The Oriental Institute of the university of chicago

Report for 1972/73



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To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

Sometime next year, our two-millionth visitor will pass through the bronze gates of the Oriental Institute Museum. Since 1931, the Museum has been the Institute's principal contact with the public and the major way in which we have communicated our research to the community. Approximately fifty thousand people annually, many of them school children, visit the Museum to learn about the early history and prehistory of man in the ancient Near East.

Your membership dues and other contributions, both financial and in voluntary service, substantially assist in making our museum and research programs possible. For instance, during this past year, membership funds provided the equivalent of two-thirds of the archaeological field budget for the excavations at Chogha Mish and Nippur. Generous gifts to our publications program enabled us to continue preparing books on the results of our excavations at Jarmo and Abū Ṣalābīkh. We are grateful for this support from our members; and, in these days, which are financially trying for the university as a whole, it is heartening to know that our museum and research programs are being generously assisted by our friends. We hope that we shall continue to merit your interest and support.

In the following pages you will read summaries of our principal public and research programs over the past year: field excavations, the Epigraphic Survey, the Assyrian Dictionary, the Museum, individual research projects, and many others. Some of these endeavors have been carried on now for more than fifty years; others are less than a year old. Much of the vital thrust of the Institute and of its international impact on the field of ancient Near Eastern studies has come from the character of its faculty and its staff: their ability to carry out massive continuing programs and their adaptability to new fields, which has found them doing pioneering work in developing research areas in the Near East.

Over the past year, our archaeologists have been particularly active in the field. In Turkey, Robert and Linda Braidwood have been adding new chapters to the architectural history of prehistoric man before 7000 B.C. (Çayönü). In Iraq, McGuire Gibson uncovered a temple dating from the time of the Persian Empire, as well as remains from many other historical periods (Nippur). In Iran, Helene Kantor has continued her exploration of the Protoliterate and Archaic periods (Chogha Mish). In Syria, Peter Parr assisted at a salvage operation in an area to be flooded by the new Euphrates dam; and an important large village, apparently inhabited continuously during the crucial transitional period from the ninth through the sixth millennium B.C., was partially excavated (Tell Abu Hureyra).

During the past months, three former or present members of our faculty have been honored by volumes dedicated to them. Near Eastern Studies in Memory of Keith C. Seele contains twenty-six articles on a wide variety of topics connected with the ancient and modern Near East written by colleagues in the Institute and in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Approaches to the Study of the Ancient Near East, studies in honor of I. J. Gelb's sixty-fifth birthday (October, 1972), includes twenty-six contributions from American and European scholars on philological and archaeological subjects. Anatolian Studies Presented to Hans Gustav Güterbock on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday (May, 1973) is composed of two dozen papers concerned with the history, philology, and archaeology of the peoples who inhabited ancient Turkey. Another well deserved honor was Richard T. Hallock's election as a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy for his pioneering work with the Elamite documents from Persepolis.

Next year, circumstances permitting, we hope to see further excavations at Chogha Mish, Nippur, and Abū Ṣalābīkh and further archaeological survey work in Iraq. In addition, the direction of our two oldest and most ambitious continuing projects will change hands. In Egypt, Kent R. Weeks, presently of the American University in Cairo,

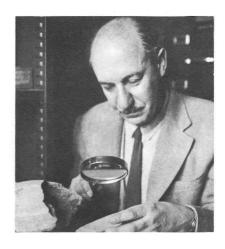


Mr. Robert Hanson with members of the Visiting Committee; Mr. Hanson celebrated his fortieth anniversary with the Museum on June 1. Photo by Ursula W. Schneider.

will assume control of the Epigraphic Survey, replacing Edward Wente, who returns to Chicago to resume full-time teaching and research. At home, Erica Reiner will take over from A. Leo Oppenheim, who is retiring, both as editor-in-charge of the Assyrian Dictionary project and as the John A. Wilson Professor of Oriental Studies. Other future plans and needs of the Oriental Institute are discussed toward the end of the report.

Once again we wish to express our gratitude to you, our members and friends, for continuing support through your contributions of time and money. The Institute owes much to your help.

JOHN A. BRINKMAN
Director



A. Leo Oppenheim

June, 1973, marks the official retirement of A. Leo Oppenheim, the first occupant of the John A. Wilson Chair of Oriental Studies. Since coming to the Oriental Institute in 1947, Oppenheim has trained a generation of graduate and post-graduate students in the field of Assyriology. His vigorous classes, with their impromptu wanderings over a wide range of subjects, breathed life into philological topics which, in other hands, would have seemed dull and dusty.

Oppenheim's greatest contribution to the field of learning is his beloved Assyrian Dictionary, over which he has presided as editor-incharge for eighteen years. Eleven volumes, comprising more than 3,700 pages, have been published to date; and a twelfth will appear in the course of the present summer. Statistics alone give little idea of the monumental stature of this definitive work or of the distinctive personal imprint which Oppenheim's energy and creativity left upon it, but it will serve generations to come as the standard lexicon of the Assyro-Babylonian language.

The Oppenheims are retiring to California but not severing connections here. He will be returning to Chicago for several months each year to carry on his own research and to assist his successors with the new dictionary volumes in progress.

To A. Leo Oppenheim, in gratitude and with affection, this issue of the annual report is dedicated.

The Epigraphic Survey

EDWARD F. WENTE, Field Director

The recording of scenes and inscriptions in the court and first hypostyle hall of the Temple of Khonsu at Karnak has had an extended history in the annals of Chicago House. Already before and just after the Second World War important scenes, including those of the Feast of Opet, were copied and collated. Subsequently the work of the Epigraphic Survey was diverted to other monuments, and it was only in 1966 that the expedition under the field directorship of Professor Charles F. Nims returned to the Temple of Khonsu to complete the documentation in those portions of the temple that had been decorated under Ramesses XI and Herihor at the end of the New Kingdom. If we had been dealing with a monument of a more renowned king like Ramesses III, we might in many cases have been content to render some of the more commonplace inscriptions, such as the royal titulary, in translation only, but because there are many problems connected with Herihor's unusual career as military commander, high priest of Amon, and king, it was deemed desirable to provide accurate copies of even minor inscriptions so as to make our record as complete as possible. Consequently much of this season's activity has been devoted to the recording of various odds and ends that will be included in the first two volumes of the publication of the Temple of Khonsu.



During the first half of the season our major concern was to complete the material for the initial volume, which will contain drawings of the scenes of King Herihor located on the walls and columns in the court. In the course of preparing the translations and commentary of the approximately 110 plates of this volume, it was in some cases necessary for us to recheck the wall. With the discovery of earlier parallel texts it is now possible for us to complete certain of the lacunae which presented problems a quarter of a century ago, when the Feast of Opet was recorded by the expedition. Although it will be impossible to insert these new restorations on the drawings of the scenes, the text portion of the publication will provide adequate information to support the restorations that will be given in the translations.

A considerable amount of our time this season was devoted to the collation of the architraves in the court and first hypostyle hall as well as scenes of the Twenty-first Dynasty high priest Painutem I located in the gateway of the pylon. Few texts recorded by the Epigraphic Survey have received as much attention as the oracle stele of Herihor on the north wall of the portico. Many epigraphers have participated in the collation of this important document, and this season, after one more final collation, we believe that we have achieved an accurate facsimile copy of this difficult text. By careful examination of the scene and texts on the upper part of this stele Mr. Charles Van Siclen has succeeded in determining its original width, something that is quite important to know in making restorations. Mr. Van Siclen has also taken charge of the work undertaken in recording a second oracle inscription of fifty lines that was carved on one of the columns in the court during the pontificate of Menkheperre of the Twenty-first Dynasty. Hours spent scrutinizing traces of damaged signs and study of the content of the inscription have enabled him to propose valid restorations in the text which concerns the divine oracle functioning in a property settlement.

