to indicate a series of rooms along the edge of the low tell at this place, and the heaviest section of brickwork indicated a line along the edge where one would in later periods expect to find a fortification wall.

Visits to sites along the way between Palmyra and Tell el-Kowm proved that it was not an isolated settlement, but that wherever good water sources existed in the area contemporary settlements are likely to be found. Since we had spent three weeks on a detailed study of the Kowm material, which still has few published parallels, it was possible for us to identify contemporary flints and plaster vessels which otherwise would have had only limited meaning. The largest contemporary tell we visited is only half the size of Kowm, but its

water source is still used to supply the local village of 'Araq as well as the T-3 petroleum pumping station 20 kilometers away.

The work at Tell el-Kowm, thus, has merely scratched the surface and indicates that a new chapter in the pre-history of this area will have to be written.

## Excavations at Chogha Mish and Boneh Fazili in Khuzestan, Iran

HELENE J. KANTOR, Co-Director

Since our last report (1966) the excavations at Chogha Mish have been conducted by the Joint Iranian Expedition of the Oriental Institute and the University of California at Los Angeles, directed on behalf of the latter by Professor P. P. Delougaz and by H. J. Kantor for the former. In the late spring of 1969 we went to Iran to solve the pressing problem of an expedition headquarters. We spent a hot June in Khuzestan, first occupied in finding a suitable village near Chogha Mish and possessing an adequate water supply, and afterwards with the construction of the house. We had gone out with a modest "ideal" plan drawn by Delougaz on the basis of his previous experiences with expedition houses. We had to cut down his ideal plan to one fitting both our limited finances and the space available at the edge of the village of Ghaleh Khalil. We wanted the expedition house to blend with the village, not to stand out as an alien element, and with the minor exception of the two flagstaffs on the roof we achieved our aim. By now the house has proved itself to be an invaluable asset to the expedition.

The fourth season at Chogha Mish lasted from November, 1969, to March, 1970. The staff consisted of six students from Chicago and Los Angeles whom we were able to take out with the aid of Ford Foundation Archaeological Traineeship grants. For parts of the season we were joined by Mr. D. D. Bickford, Mrs. H. A. Frankfort, and Miss Maggie van Nierop, who as volunteers gave us important aid in various types of recording. During the relatively long season we worked in a number of areas on remains of widely different periods. On the southeastern part of the high mound we cleared a considerable expanse of Elamite brickwork belonging to the fort, other parts of which we had dug previously. On the terrace we continued work in the west-

ern and eastern town quarters of the Protoliterate period (ca. 3400 B.C.) and considerably enlarged areas known from previous seasons to be important for the prehistoric sequence (Trenches XIII and XXV). In addition, in the search for remains of the earliest, Archaic, phases of occupation we opened up new areas on the eastern edge of the terrace (the "Gully Cut," Soundings G and H), which yielded unexpectedly rich evidence.



Trench XIII with Middle Susiana house (ca. fifth millennium B.C.) in right foreground. Photo by H. J. Kantor.

Our current season lasted from January to the beginning of April, 1971. During it we again received, as always in the past, cordial help from the officials of the Archaeological Service of Iran, Mr. A. A. Pourmand, Director-General, Mr. S. M. Khorramabodi, Assistant-Director, and Dr. H. T. Naimi, the new Director of Excavations. Our government collaborator in the field was Mr. Z. Rahmatian, who contributed greatly to the success of the work. The staff consisted of two student assistants, Mr. Hal Roberts of UCLA and Mrs. Susan Allen of the University of Chicago, brought out on Ford Foundation Traineeship grants, and an anthropologist, Dr. James Phillips of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, who was responsible for lithic remains and for the collection of non-artifactual materials (e.g., bones, soil samples). During the last two weeks of the season, after the de-

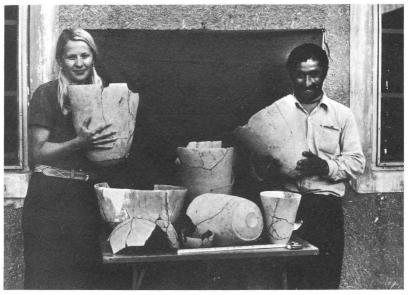
parture of the staff, Dr. Mary C. McCutchan stayed with us as a volunteer. Her untiring assistance with crucial recording and hectic packing was invaluable.