During his first season with the expedition Mr. William Murnane has devoted himself to the preparation of the remaining material to be included in the second volume, which should be ready to go to press in the summer of 1974. This second volume will contain drawings of scenes and texts in the first hypostyle hall, decorated under Ramesses XI and Herihor as high priest, as well as architrave inscriptions, which are frequently informative statements concerning the construction and architecture of the temple. In connection with the recording of the

architraves Mr. Murnane has copied and studied parallel material in other monuments at Karnak, such as the Great Hypostyle Hall, in which he has a keen personal interest.

In terms of quantity of drawings that have been completed this past season the results have been gratifying. Fifty-three new drawings have been finished. Our staff of four artists, Mr. Reginald Coleman, Mrs. Grace Huxtable, Mr. H. Martyn Lack, and Mr. Richard Turner, have labored valiantly in the recording of material that at times is very tedious to copy. Frequently we Egyptologists must seek the advice of our experienced artists on how to reproduce the various styles of ancient relief, ranging from the Twentieth Dynasty to the Ptolemaic period. Our engineer, Mr. Werner Fliege, has seen to the continued operation of our facilities at a time when replacement parts are very difficult to obtain. The success of our work this season owes much to the services of our able foreman, Rais Hagg Ibrahim Mohammed.

Once again the work of the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor has been generously assisted by a substantial grant awarded by the Foreign Currency Program, Office of International Activities, of the Smithsonian Institution through the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. Especial thanks must go to the Cairo director of the Center, Mr. John Dorman, and its business manager, Mr. Z. Misketian, for their generous assistance in handling the problems of an expedition based so many miles from the capital of Egypt. We are pleased to learn that a renewal of this Smithsonian-American Research Center grant has been approved for next season.

The Joint Istanbul-Chicago Prehistoric Project

ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, Co-Director

The Joint Istanbul University–Oriental Institute Prehistoric Project continued its excavations in southeastern Turkey in the autumn of 1972. Our concentration throughout this season was on the mound called Çayönü, the site of an early village-farming community of about 7000 B.C.

By the end of this fourth digging season, approximately 5 per cent of the total mound area of Çayönü had been exposed (at least in the upper levels). This is a gratifyingly impressive exposure in proportion to overall site size, as prehistoric excavations go, and there was a correspondingly impressive yield of interesting finds. This should (and does) make us happy, but it has complicated our task of understanding the life-ways of Çayönü's original inhabitants.

As an aside, let me explain why. In archaeology—within some limits, of course—the smaller one's exposures and yields, the easier it is to make seemingly simple and apparently consistent interpretative generalizations. But the larger one's exposures and the bigger one's yield of evidence, the more complicated the task of generalization and interpretation becomes. Obviously, a realistic and honest interpretation of the human past is our real goal, the whole point of our interest. Having no reason to believe that prehistoric men (or any men) ever behaved with automaton-like uniformity, we have a somewhat rueful satisfaction in the increase of evidence that our ancient people could be just as perversely idiosyncratic as people still are. Thus there is a certain sobering effect as evidence increases. We are not so easily tempted to accept facile and mechanistic answers to the important "how" and "why" questions in culture history.

By the end of our 1970 field season, we had reason to believe that Çayönü contained five sub-phases of its earliest (and major) pre-historic occupation. We also thought we had evidence, in this major prehistoric occupation, of a transition from the use of wild plant and animal forms to domesticated ones. We had learned in even earlier seasons of excavation that, given its date, ca. 7000 B.C., the site's architectural remains suggested surprisingly sophisticated buildings—hardly the efforts of transient food-collectors. At the same time, the general inventory of objects seemed a relatively simple one. Portable pottery vessels were not yet being made, but native copper lumps were being hammered into simple pins, reamers, and rolled metal beads.

The considerably expanded exposures of 1972 showed us that our assumed 1970 succession of five sub-phases appears to be one of architectural plan types only, but not necessarily one of five successively stratified layers over the whole mound's area. The sequential order of the plan types is essentially correct, although there is now the hint of still another plan type we had not exposed in 1970. At the same time,

we now believe that at least the impressive "broad floor" type of plan (including the terrazzo-floored building found in 1970) may have been in use contemporaneously with buildings of another of the plan types. As matters stand now, we are not quite sure exactly how many subphases (in the sense of stratified layers) the site may contain.

As for the matter of a transition from wild to domesticated food sources, Dr. Willem van Zeist of Groningen University, our field botanist in 1970, actually identified cultivated wheat and legumes by detailed study of his collections well after he returned home. In 1972, Dr. Robert B. Stewart, of Sam Houston State University, last season's field botanist, identified still more cultigens (emmer and einkorn wheat, peas, lentils, chickpeas and vetch) from the basal levels onward. Among animals, however, only the dog was a domesticate from the beginning, but Barbara Lawrence, of Harvard, our 1972 field zoologist believes that sheep and probably goat may have been domesticated by the next to last sub-phase and certainly by the last sub-phase, thus confirming Charles Reed's opinions from the 1970 season. Curiously, Stewart found that oily seeds such as pistachio were common in the lower levels but became scarce in the upper levels as Lawrence's sheep and goat bones began to bulk large.

At the moment, the reworking and study of the very considerable new bulk of antiquities goes forward in the prehistory laboratory in Istanbul University under Professor Halet Çambel's direction. It appears likely that she will be able to come to Chicago this summer, so that we two co-directors may coordinate the final manuscripts on our preliminary reports. The 1972 staff was an excellent one: Dr. and Mrs. Redman, Mike Davis, and three of Professor Cambel's graduate students were veterans (as were Lawrence and Stewart); Dr. Howe was again resident in the Istanbul laboratory. Thomas Rhode, who had previous architectural experience on German excavations, joined us. and there were French and Swedish as well as Turkish and American beginning student assistants. We benefited by support from the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation student training program, the Department of Anthropology's research funds and from anonymous friends of the Oriental Institute. Hopefully, our next field season at Cayönü will come in 1975, if not before.

Excavations at Chogha Mish

HELENE J. KANTOR, Co-Director

Since the last annual report the activities of the Joint Iranian Expedition of the Oriental Institute and the University of California at Los Angeles have been varied and conducted at home as well as abroad. Throughout the academic year 1972/73 the presentation of the results of the Chogha Mish excavations in written and oral reports has been a major preoccupation. Detailed communications on "The Prehistoric Architecture at Chogha Mish" (read for P. P. Delougaz by H. J. Kantor) and "The Prehistoric Cultures at Chogha Mish and Boneh Fazili" (HJK) were presented to the Sixth International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology held in Oxford, England, during September, 1972, and another on "The Prehistoric Sequence at Chogha Mish" to the Columbia University Seminar on the Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East in April, 1973. A more popular presentation by H. J. Kantor, "Chogha Mish and the Beginnings of Civilization in Khuzestan," inaugurated the Iran America Society's lecture series on the Archaeology of Iran in Tehran early in October, 1972.

The Joint Iranian Expedition was in the field for an autumn season, from which we returned on January 2, 1973. As in all our previous work, we were fortunate in having the cooperation and generous help of the Archaeological Service of the Ministry of Culture and Arts. We owe thanks to Mr. A. A. Pourmand, Director of the Archaeological Service and to Dr. Firouz Bagherzadeh, Director of the National Center for Art and Archaeology, as well as to members of their staffs for their cordial interest and help. We were fortunate also in having Mr. Memar Reza Zahedani assigned to us as our government associate and colleague for a second time.