The work of previous seasons had demonstrated that Chogha Mish, strategically situated midway between the entry of two major rivers into the Khuzestan plain, was a major settlement continuously occupied during the prehistoric and early Protoliterate periods, after which time it was deserted except for briefer and smaller Elamite, Achaemenid, and Parthian occupations. This season's work at Chogha Mish was concentrated on the terrace in areas important for the prehistoric, Susiana, periods antedating 4000 B.c. Besides continuing in areas previously begun (Trenches XIII, XXI, XXV, and the "Gully Cut"), three new ones were added (Trench XXXI, Sounding I, and R23).

In Trench XIII, located in the central part of the terrace, we had found in the fourth season a cemetery of burials without objects and presumably Sasanian in date, an Achaemenid grave with pottery and bronze vessels, as well as Achaemenid settlement remains. The burials had been dug down to the level of the Protoliterate period below which were prehistoric constructions. This year we dug deeper in Trench XIII as well as enlarging it on the south and at the northeast corner. The finds in the upper levels were analogous to those of 1969/70 except that the Protoliterate deposit was of greater thickness and importance than in the adjacent area dug previously. Our main goal in Trench XIII was to elucidate the architecture of the prehistoric Susiana periods, which turned out to be extensive and even more complex than expected. Many superimposed walls represent architectural phases extending from the Middle Susiana back into the Early Susiana period (ca. fifth to sixth millennium B.C.). In addition to the rooms themselves, various installations such as bins and kilns were found. The architectural phases are associated with ceramic finds which will enable us to build up a closely correlated sequence of architectural and cultural periods.

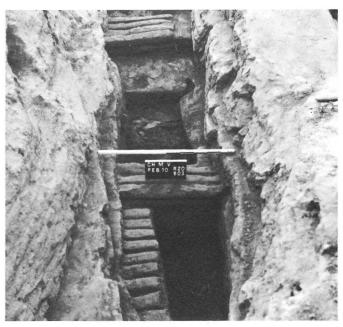
Trench XXI is located east of Trench XIII on what is now the relatively steep eastern slope of the terrace. This area was tested in the third season when we dug a narrow, deep trench which provided a good sequence of stratified sherds. At intervals since then heavy rains have washed out reconstructable pottery vessels from its edges, where, moreover, traces of brickwork were observable at some points. We decided to reopen this promising area on a larger scale and were rewarded with notable additions to our architectural sequence. In the upper part appeared two rooms with well-built walls datable by pottery

to an early phase of the Middle Susiana period. The walls run west into unexcavated ground so we may have here part of a large building. In the lower, eastern part of the trench we discovered a series of rooms built of unbaked bricks, two subdivided by thin cross walls in a slightly later phase. The potsherds from these rooms date them to the Early Susiana period and provide us with a fine corpus of pottery forms and designs. In addition, some of our most exciting finds of the season were made in Trench XXI. Alongside the Early Susiana rooms a number of large, concave-based vessels had been piled on top of one another in a small pit. We found them there in their original positions. Chogha Mish is providing us thus with the first complete forms of vessels previously known only as relatively small sherds. In the early Susiana debris below the walls was found a terracotta head (see cover), the break on the neck showing that it was part of a figurine. It gives us an example of the modeler's art to place beside those of the pot painters. The tracing of the full extent of the Middle and Early Susiana complexes of Trench XXI remains an important task for coming seasons.



Mrs. Susan Allen and Mr. Ali Reza Ansari, pickman, with vessels of the Early Susiana deposit from Trench XXI. Photo by H. J. Kantor.

One of the most significant contributions of our work at Chogha Mish, one completely unanticipated when we began excavation at the site in order to investigate the earliest complex civilization of the Persian Gulf lands, that of the Protoliterate period, has been the revelation of an unknown stage of the central Susiana cultural sequence. This Archaic stage precedes all the previously-known cultures of the



Archaic walls, built of long, narrow bricks, in Trench XXV (ca. seventh to early sixth millennium B.c.). Photo by P. P. Delougaz.

area. It now appears to represent the earliest significant settled occupation. So far we have reached Archaic remains only in the lowest parts of the terrace, one of them being the "Gully Cut." This area was started last season to check the stratification at a point of the eastern terrace deeply cut by rain water, hence the name. It has now developed into an area yielding very important evidence for the occupation of the mound in the Archaic period. Below the uppermost mixed debris and Protoliterate deposits are traces of Early Susiana remains, but the main occupation levels here belong to various phases of the Archaic period. Part of the northern end of the "Gully Cut" was covered by a jumbled mass of fallen bricks, which were relatively

short and frequently had six or eight finger marks on one side. This brickwork apparently corresponds to the final phase of the Archaic period, transitional to the Early Susiana period. Below the fallen bricks were found two crushed skeletons and still lower were levels of occupational debris with sherds, flint chips, and other fragmentary artifacts. It was not possible to complete the excavation of all parts of this area to virgin soil; next season we hope to do this and, in addition, to connect the various areas with Archaic remains into one large sector.

Trench XXV, northwest of the "Gully Cut," has a complex stratification. The uppermost levels have Protoliterate walls and a kiln, already excavated in previous seasons. In addition, during the Protoliterate occupation very large and deep pits were sunk into the earlier debris. Hence we sometimes find deposits of Protoliterate pottery two meters or more below the level of Archaic walls. These are built of distinctively long, narrow bricks (normally about a meter in length). They represent at least two phases of construction and the remains of more than one building. The walls stretch for a distance of over twenty meters, indicating a scale of construction surprising for a period which may be as early as the seventh millennium B.C. The problem of recovering the original plans is very greatly complicated by the many Protoliterate pits which have sometimes completely destroyed large sections of the Archaic walls. However, there is hope that this season's discoveries will enable us to reconstruct substantial parts of the original plans. But even now it is clear that the Archaic period comprises several building and cultural phases.

One of the new areas begun this season, R23, lies below Trench XXI and between it and the "Gully Cut." The upper half meter of soil had potsherds of mixed dates, obviously washed down in antiquity from higher parts of the mound. Below begin sherds of the latest Archaic phase and about two meters below the surface appeared walls of long Archaic bricks defining the corners of rather imposingly large rooms. Accordingly, this new area, begun late in the season, turned out to be of great interest for the extent and quality of the Archaic settlement and will teach us much more when enlarged next season.

Of the other two new areas of this season, small, square Sounding I is located in flat terrain on the eastern flank of the terrace. We wished to test the limits of the mound and the extent to which occupation remains continue under surface wash in what are now fields. The sounding was carried down to virgin soil, reaching the water table at about 8.5 meters below the surface and indicated con-

clusively that this area was never a part of the Chogha Mish settlement. Trench XXXI is located on sloping ground at the upper southeastern corner of the terrace. Immediately below the surface were ashy deposits with large amounts of Protoliterate sherds and some complete beveled-rim bowls. A pit of the Protoliterate period about 1.5 meters deep and 1.0 meter in diameter also contained Protoliterate pottery. However, most of the Protoliterate deposits and structures had been eroded away anciently and prehistoric Susiana remains, including well-constructed mud-brick walls, appear about 0.60 meters below the surface. It became apparent that we have here superimposed structures of the Middle and Early Susiana periods and that this was a densely occupied part of the town.

To sum up the work at Chogha Mish this season: We now have a unique series of architectural remains from the Archaic, Early Susiana, and Middle Susiana periods, with several building phases within each main period. The stratification and the installations are extremely complex. Eventually the architectural data combined with that of the small finds will enable us to reconstruct much of the prehistoric development of the central Susiana plain, the home of one of the outstanding cultural traditions of prehistoric Iran and the one which had the closest relationships to Mesopotamia. Already we have learned that the settlements of the Early and Middle Susiana periods at Chogha Mish were of a size and complexity not expected for those periods.