In addition to Professors Delougaz and Kantor, this season's staff consisted of Dr. Mary C. McCutchan and three students from the University of California at Los Angeles, Mr. Paul Gaebelein, Mr. Daniel Shimabuku, and Mr. Milton M. Winn. A student from the University of Chicago, Mr. Donald Whitcomb, was unfortunately delayed in reaching us until the very end of the season.

On October 11 the "advance party," consisting of H. J. Kantor and

Dr. McCutchan, reached Khuzestan. The autumn schedule of field work this season meant that we arrived when the weather was still very hot and the mound too hardened by the long, rainless summer to allow excavation. These conditions had been foreseen, and we had planned for a study season before beginning actual digging. Numerous sherds and other fragmentary small objects remained in the expedition house from previous seasons. These materials, though sometimes rather insignificant in appearance, can frequently provide just as important information as more complete or striking museum pieces. Accordingly, we devoted much effort to analyzing and recording as much of this evidence as possible.

In November after the arrival of Professor Delougaz and his students and the softening of the ground by the first rains, work began on the mound. One of our aims this season was to continue the excavation of prehistoric Susiana strata from the point at which we had left off last year. Another was to resume the digging of the Eastern Protoliterate houses, which had yielded such important information during our second, third, and fourth seasons at Chogha Mish. Still another was to test the southwestern part of the site in some detail.

The East Area of Protoliterate Houses.—Here below the fragmentary stumps of walls, near the modern surface, dug in 1963, we found a



View of Protoliterate room with deposit in East Area of houses. Photo by P. P. Delougaz.

row of regular small rooms, one including a small kiln. These are near other rooms and a long baked-brick drain found during the third and fourth seasons. Now we have evidence enabling us to visualize a little street with a drain in the middle and houses on both sides. North of these rooms and below the pottery-filled pits dug in the second season parts of at least two new rooms were discovered. In the northern one was a deposit of beveled-rim bowls and other Protoliterate vessels as well as a practically complete pottery sickle. The adjacent room, also rich in potsherds, yielded some fragmentary, but interesting seal impressions on clay balls. These were found at the very end of the season so that there has been time for only preliminary cleaning and examination. The fragmentary impressions show various human figures and the façade of a building, but the clarification of the details of the designs as well as their reconstruction in drawings can only be done after further study, and hopefully, after finding more pieces impressed by the same seals.

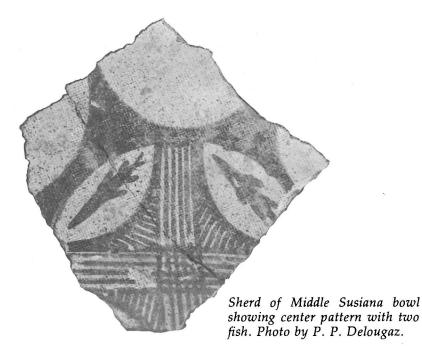
In a narrow strip opened up along the north side of the area, fragments of various installations were found, the most interesting being a kiln of a type new to the Protoliterate Period at Chogha Mish. It is round with a diameter of 1.5 m. and equipped with radially set pairs of bricks at the bottom, presumably to increase the draft.

The Gully Cut.—This trench is of particular importance for the Archaic Period. Our aim here this season was modest, namely to remove a small area of deposit along an edge of the trench where excellent stratified finds of Archaic pottery had previously been found. However, as we started to go down, Protoliterate baked bricks were found which turned out to be a part of a drain built gable-fashion. Although only a relatively short section of this drain was preserved, it appears to have been longer originally, judging by similar baked bricks some 10 m. to the southwest in the other edge of the trench. More important than the drain itself is the additional information it gives about the topography of the Protoliterate city. At this point on the east slope of the mound a Protoliterate structure appears in situ at a depth lower than the Early Susiana walls in Trench XXI, illustrating clearly the different levels at which Protoliterate installations were placed.

Rain prevented us from finishing the excavation of the relatively small area of Archaic remains below the drain. This must still be done and the Gully Cut has been so productive that we hope to have the opportunity of continuing it to the north.

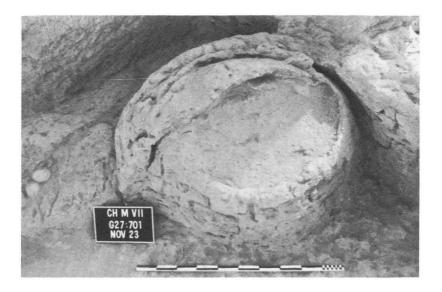
The Trench XXI Area.—Work was for the most part confined to the easternmost part of the area. Here in the south we uncovered Early Susiana rooms in the fifth season and in the north had reached Archaic walls by the end of the sixth season. The latter we cleared in more detail this year and traced some of them to the northeast until they petered out with the slope of the mound. To the south we checked the footings of the Early Susiana walls and in the space between them cut deeper into the underlying deposits in which Archaic sherds began to be found, providing good evidence for the intimate connection of the Susiana Archaic and Early periods. The Early Susiana remains lie immediately on top of Archaic ones with no break between them. Further untangling of the complicated stratification of Middle, Early, and Archaic Susiana architecture and deposits in this area of particularly rich remains is an important task for the future.

Trench XXXII.—This trench lies east of and lower than the Trench XXI Area. The task here was to trace the continuations of Archaic walls found in the fifth season. As so often at Chogha Mish, the stratification turned out to be more complicated than one could possibly anticipate. Thus, the well-preserved wall segments found in the fifth



season did not continue to the east. Instead, debris with excellent Middle Susiana potsherds occurred at a considerably lower level than had Archaic sherds in the western side of the trench. When rain made further work in the low-lying part of the trench impossible, we returned to its western edge and began from the surface to check whether the previously discovered Archaic walls continued there. Fairly close to the surface the potsherds represented the final phase of the Archaic Period, occurring at about the same absolute level that marks the Early Susiana-Archaic transition in Trench XXI. Below was found the sought-for continuation of the Archaic brickwork. Here, too, further work is demanded to clarify the plan of the building and to combine Trench XXXII with Trench XXI into one area.

An outstanding feature of Trench XXXII are the human bones found at various levels. In the present season the remains of about six individuals occurred, most of them quite incomplete. The individual bones were in poor condition and frequently disarticulated. The skeletons were without grave goods, but the majority could be attributed to the Archaic Period by adjacent potsherds or walls. Fragments of bricks were often found among the bones. One skeleton was in a crumpled position with its head higher than the rest of the bones and



Middle Susiana kiln in Trench XXXVI. Photo by P. P. Delougaz.

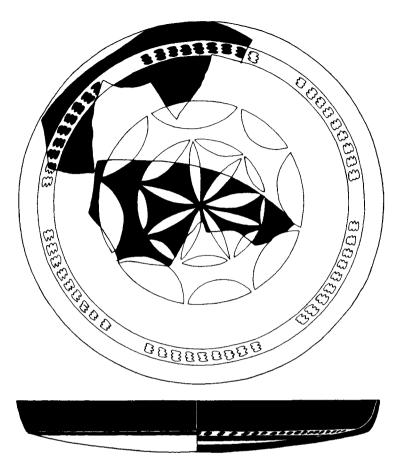
the disarticulated legs some distance away. Skeletons were found under jumbled brickwork in the Gully Cut, and it is possible that we have further evidence in Trench XXXII of a catastrophe in the Archaic Period, with people killed under collapsing walls. One of the skeletons was apparently laid in the ground in a regular fashion and seems to be Archaic. Also found at an Archaic level were the skull and disarticulated long bones of a dog or other canine animal.