The picture of development provided by Chogha Mish is likely to be partly conditioned by the fact that that site was a major center and thus our finds there should be, if possible, supplemented by material from other sites. Accordingly, we spent six days this season testing one of the smaller mounds within our permit, that of Boneh Fazili, about 2 kilometers northwest of Chogha Mish. We cut a trench 2.5 meters wide and over 40 meters long sloping down on the west side from near the top to the foot of the conical mound. A few burials, as well as installations and pottery of Islamic date, were found in the uppermost level. They correspond to remains which can be seen at the surface of the ground in the fields surrounding Boneh Fazili. The whole area may have been an outlying dependency of the great city of Gundi Shapur, some kilometers to the west.

Boneh Fazili was deserted for many millennia, since below the Islamic remains we came at once upon prehistoric sherds of the Middle Susiana period. In the lower sections of the trench Early Susiana pottery appears, and in the lowermost part at the foot of the mound

we discovered two walls constructed of the long Archaic bricks already well-known to us from Chogha Mish. These bricks together with the samples of Archaic pottery found prove that the main phases of the Susiana Archaic period discovered at Chogha Mish also exist on Boneh Fazili. The combined evidence from the two sites will be the foundation for understanding the character and density of the population in our region at this very early period. We already suspect that quite numerous and thriving Archaic communities laid the basis for the long and complex cultural development the details of which we are engaged in recovering at Chogha Mish.

## From Freedom to Slavery

IGNACE J. GELB

Professor Gelb has devoted most of the past academic year to the completion of a large monograph entitled *From Freedom to Slavery*. The monograph represents an expanded version of lectures given in 1970 in Michigan, California, Canada, and Germany. The study deals with the evolution of dependent classes, from free peasantry to semifree serfdom and fully unfree chattel slavery. The conclusions reached therein are derived from an intensive investigation of early Mesopotamian sources. However, to a varying degree, they can be applied to the whole Ancient Near East, as well as to most of the Ancient World, from the Mediterranean to China. The main conclusions are:

The semi-free serfs (guruš in Sumerian, etlum in Akkadian, helots of Sparta, etc.) are mainly of native origin and lead a full family life on small plots of land owned by large public households of the crown, temple, and nobility. They are employed in agriculture and processing of agricultural produce. They represent the main source of productive labor.

The unfree chattel slaves (arad and ir in Sumerian, ardum in Akkadian, etc.) are mainly of foreign origin, have little or no family life, and own no means of production. They are employed in a domestic, menial capacity, mainly in private households.

Productive labor as represented by chattel slaves (not serfs) is known almost exclusively from Classical Greece (specifically Athens, but not Sparta or Crete) and Rome, and, much later, from the New World plantation slavery.

### The Kassite Project

#### JOHN A. BRINKMAN

During the present year, Professor Brinkman has given several lectures at Columbia and Harvard on the political history, foreign relations, and tribal organization of the Kassites. He will deliver a lecture on the theory of monarchy in the Middle Babylonian period in Paris in July, 1971. His article on Assyro-Babylonian relations in the thirteenth century B.C. has appeared in *Bibliotheca Orientalis;* and two brief articles, dealing with a tenth-century Babylonian *kudurru* fragment and with a peculiarity of the Kassite dating system, have been submitted for publication.

Professor Brinkman will spend the summer in Istanbul beginning to read through and catalogue some of the six thousand Kassite tablets from Nippur housed in the Archeological Museum there.

### Report on the Assyrian Dictionary Project

A. LEO OPPENHEIM, Editor-in-Charge

The Assyrian Dictionary benefits this year from the collaboration of two visiting scholars in addition to its regular staff. Dr. Hermann Hunger, of Vienna, Austria, has been connected with the German Archaeological Institute in Baghdad, Iraq, and came to us on November 1, 1970, for a two-year stay to write the manuscript of one volume (Volume N) of the dictionary. Father Richard A. Caplice, Professor at the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, is going to spend his sabbatical year, 1971/72, at the Institute and will prepare the manuscript of Volume P.

Three other volumes are at various stages of completion: K is in final page proof, L is ready for the printer, and M is more than half written by the resident staff.

The editorial board of the *CAD* continues, as mentioned in previous reports, to assume responsibility for the publication of the series "Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon," initiated by Benno Landsberger in 1947 and published by the Pontifical Biblical Institute with a subvention by UNESCO. Since the death of Professor Landsberger, two volumes have come out: Volume XII, prepared by Benno Lands-

The removal of the Oriental Institute library to the Joseph Regenstein Library created problems for the *CAD* staff, which continually needs books with cuneiform texts. Both the staff and student assistants, with the help of the Oriental Institute librarian, had to go through a good deal of reorganization to solve these problems.

Robert Biggs spent several weeks in the spring of 1970 at the Iraq Museum, Baghdad, making final collations and corrections to his copies of early Sumerian texts excavated by the Oriental Institute at Tell Abū Ṣalābīkh in 1963 and 1965. The volume of texts he has prepared is expected to be ready for press by the fall of 1971. In the fall of 1970 Mr. Biggs joined the Metropolitan Museum—New York University expedition to Al-Hiba, Iraq, as epigrapher. For the first time in a number of years, two University of Chicago students were able to receive field training in Mesopotamian archeology as a result of their participation in this excavation.

After delivering MSL XIII to the printer, M. Civil is finishing a critical evaluation of the present state of Sumerian grammatical studies for a new and ambitious project of the editor Mouton (The Hague) whose "Series Critica" will present in several hundred small volumes the current state of the art in all languages of the world. In 1971 he also expects to deliver to the editors of Analecta Orientalia the manuscript of a volume on "Sumerian Writing System and Phonology" and to publish a catalogue of all Sumerian literary compositions.

Gene Gragg has sent to the Archiv für Orientforschung an edition of "The Fable of the Heron and the Turtle" and his book on "Sumerian Verbal Infixes" will be published in the German series "Alter Orient und Altes Testament."

Hermann Hunger is preparing an edition of the tablets from Neo-Babylonian and Seleucid times found by the German excavations at Uruk in 1969. Many of the tablets are unparalleled in the literature known to us so far. Many more texts of the same kind were discovered in the 1971 season, and Mr. Hunger hopes to publish them later. He has also started work on economic texts of the Neo-Babylonian period, mostly from the time of Nebuchadnezzar, found at the same site of Uruk in 1954/55. His edition of the archive of Nabû-ušallim has just appeared in *Baghdader Mitteilungen*, Volume 5.

A. Leo Oppenheim wrote an extensive report on "Trade in the Ancient Near East" for the International Conference of Economic History that took place last August in Leningrad. His contribution on Assyria of the first millennium in the book "Communication and Propaganda in World History" (ed.: H. D. Lasswell and others), to be published by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is in press. The Corning Museum of Glass published his "Glass and Glassmaking in Ancient Mesopotamia," in a volume which contains also R. H. Brill, "The Chemical Interpretation of the Texts," Dan Barag, "Mesopotamian Core-formed Glass Vessels (1500-500 B.C.)," and Axel van Saldern, "Other Mesopotamian Glass Vessels (1500-600 B.C.)." Mr. Oppenheim spent part of the spring quarter in London at the British Museum, and the month of April lecturing at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, and the month of May in Paris, where he occupied the chair for foreign scholars at the Collège de France, lecturing on the topic "Mesopotamian Intellectual History."

Erica Reiner, besides editing the *CAD*, was responsible for the publication of *MSL* X. When it came out, in December, 1970, she returned to her project editing a corpus of celestial omens, and in connection with this she will spend part of the summer at the British Museum. She was one of the speakers at a panel on the Kassites at the American Oriental Society meeting in April, 1971. In addition she published three short articles of philological interest in the last year, and an article on the stela found at Haft Tepe, the publication of which was entrusted to her by Professor Ezat Negahban (a graduate of the Oriental Institute), is scheduled to appear in *Archiv für Orientforschung*, Volume 24.

Johannes Renger spent a few weeks in the summer of 1970 at the Louvre in Paris and at the British Museum in London collating cuneiform texts for his critical edition of the inscriptions of Sargon II, king of Assyria (721–705 B.C.), and he is now preparing the final manuscript. Mr. Renger has been invited to contribute to the forthcoming "Economic History of the Ancient Orient," which will be published by E. J. Brill Publishers in Leiden, The Netherlands.