Trench XXXVI.—The southwestern spur of the terrace had been tested provisionally in our second season in its lower slopes by two trenches of very limited size (X and XV). This area, however, rises to some height and, as the least known part of the terrace, needed more thorough investigation. Accordingly, a new trench, 60 m. long and 2 m. wide, was cut from the high part of the southwestern terrace down into the surrounding field. At the very top was a rounded Protoliterate pit with the typical ashy, filled deposit. It shows us that the Protoliterate occupation extended to this point but has been greatly eroded.

The bulk of the material from Trench XXXVI is of the Middle Susiana Period, including various floors and wall fragments. The most outstanding structural feature was a well built circular kiln or oven, with a diameter of about 1 m. Its domed top, consisting of several layers of plaster, was still preserved. Farther down the slope was a well, about 1.90×1.80 m. in diameter and some 6 m. deep. It was cut from above levels whose pottery was quite distinct from that found in it. Among the characteristic forms are bow-necks of large vessels and ring-based beakers with broad solid washes of color. Although further study of the material is necessary, we expect the ceramics from the well to provide us with good representatives of the pottery of the final phase of Middle Susiana, a phase for which we have so far excavated relatively limited material at Chogha Mish.

Some of the most important information provided by this trench is that concerning the extent of the settlement at various periods. Thus, the Early Susiana remains are limited, consisting only of a shallow deposit not at all comparable to the rich settlement on the eastern side of the terrace in the Trench XXI and XXV areas. On the other hand, the Middle Susiana materials are very extensive, emphasizing again that the entire area of our large site was occupied in that period.

In summary, then, the finds of the autumn, 1972, have added considerably to our knowledge of the settlement patterns on Chogha



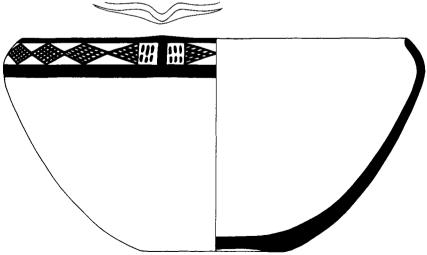
Drawing showing Middle Susiana bowl as restored from sherds. Drawn by D. D. Bickford and C. H. Joslin.

Mish and enlarged our corpus of the Susiana pottery of various periods. For example, the finds from Trench XXXVI make a substantial contribution to the clarification of the Susiana phases at Chogha Mish itself and will form a valuable yardstick for comparisons with other sites in Khuzestan. The discoveries made in a limited space of the east area indicate how much is still to be learned concerning the Protoliterate Period at Chogha Mish, particularly as we penetrate below the uppermost levels of badly destroyed walls.

During the summer of 1972 and since our return from Iran at the beginning of January we have carried on in Los Angeles and Chicago with the analysis of the architecture and the objects as well as with the preparation of plan and pottery drawings. Dr. McCutchan has been assisting with this work in Chicago during the Winter and Spring quarters. The faunal remains from Chogha Mish are being analyzed in detail by Dr. Jane Peres-Ferriera, who speaks with great enthusiasm about the quantity, interest, and importance of the material. All of this work is oriented toward publication. We are now in the final stages of the preparation of a preliminary report covering our first five seasons of excavation at Chogha Mish. This report will present our results in considerable detail. In the meantime, a summary of some of our main results as of 1968 is now available in a joint article by Delougaz and Kantor, "New Evidence for the Prehistoric and Protoliterate Cultural Development of Khuzestan," in *The Memorial Volume of the Vth International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology*, Vol. I (Tehran, 1972).

Drawings showing Early Susiana pottery with typical decoration. Drawn by D. D. Bickford and C. H. Joslin.





Excavations at Nippur, 1972/73

McGuire Gibson, Field Director

After a pause of five years, the Oriental Institute has resumed excavation at Nippur, the holy city of ancient Mesopotamia. Under a new field director, McGuire Gibson, the Nippur Expedition is envisioned as a long-term operation to be carried out on a yearly basis. It is hoped that a program of investigation will yield information not only about the sacred areas of the site, but also about the city as a whole, its growth and decline, changing patterns of occupancy, and the relationship of the various parts of the city to each other.

In order to begin the projected program, it was decided to turn to the West Mound, the large L-shaped *tell* west of the ancient river bed that divides the city. This mound has never been investigated by the Oriental Institute, which has concentrated on the sacred precinct to the east. The University of Pennsylvania, in its excavations from 1889–1900, did excavate extensively in the southernmost tip of the West Mound and in one area alongside the ancient river. Otherwise, this half of the city seems to have been little disturbed.

A major problem at Nippur is the great burden of Seleucid, Parthian, and Islamic material covering large portions of the site. In order to reach early historical levels, it was decided to concentrate this season on locations from which Pennsylvania had already removed the late material. In one area, below and near a Seleucid "Columned Hall," Pennsylvania had discovered Kassite remains. The period of the Kassites, the latter part of the second millennium B.C., is inadequately known both historically and archaeologically. Any new information on the period would be interesting and important.

The excavation in the area of the Columned Hall, called WA, proved to be very complex. Below the Seleucid levels, which have been almost entirely destroyed, there were houses and one small temple of Achaemenid date. Below the temple was a series of occupational levels with pits cut into them, walls projecting seemingly out of nowhere, and deliberate filling. These remains proved to be various attempts to level and hold debris and keep it from sliding down the slope into the river that ran nearby. Evidence was found of at least three retaining walls, creating a stepped effect on the slope. These walls were associated with a large niched and buttressed Neo-Babylonian building.



Recessed doorway of the Achaemenid temple, with buttressed walls of earlier temples in the background, at Nippur. Photo by McGuire Gibson.

Only an outer wall and a corner of this building could be excavated this season, but enough was exposed to show that the uppermost construction was only the latest in a series of buildings. Versions with similar niching were found below. These were datable to the Old Babylonian, Kassite, and Middle Babylonian periods. In one end of a room, inside the wall, in the Old Babylonian phase, were found several cylinder seals and an inscribed stone axe dedicated to a deity, probably a goddess. This last item indicates that the building was a temple.

In another operation, WA 50c, a small stratigraphic pit was sunk and levels from Seleucid down to Early Dynastic times were exposed. This pit yielded many objects. Of special importance were three medical tablets of Neo-Babylonian date, cylinder seals, and a fine series of glazed-ware potsherds. In one level, associated with a building of plano-convex bricks, usually taken as an indication of Early Dynastic times (ca. 3000–2350 B.c.), were discovered four Old Akkadian tablets, cylinder seals of the same date, and a fragment of a brick stamp of Naram-Sin, a king of the period. It has thus been clearly established that construction with such bricks is as typical for Akkadian (ca. 2350–2200 B.c.) as for the previous period.

In a third operation, called WB, at the southern end of the West Mound, substantial houses of Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian date were found. These houses produced hundreds of well-stratified potsherds, which should be important for redefining the ceramics of the early second millennium B.C. In one of these houses there was a group of whole pottery vessels, stone mortars and pestles, and other items lying on the floor as they were left. On the same floor there were several cuneiform tablets, including one Sumerian literary text and three dated contracts. These contracts, giving the 34th and 36th years of Hammurabi (1759 and 1757 B.C.) and the 13th year of Samsuiluna (1737 B.C.), indicate about a twenty-year span for the use of this building.

In one low area in the eastern half of Nippur, near the ziggurat, a small pit, SQ, was dug to about three meters depth in order to gather a series of soil samples. Dr. Peter Mahringer, of Washington State University, who was able to join the expedition for one week and take these and other samples, will study the faunal, floral, and pollen evidence in these samples in order to give a picture of climate in the area, possibly as far back as 3500 B.C.

In future seasons, it is hoped that work may continue in WA, the temple area, and in WB, the private houses. It is also hoped to put in trenches in low areas around the mound where potsherds indicate significant early historical material. It is also proposed to investigate the city wall.

The staff for Nippur, 1972/73, was composed largely of graduate students from several universities. Archaeological site supervisors were Charles Smith (Arizona), Curtiss Brennan (Arizona), Juris Zarins (Chicago), Vernon Grubish (Northwestern), and Constance Piesinger (Wisconsin). John Sanders, formerly of Arizona, was the architect. Mrs. Mary Brennan (Arizona) was registrar of objects and was invaluable in a dozen other ways. Miguel Civil, of the Oriental Institute, was the epigrapher and photographer. Mr. Douglas Kennedy, of the Centre nationale de recherche scientifique in Paris, assisted in both archaeological and philological fields. Mr. Adnan Muhsin Jabber served as the representative of the Iraqi Directorate General of Antiquities.

The expedition was especially privileged to have on the staff Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Haines. Mr. Haines, former director at Nippur, was a general consultant and teacher for everyone on the dig. Mrs. Haines managed the house, mended pots, and did many other large and small tasks. Any new director would be lucky to have such people as these to introduce him to his site. It is hoped that they will be able to return in future seasons.

The Excavations at Tell Abu Hureyra in 1972

A. M. T. Moore, University College, Oxford

In 1971 I was asked by the Syrian Department of Antiquities to excavate a Neolithic site in the area to be flooded by the new Euphrates dam, as part of an international program of salvage excavations. The most promising mound was Tell Abu Hureyra and so this site was chosen. The excavation was sponsored jointly by Oxford University (the Pitt Rivers Museum) and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. It was financed by generous grants from the Oriental Institute, Oxford University, and other institutions in the United Kingdom. The staff was drawn largely from both supporting universities. There were ten people in the team, including Mr. G. C. Hillman, an archaeobotanist from Reading University. The first season of excavation took place from late September to the end of November, 1972, and our participation was warmly welcomed by the Syrian authorities. I am most grateful for the support that the Oriental Institute gave to this international project, which made possible the successful outcome of the work.

Four trenches were excavated along the spine of the mound and one on the edge of the site. These showed that the site was about 500 m. long and up to 250 m. wide, and so the largest known Neolithic site in Syria. Two trenches were excavated to bedrock and the deepest of these revealed nearly five meters of occupation deposit. This trench had a continuous sequence of occupation from the Mesolithic through the aceramic Neolithic. All the other trenches yielded substantial deposits of aceramic Neolithic material, and there was some evidence of a ceramic Neolithic phase of occupation also.

The Mesolithic layer was reached in a narrow sounding at the bottom of one of the trenches. It was over a meter deep and consisted of occupation material with trodden floors and hearths. A pit filled with similar debris had been cut into the bedrock. The finds were mostly flint tools and waste from a microlithic industry of Natufian type. This phase of occupation must date from the ninth millennium B.C.

Stratified above this were the earliest aceramic Neolithic levels. There was no discernible stratigraphic break between the two phases.

These Neolithic levels contained rectilinear buildings of mud brick with plastered floors and walls. No complete building has yet been exposed, but it is clear that at the end of the phase structures with several rooms were being built. Some of the buildings were modified and rebuilt over long periods of time. In one trench we found the corners of no less than five buildings on the same alignment superimposed above each other. We found many tools and organic remains *in situ* on the floors of these structures and these tell us that some were houses and others workshops.

We have a great deal of information about burial practices in this phase, for we found a number of graves in the houses and yards. Most were contracted single burials in shallow pits dug into the floors of houses. A few had grave goods, such as a string of beads, and some had traces of red ocher on the bones. A number of the burials were headless. One large burial group consisted of at least fifteen skulls and three skeletons, all apparently thrown together.

The chipped stone industry was abundant. Most of the tools were made of flint but a small proportion were of obsidian. We found evidence of flint- and obsidian-working on the site. The flint artifacts showed some technical development through the aceramic phase. The other artifacts included bone tools, stone axes, bowls and ornaments. Among the latter were several winged beads, a unique type of polished greenstone.

There was some evidence of a later phase of Neolithic occupation on the site. In two trenches we found pits and floors near the surface. From the pits came a few sherds of dark-faced burnished ware, the earliest known Syrian pottery. The flint industry in the upper levels on the site shows further development. This evidence, together with that of the sherds, suggests that the Neolithic occupation on the site ended some time in the sixth millennium B.C.

We used a flotation machine to process soil samples on the site to recover seeds and charcoal fragments. Mr. Hillman has already examined some of the material from the upper layers on the site and has been able to identify several kinds of domesticated wheat and also domesticated barley, together with cultivated legumes. It appears that by then agriculture formed the basis of the economy. We found large quantities of animal bones, and when these are studied, they will fill out our knowledge of the economy of the settlement.

After the site was abandoned, it was not reoccupied until modern

times. The latest Neolithic levels were disturbed by a Muslim cemetery, and there were remains of a few modern houses on the surface.

The most important aspect of the site is that it appears to have been continuously occupied from the ninth until the sixth millennium B.C. It was thus occupied throughout the period of cultural development when settled communities dependent on agriculture first came into existence. This excavation provides a rare opportunity to study this process of economic and social evolution on one large village site.

The Euphrates dam will be finished later this year and our site will be flooded in 1974. A second and final season of excavation is planned for the late summer and autumn of 1973.

The Nubian Publication Project

CARL E. DEVRIES

The Nubian publication project has continued steadily, with no startling discoveries emanating from the subterranean chambers of Oriental Institute Nubiology, but with some certainties reached with respect to the identification of several previously problematic types of objects and with definite strides taken in the direction of our publication goal.

An invitation from the National Museum in Warsaw to participate in an international colloquium on Nubian archaeology in June, 1972, provided an opportunity to learn of the latest activities in the area and to share information provided from our excavations and research. A brief progress report of our project was made in those sessions; this will appear in the publication of the proceedings of that colloquium. Inquiries concerning the treatment of old dessicated leather met with negative responses, though we spoke with both archaeologists and museum technicians.

The earlier symposium on Nubian archaeology, held in Cairo in 1971 under the auspices of the Institut d'Egypte, had again raised the question of the use of the pottery form often referred to as a clepsydra. Since we have a number of Nubian specimens of this device, it was imperative that a sure answer be provided for this question. Intensive digging in the library confirmed the fact that it was in-

deed a "water-dipper" and that it was used to move liquids from one container to another. The results have been published in popular form in *The Old Bottle Magazine* and in a more technical article in the double issue of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* dedicated to the memory of Dr. Keith C. Seele.

Communication with the physical science departments on the campus revealed that a number of specialists in those fields were not only interested in archaeology but were quite enthusiastic about helping us with identification of physical materials. For some years we have been debating the function of certain A-Group objects, with suggestions ranging from lamps to grinders. Since some of these artifacts of uncertain use had an apparent residue of a black substance adhering to their recessed upper surface, Dr. Philip E. Eaton was able to make several analyses of the black material and to conclude that the probabilities of identification lay in the direction of a lamp or censer, for the material was essentially carbon and probably was produced by burning. These objects were discussed in an illustrated paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt, held at the State University of New York at Binghamton in the autumn of 1972.