### The Sumerian Project

M. CIVIL

The Sumerian Computer Concordance Project is in a state of suspended animation, due partly to financial problems, but we had the pleasant surprise recently of realizing that we have at our disposal 106,000 lexical cards for Sumerian. This entitles us to start making realistic plans for basic grammatical and lexicographic work in the immediate future.

## The Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

JOHN A. BRINKMAN, Chairman

During 1970/71, our coverage in the field of Turkish has been significantly augmented by the addition of Fahir Iz, professor of Turkish language and literature, and Günay Kut, lecturer in Ottoman and modern Turkish. Gene B. Gragg, with us last year as visiting assistant professor in Sumerology, has now accepted a regular appointment within the department.

At the close of the present academic year, the department will regretfully lose the services of several valued faculty members through retirement or because of appointment elsewhere. Richard T. Hallock, who has devotedly taught Elamite and Akkadian over many years, will be retiring. Joseph A. Fitzmyer, who has furthered our program in Aramaic and Hebrew over the past two years, has accepted a post at Fordham University in New York. David E. Pingree, professor of the History of Science, is taking a leave of absence to teach at Brown University. Hans J. Nissen, our Mesopotamian archeologist, has been appointed to the Chair of Western Asiatic Archeology in the Free University of West Berlin. Joseph N. Bell, instructor in Arabic, will be teaching at the University of Ghana. Replacements for these faculty members and new appointments will be discussed in the next annual report.



### **Publications**

JEAN ECKENFELS, Editorial Secretary

From 1932 to 1938 the Syrian-Hittite Expedition of the Oriental Institute excavated three mounds in the region called the 'Amuq, or the Plain of Antioch, once the site of the Syro-Hittite kingdom of Hattina and the crossroads of ancient trade routes. Publication of this work was begun in 1960 with Excavations in the Plain of Antioch, Vol. I: The Earlier Assemblages, Phases A-J ("Oriental Institute Publications," Vol. LXI), by Robert J. and Linda S. Braidwood. The second volume, The Structural Remains of the Later Phases at Chatal Hüyük, Tell al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta'yinat ("Oriental Institute Publications," Vol. XCV), by Richard C. Haines, covering the period from 1800 B.C. to A.D. 600 at these three sites, was published in June this year.

The domestic architecture of Chatal Hüyük represents a nearly continuous sequence of occupation from 1600 B.C. to the Medieval Arab period. The thick, unbaked-brick walls at the crest of this mound provide excellent examples of fortifications construction from two periods, 1200–1000 B.C. and 1000–500 B.C.

The report on the excavations at Tell al-Judaidah covers the period 1800 B.C. to A.D. 600. The most impressive find on this mound was a small Early Christian church.

On the summit of Tell Ta'yinat was an extensive complex of Syro-Hittite public buildings and palaces around a central courtyard, quite similar to the citadel at Zinjirli. Examples of the bît hilani plan from at least two distinct building phases offer further information on the development of the plan and general methods of construction. One of the most important discoveries at Tell Ta'yinat was the small Assyrian temple, with its extraordinary double-lion column base, one of the finest examples of Syro-Hittite sculpture known. In the flat plain below is an Assyrian palace, a series of open courtyards indicated only by the paving and traces of doorways. Several isolated gates clearly related to each other as part of an inner and outer fortification system were also found in the plain.

Mr. Haines' volume provides a focus for organizing the other publications in the 'Amuq series, and we expect to see the rest of these materials published regularly over the next few years.

### The Oriental Institute Museum

GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT, Curator

One new program brought nearly to completion and the visible results of the beginning of another are among the achievements of the Museum staff in the past year.

Starting with the production of a xerox copy of each of some sixty thousand catalog cards in the office files, and with a plan nursed and shaped into innumerable ramifications, the entire office staff has par-



Mr. R. H. Hanson and Mr. H. R. Torres install a fresh exhibit of colorful mummy masks. Photo by Ursula Schneider.

ticipated in the creation of a complete subject index of the Museum collection. After a primary geographical breakdown, the index follows a clear typological path as closely as local conditions permit. We should now be able, for the first time, to furnish readily an inventory

of any class of object that may be needed for research or exhibition purposes, or in answer to frequent outside inquiries.