In late spring of 1972 we were awarded a one-year grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to finance the cleaning and mounting of the textile specimens which came mostly from Meroitic and X-Group Nubia, a project element discussed in last year's annual report. Although Mrs. Thurman, Curator of Textiles at the Art Institute, has been able to devote only limited time to our textiles, most of the textile samples have now been washed, but very few of them have been mounted. We are happy to announce that the grant has been extended for another year, which should give ample time to complete the cleaning and to continue the mounting.

The photographic section of the prospective publication has been going very well. Mrs. Ursula Schneider has finished the essential photography of Cemeteries W and L, the two large A-Group cemeteries (ca. 3200–2300 B.C.) and of Cemeteries T and K, the two outstanding C-Group burial places (ca. 2300–1500 B.C.) from the same season. We are now well under way with work on the objects from the good-sized Meroitic cemetery south of Ballana, Cemetery B, which also dates from the last season of excavation. Most of the material from the season of 1962/63 remains to be photographed for publication, but

within the coming year much of the photography should be completed.

Before leaving for some months' work in Egypt on an independent project relating to his doctoral research, Mr. Bruce B. Williams submitted the analysis of the C-Group cemeteries which he undertook last year. His study relates primarily to the ceramic evidence from the sites of that period and will be of considerable help in the writing of the chapter on C-Group pottery.

With a large number of objects of various kinds and periods yet to be studied and analyzed, the actual writing of parts of the publication lies in the future, but we hope to have some chapters of the final publication in rough written form by this time next year.

The Semna South Project

Louis V. Žabkar

Those who in previous years have followed the reports on our work in Sudanese Nubia will be interested to know what has been and is being accomplished in the preparation of the publication of the expedition results. The more so since the issue of *Kush*, the Journal of the Sudan Antiquities Service, which contains a longer article describing the excavations at Semna South, has been delayed in coming out. On our last journey to Khartoum, in February, we were informed by the new Commissioner for Archaeology Sayed Nigm Ed Din Mohammed Sherif that the financial problems causing this delay have been satisfactorily solved and that both *Kush* XV and XVI will soon be out.

It will be remembered that the expedition excavated an Egyptian Twelfth Dynasty fortress, and a large Meroitic and X-Group cemetery adjacent to it. Consequently our research is concentrated in two areas of study: one deals with the pharaonic fortress and the finds connected with it, the other with the objects that came from the cemetery.

A description of the excavation conducted within the fort and in the quarry dump, which yielded a large collection of seal impressions, will be found in the forthcoming issue of *Kush* XVI. After the completion of our excavations in 1968, the writer has had an opportunity to return to the site of the excavations on two occasions to gather as

much information as could be obtained regarding the possibility of the existence of a dam built by the ancient Egyptians during the Twelfth Dynasty in the river basin delimited by the Semna South, Semna West, and Semna East fortresses. The excavations of the fort as well as the information gained from the study of the seal impressions will cast light on this much discussed problem.

On our last trip to Khartoum, we were able to continue the study of the expedition finds now housed in the new Sudan National Museum. And on our return we spent ten days in Cairo discussing some problems pertaining to the publication with Dr. Gerhard Haeny, the new director of the Schweizerisches Institut für Aegyptische Bauforschung und Altertumskunde in Kairo, who is preparing the final drawings of the fort and a description of some important architectural details.

The drawing of the seal impressions found in the quarry dump near the fortress is advancing systematically. One of our graduate students in Egyptology will continue this summer with the drawing of the sealings with the help of a camera copier. An archaeological photographer will photograph the sealings which are being drawn, and thus with the cooperation of these young scholars we hope to draw and photograph, if not all, certainly those most representative seal impressions which will figure in the publication.

The study of the seal impressions progresses parallel with their drawing. This study will contribute some new information about the administrative structure of the Second Cataract fortresses and of their relations with the First Cataract forts.

Thus far we were able to establish the name of the Semna South fortress which occurs on numerous sealings in connection with several departments of the fort. At the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Paris in July, the writer will read a paper which will reveal a new administrative title occurring on many sealings, a title previously unknown from any other source.

As for the finds which came from the Meroitic and X-Group cemetery, we wish to mention that all of the complete pottery has been drawn by Mr. C. H. Joslin. With his well known precision and a sound artistic sense he was able to reproduce remarkably the naturalistic floral and animal motifs of a number of Meroitic vases which represent some of the rarest specimens of the Meroitic decorated pottery. The drawing of the metal vessels has also been completed, as well as that of the Roman ointment jar, together with a representative collection of beads and other smaller objects.

The Meroitic and the X-Group textiles, smaller specimens, are being studied in the research laboratory of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts under the guidance of its director Mr. William Young and his technical assistant Miss Florence Whitmore.

The human remains of the Meroitic and X-Group cemetery are the object of research directed by Dr. Charles Merbs in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago; the main aspects of this research are briefly described in the article in *Kush* XVI.

This year we were able to organize a small team of our graduate students engaged in Egyptological and Meroitic studies to contribute to our project. With their help we hope to produce this summer the first draft of a manuscript which will incorporate the archaeological and anthropological grave-by-grave record of the cemetery and will include the description of the finds pertaining to each grave.

Some of the more important objects found in the quarry dump and the cemetery have been individually studied, and a brief summary of these studies is also to be found in *Kush* XVI. The Twelfth Dynasty copper axe found in the quarry dump and spectrochemically analyzed and preserved in the research laboratory of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Roman ointment jar, and several other objects are now on permanent exhibit in the new National Museum in Khartoum.

Furthermore, the fragmentary remains of a decorated garment found in a Meroitic grave, on which the image of the Meroitic god Apedemak is represented, served as a starting point for a monograph dealing with Apedemak, Lion-god of Meroe. The manuscript has now been completed and will shortly be in the hands of the publisher. In this manuscript a number of new facts pertaining to Meroitic religious and cultural history have been established; a portion of this manuscript will be read at the Meroitic conference to be held in connection with the International Congress in Paris in July.

We also wish to mention that two doctoral dissertations in the field of Meroitic studies are being written under our directorship, one of them based substantially and the other partly on the study of the Semna South expedition material.

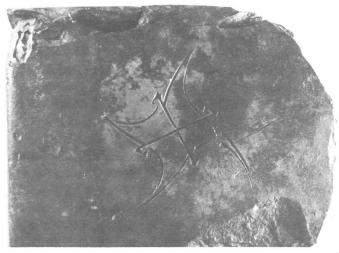
The Sudanese Antiquities Service and the Ministry of Culture have repeatedly indicated their great interest in and appreciation of the work done by the Oriental Institute expeditions in the Sudan. Now they expect to see the publication of the results of these expeditions. We are doing our best to meet their expectation in a not too distant future.

Tell Abū Ṣalābīkh, Iraq

ROBERT D. BIGGS

It was clear even before excavations began at Tell Abū Ṣalābīkh in 1963 that the site was of major importance for the archaeology of Mesopotamia in the third millennium e.c. With the finding of numerous tablets, predominantly literary, the interest in the site could only increase. With the expected appearance of my volume on the tablets later this year, the time seemed opportune to consider full-scale excavations. My discussions with colleagues in the Directorate General of Antiquities in Iraq in the summer of 1972 were encouraging, and it appeared that they would welcome resumption of excavations.

Because of budgetary limitations, it is obvious that the Oriental Institute cannot field a full-scale team for the length of time required by Iraqi law. We have, therefore, applied to a foundation for funds for excavation in the spring of 1974. We stressed in our application the importance of studying a Mesopotamian urban center where the latest occupation was about 2500 B.C. It has never before been possible to excavate extensive remains of this period anywhere in Sumer. We hope to learn a great deal about city life as reflected in the physical remains and in the literary creations of participants in the world's earliest experiment in urbanism.

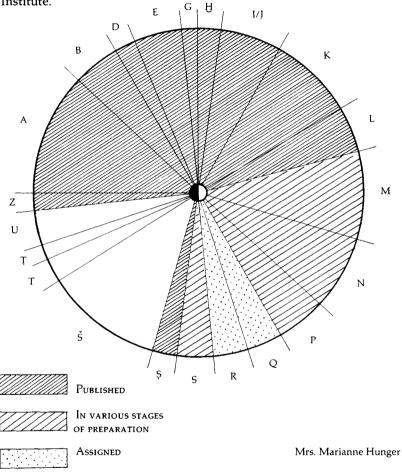


Motif on reverse of tablet from Tell Abū Şalābīkh.

The Assyrian Dictionary Project

A. Leo Oppenheim, Editor-in-Charge

This is the last time that I will be reporting on the progress of the Assyrian Dictionary Project to the friends and members of the Oriental Institute.



The diagram shown here will illustrate better than any words what has been achieved in almost twenty years of intensive work by a devoted staff, and what still has to be done.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task ahead, I am quite certain that the work on the dictionary will go on steadfastly to a successful conclusion. It has long been my conviction that the Project should rely on the unique combination of scholarly effort and intensive collaboration which enables a group of scholars of various ages and of different backgrounds and interests to strive for a common goal.

I would like to conclude this short report with an expression of my sincere thanks. With gratitude I must acknowledge the continuous support that has been given to the Project by the successive directors of the Oriental Institute since publication began, first by Carl Kraeling, then by Robert McCormick Adams and George Hughes, and currently by John A. Brinkman, a support that has encouraged our group to work uninterruptedly and to plan rationally for the future. Another great debt is owed by the Project, and by me personally, not only to the scholars who are presently dedicating their knowledge and energy to the dictionary and upon whose shoulders the responsibility for its continuation will now rest, but also to those scholars in this country and abroad who over these long years have given important help to the Assyrian Dictionary Project.

Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon

MIGUEL CIVIL

E. Reiner has finished the manuscript of *MSL* XI, which includes HAR-ra XX to XXIV. It is now in press.

The work for MSL XIV, a re-edition of Proto-Ea (the old edition in MSL II is out of date and difficult to handle) and the text of the series Ea and A, plus all related texts, is in progress, and I hope to deliver the manuscript to the printer late this year, as scheduled. The revision and collation of the reconstructed texts with the sources in Philadelphia and in the British Museum is the main task still to be done. Because of the importance of the vocabularies of the Ea family for the transliteration and phonology of Sumerian, MSL XIV will be of the highest interest to the Sumerologist.

J.-R. Kupper is working on *MSL* XVI (*Nabnītu* series) and will provide a draft to be revised by us in 1974. I hope to have *MSL* XV (Diri) ready in 1975. After that only two more volumes will be needed to finish *MSL*.

Publications

JEAN ECKENFELS, Editorial Secretary

In the past five years the number of titles in our "Oriental Institute Publications" series which are no longer in print has almost doubled. Among several multiple-volume publications, the supply of early volumes was exhausted before later volumes were published. For example, Persepolis I was available for only a short time after Persepolis II was published, and both, in turn, were out of stock before the third volume appeared. The first volume of the publication of the Nippur excavations, which promises to fill many volumes, has already gone out of print, but the second volume will probably not be ready for the printer before the fall of 1973.

Therefore, when the Press proposed microfiche editions of all those titles suitable to this format, the Institute had a rare opportunity to offer students and scholars very inexpensive editions of titles almost impossible to find on the market. The Press has reissued 40 titles in microfiche since last year's report. Although a few titles in large demand do not lend themselves to microfiche reproduction because of their size (some of our early publications measured 48×60 cm.), almost all of the excavation reports, with their wealth of illustrations, including those with color, are again available. Anyone interested in microfiche editions may write to the Institute for information.

At the beginning of the year Professor Gevirtz agreed to publish a second edition of his *Patterns in the Early Poetry of Israel*, "Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization," No. 32, with new indices provided by Mr. Dennis Pardee. The new edition is scheduled to appear in the summer.

New impressions of three books by Professor Gelb were printed this spring. His Old Akkadian Grammar and Writing, "Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary," No. 2 (2d ed.), and Glossary of Old Akkadian, "Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary," No. 3, have been out of stock for several years, and, in spite of revisons which are planned, these titles were reprinted because of their great demand among students. Professor Gelb's Hurrians and Subarians, "Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization," No. 22, has also been reprinted this year.

The last title in our list of reprints is one that we have done often before: this is the fourth impression of Thorkild Jacobsen's *Sumerian King List*, "Assyriological Studies," No. 11.

Manuscripts nearing completion include Robert D. Biggs's "Inscriptions from Tell Abū Ṣalābīkh," which has been edited and will soon be sent to the printer, McCown and Haines's Nippur, Vol. II, which has been edited and must now be sent to Mr. Haines for review, and Patty Jo Watson's report on the Iraq Jarmo Project, which is still being edited and must be approved by its many contributors before it can be considered ready for composition.

The Coffin Texts Project

TJALLING BRUINSMA

As this is the first time that the annual report of the Oriental Institute has included an account of the Coffin Texts Project, a rather extensive survey might be useful.

This is a continuation of the project directed by Dr. Adriaan de Buck which completed the publication of all known coffin texts in seven large volumes in the "Oriental Institute Publications" series between 1935 and 1961. Translations and related materials are now in preparation. This ongoing phase of the project can be divided into the following steps:

Translation of the texts.—I use the translations left by the late Professor de Buck, which in some places exist only in notes and general outline. They include the translation of a main text (or group of main

texts) and the variant readings in parallel texts. These translations have so far been completed up to the middle of Volume IV.

Commentary.—Textual criticism, a philological and grammatical explanation of the given translation, references to parallel texts in Egyptian literature, a literary analysis of the spell concerned (if possible), and—if needed—some explanation in the field of Egyptian religion are included. This part has so far been completed up to the beginning of Volume III (Spell 202).

Source criticism.—In the commentary I regularly refer to a separate section in which I give a consistent general review of the particularities of the individual manuscripts, both orthographically and palaeographically. The handcopies and the extant photos of the documents are of great value to this part of the study. These data had been partially collected by Professor de Buck. They will be completed in the course of the work on the translation.

Glossary.—This glossary will include all words, including the suffix-pronouns. In the course of the work, I have realized that this glossary will be unsuited to general use because of the vast quantity of items. In due course a selection can be made from these data.

It has been my experience that a reliable glossary can only be based on a prior translation in which the nature of the word (e.g., verb, noun, or adjective) or of the construction (e.g., the form sdm.n.f or the form sdm.n.f) concerned has been determined as clearly as possible. For this reason the compilation of the glossary follows the translation closely.

Beyond the reach of the project is the assembly of a grammar of the Coffin Texts. The translating work, though, is an outstanding opportunity to register grammatical peculiarities. In addition, a compilation of grammatical details has proved to be of great use in translating. Therefore, I continue collecting these data carefully.

Dr. Leonard H. Lesko, of the University of California at Berkeley, has been so kind as to offer his help in supervising the English text and to give his advice both on form and on content of this work; for this help and advice I am very grateful.