Revision and rearrangement of exhibits in the east end of the Egyptian Hall have begun in the section devoted to funerary equipment. New selections of Canopic jars, ushebtis, servant figurines, mummy masks and other grave goods have been freshly mounted and installed. The result will be a saving of space sufficient, once a modest amount of new lighting is provided, to bring the large models of the Snefru Pyramid and the Amarna House back into the appropriate parts of the Egyptian Hall. A following step will involve changes in the area devoted to Egyptian sculpture.

These modifications are the beginning of a more general plan, still and perhaps forever in formation, for the exhibition areas of the museum. A following step would be the preparation of a new Palestine exhibit in three or possibly four alcoves of the Assyrian Hall, and, beyond that, a thorough revision of the Babylonian Hall.

A problem looms up constantly in all considerations of planning for the Museum, whether the collections, the exhibits or the research and education functions are being thought of. This is the present severe shortage of space, both in the main floor halls and in the basement storage and work areas. The cause of this is simply the lively interest of the Oriental Institute in new aspects of its field; Chogha Mish, Nippur, Nubia, and the Prehistoric Project have contributed large segments to our collections and generated exhibits which have tended to modify the pre-existing pattern rather sharply.

Certain short-term measures to relieve the space shortage are available. The condensing of exhibits, as in the Egyptian Hall, has already been mentioned. Another is a small silver lining to the cloud representing the departure of the Oriental Institute Library. It has been possible to recover and remodel the original stack area; it will be used as a place to assemble and analyze the copious field records of excavations of many past years, which are now scattered through the building. The result will be a liberation of space and, eventually and more importantly, a great gain of accessibility to the newly inventoried records.

As a long-term solution to the space problem of an institution with a large, growing and important collection in a forty-year-old building, it is clear that new construction must eventually be considered. It is the Curator's present opinion that any new capacity should be devoted mainly to work and study purposes. Relocation of these functions to new quarters would release a valuable increment of storage space, while any gain in exhibition area might well be moderate in size.

A very high priority need of the Museum is a modern program of conservation, which will extend to the maximum the useful life of its collection, protecting it against Chicago's atmosphere and climate. Again, there is a long-term answer, involving the thorough air-conditioning of present and future quarters, and a short-term one. This includes trained staff, equipment and materials adequate to begin a program of treatment of our many classes of antiquities. A proposal has been prepared, in the hope of raising the funds necessary for an initial three-year period.

There are other, more modest needs of the Museum, where timely and thoughtful assistance can advance its work faster than its small budget permits. Thus, we are particularly thankful for the help of the Volunteer Docents, who have offered a part of the funds at their disposal to provide necessary lighting in the Egyptian Hall, several new historical maps, and other amenities for the exhibit areas. Thanks are due to all of the members of this group who have led tours during the past year under the general direction of Mrs. John Livingood, and who have run The Suq, our Museum shop, which is now managed by Mrs. Paul A. Manes.

The small Museum staff has been relatively stable, and very effective, during the past year. Mr. Honorio R. Torres has replaced Mr. Robert Ahlstrom as Assistant Preparator. Miss Signe Magnuson took Susan Allen's place when she was called to field work in Iran. Mr. Abdolmajid Arfaee and Mr. James P. Allen have continued part-time work on the conservation of cuneiform tablets, and Mr. Charles Van Siclen and Mr. David P. Silverman have given very valuable part-time help in the office.

Visitors are welcome in the Oriental Institute Museum every day except Mondays and holidays, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The Museum is also open on the evenings of lectures. Guided tours for groups can be arranged by calling the Museum Office at 753-2474.

### Volunteer Programs

CAROLYN Z. LIVINGOOD, Museum Secretary in charge of Volunteer Programs

The Docents of the Oriental Institute contribute three hours a week, either in the morning or in the afternoon, Tuesday through Sunday, on a yearly basis, in conducting scheduled tours of groups or individual visitors through the Oriental Institute Museum.

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The Suq, the Museum shop, is maintained and serviced by volunteers who complete the Volunteer Training Course and by student help.

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Twenty-four new volunteers completed the Volunteer Training Course held on successive Mondays from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., March 8 through April 26, 1971.

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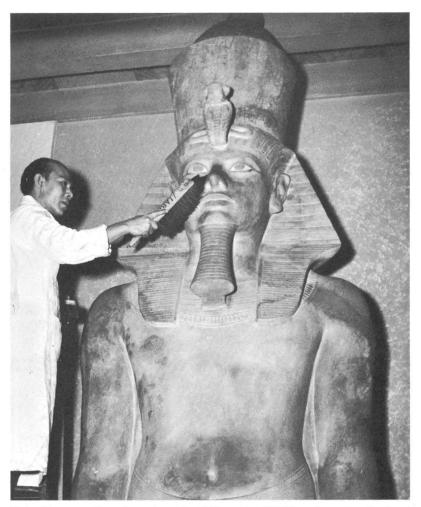
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For their gift of valuable time and knowledge in making this training course possible we extend our grateful thanks to the following members of the academic staff and degree candidates: Robert McC. Adams, Klaus Baer, Robert D. Biggs, Raymond A. Bowman, Robert J. Braidwood, John A. Brinkman, I. J. Gelb, Stanley Gevirtz, Hans G. Güterbock, Richard C. Haines, George R. Hughes, Helene J. Kantor, Hans J. Nissen, A. Leo Oppenheim, Johannes M. Renger, Keith C. Seele, Gustavus F. Swift, Edward F. Wente, John A. Wilson, Elizabeth Carter, Judy A. Franke, Thomas J. Logan, David Nasgowitz, and Charles Van Siclen.

Mrs. Bernard Siegan is the chairman of the Luncheon Tours, which consist of a film, a guided tour, and a luncheon at the Quadrangle Club or Center for Continuing Education. Her committee members are Mrs. Ronald Orner, Mrs. Perry Parkhurst, and Mrs. Richard Sanderson. The entire Volunteer Docent Program is run from the small proceeds of these tours. For the past two years, this fund has made possible the publication of Serapis, the journal of the student Archaeology Club of the University of Chicago.

This year the Suq made a contribution of \$10,000 to the publication fund of the Oriental Institute and presented a \$2,450.00 scholarship to Thomas J. Logan, a degree candidate in Egyptology.

Since tours, Suq, and volunteers seem well on their more or less organized way, the Volunteer Program has launched a series of illustrated lectures for the membership. In 1969/70, Dr. John Brinkman gave a fall and a spring series, each eight weeks long, on the "History, Cul-



Tutankhamon, Egyptian pharaoh of Dynasty XVIII, a favorite of school children, being brushed by Mr. H. R. Torres, Assistant Museum Preparator. Photo by Ursula Schneider.

ture, and Religion of Mesopotamia," and, in 1970/71, Thomas J. Logan gave a fall and a spring series, also eight weeks each, on the "History, Culture, and Religion of Ancient Egypt." For the years 1971/72, an eight-week series of illustrated lectures on Iran in the fall and an eight-week series of illustrated lectures on Syria-Palestine in the spring are being planned. Each series is \$30.00 a person for members.

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INCOME, July 1, 1970-June 30, 1971		
Members' Dues and Gifts		26,520.29
TOTAL		\$106,667.10
EXPENDITURES July 1, 1970-June 30,	1971	
Support of Oriental Institute Activities	\$20,000.00	
1969/70 Annual Report	1,652.43	
Opening Lecture and Reception	1,022.02	
Lectures, Entertainment and		
Miscellaneous	771.30	
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Prehistoric Project	2,992.10	
Genizah Research Project	3,605.50	
Iranian Expedition: Chogha Mish	416.72	
Publication costs of Aramaic Ritual Texts		
from Persepolis, R. A. Bowman	15,006.52	
Publication cost of Studies in Honor of		
John A. Wilson	5,991.10	
Balance of publication costs, Medinet		
Habu VIII	19,943.83	
TOTAL	\$72,207.43	72,207.43
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