Social and Economic History of Early Mesopotamia

I. J. Gelb

One important phase of the long-range project on the structure of early Mesopotamian society and economy is being brought to a conclusion with the final typing of the 493-page manuscript of the study entitled "Between Freedom and Slavery" and the preparation of appertaining charts and indices. The previous title of this study was "From Freedom to Slavery." I decided to change the title slightly when it occurred to me that the old title may inadvertently mislead readers into expecting some sort of an evolutionary treatment of the labor force from the free class to the slave class while in fact my approach in this study has been mainly descriptive and typological. The new title, "Between Freedom and Slavery," serves to emphasize that the study is devoted mainly to the treatment of one class of population, namely, the semi-free class of peasants and craftsmen, whose social status lay somewhere in between the free and the slave class and who constituted the main productive labor force in early Mesopotamia.

The project on the structure of early Mesopotamian society and economy is continuing with an in-depth study of such topics as clan, family, and household, seeding and produce, processing and manufacturing, and exchange and market.

Individual Research Projects

Robert McC. Adams visited Baghdad for several weeks in February and March, 1973, both to complete research on ceramics from an earlier sounding of the medieval site of 'Aberta and to discuss the resumption of his long-term reconnaissance program. Agreement has been reached to proceed with complete, systematic study of all arid, uncultivated steppelands between the lower Tigris and Euphrates rivers that have not yet been inspected and mapped, and it is hoped that the survey program will resume in the autumn of 1973.

Klaus Baer has continued work on two research projects: a Coptic

grammar and the epigraphic work at Hieraconpolis and its historical implications. He has also been preparing the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*, Vols. IX and X, for the printer.

Robert Biggs spent some time last summer working in museums in Istanbul, Ankara, and Baghdad. Besides editing Babylonian literary fragments found in the Hittite capital of Boghazköy, he prepared the cuneiform inscriptions to be published in *Nippur II*, the volume recording the discoveries at the North Temple of Nippur.

John A. Brinkman has paid brief visits to the British Museum and to Leiden to collate the Kassite texts from Ur and the Peiser Archive. He has also continued cataloguing the Nippur Kassite tablets in the University Museum, Philadelphia. Articles he has submitted to various journals for publication include "Additional Texts from the Reigns of Shalmaneser III and Shamshi-Adad V" (Journal of Near Eastern Studies), "Comments on the Nassouhi Kinglist and the Assyrian Kinglist Tradition" (Orientalia), and "Sennacherib's Babylonian Problem" (Journal of Cuneiform Studies). For the forthcoming revised edition of the Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. III, Mr. Brinkman has been asked to contribute the chapters on Babylonia from 1000 to 539 B.C. and on the fall of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. He has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Senior Fellowship to study the role of foreign population groups in Babylonia during the Middle Babylonian period, concentrating especially on the phase from 1400 to 1225 B.C.

Miguel Civil has finished compiling a lengthy "Index to a Corpus of Sumerian Literary Texts." This exhaustive list classifies compositions by genre, numbers them decimally, gives basic information (incipit, number of lines, sources, and editions), and suggests standard abbreviations. His completed manuscript on Sumerian writing and phonology (including a list of all syllabic and logographic values) will be published in *Analecta Orientalia* after *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* XIV has gone to press. The theoretical chapters of this book are summarized in an article to appear in *Orientalia* in 1973. Three other articles are in press, and several more are in advanced states of preparation. Finally, Mr. Civil is currently working on the edition of all the texts found in the last Nippur campaign.

Three research projects are currently occupying Gene Gragg's time. He is preparing a grammatical index to a 10,000-line core corpus of Sumerian literary texts, preliminary to writing a grammar of these texts. He is gathering lexical material on Galla, a language of the Cushitic branch of Afro-Asiatic, which will probably result in a small

dictionary. He is also writing chapters on Tigrinya and Tigre (two Ethiopic Semitic languages) and Galla for a volume surveying the languages of Ethiopia.

Hans G. Güterbock's most recent papers are on Hittite hieroglyphic seal impressions. The Keith Seele Memorial Issue of the Journal of Near Eastern Studies includes Mr. Güterbock's publication of those found in the Oriental Institute excavations at Korucutepe, eastern Turkey; and those from Boghazköy are discussed in K. Bittel et al., Boğazköy V. In progress is a chapter on hieroglyphic inscriptions in the Hittite rock sanctuary of Yazilikaya near Boghazköy. This will appear in a new edition of K. Bittel et al., Yazilikaya.

Richard T. Hallock has been engaged chiefly in transliterating Persepolis fortification tablets and entering word occurrences in a glossary. His files so far include provisional transliterations of 2,372 texts.

This year George R. Hughes has finished G. Mattha's publication of the Hermopolis Legal Code, a task which he assumed on the death of Professor Mattha. He is about to complete a catalogue of the Demotic holdings of the Brooklyn Museum and will then publish a group of early Ptolemaic Demotic contracts which have been owned by the Oriental Institute for many years. These texts have already been read and annotated—except for one which has yet to be unrolled in the laboratory.

Hermann Hunger will continue to collect cuneiform commentaries for a study on ancient Mesopotamian scribes. He is also working on astronomical texts and intends to publish several of these from the collection of the Oriental Institute.

Janet Johnson has two projects under way. First is a retranslation of and historical commentary on the so-called Demotic Chronicle, an early Ptolemaic presentation in oracle form of the history of Egypt under the Twenty-eighth through Thirtieth Dynasties. Second is a study of the texts on the verso of the Mythus, which appear to be (on the basis of a very poor handcopy published in the last century) magical texts very similar in content and script to the texts of the Demotic Magical Papyrus. Miss Johnson hopes to study the original while she is in Europe this summer in order to include a translation and analysis of these texts with the publication of her dissertation.

Helene J. Kantor has been involved in field work and preparation of the preliminary report on the Chogha Mish excavations. Additionally she has been preparing articles on the prehistoric art of Egypt (for the Propyläen Kunstgeschichte) and on a plaque from Haft Tepe depicting a goddess on a lion.

Wilferd Madelung has been studying several aspects of Persian history. His primary research project concerns the doctrinal and political history of Twelver Shiism from its beginnings (8th century A.D.) till the rise of the Safavid Dynasty (16th century), which adopted Twelver Shiism as the official religion of Iran. He is also editing Zaydi texts from the Yemen relevant to the history of the Zaydi community in the Caspian provinces of Iran (9th-13th centuries). Another edition in preparation by Mr. Madelung is a Zaydi refutation of a theological treatise of the 8th century, one of the earliest extant theological (ka-lām) texts in Islam.

Charles F. Nims is working on the publication of the Tomb of Kheruef. He will present a proposal for a Demotic Dictionary Project to the Congress of Orientalists in Paris (July, 1973) and hopes for the support of other scholars in the field.

A. Leo Oppenheim is working on two books, Man and Nature in Mesopotamian Civilization, and Reports of Assyrian and Babylonian Scholars on the Interpretation of Omens. He hopes that his retirement will enable him to continue a large-scale investigation of the temple administration of Sippar during the middle third of the first millennium B.C. on the basis of about 2000 unpublished documents.

Erica Reiner has completed the preparation of the manuscript for *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* XI, which is scheduled to be published in 1973. While continuing her work on the edition of planetary omens from Babylonia, she has also been involved in the identification and publication of Elamite tablets from Tall-i Malyān, the site of ancient Ansan. The article giving the evidence for the identification of this site will be published in *Revue d'assyriologie* in 1973. Further finds from this site will be published by Miss Reiner herself or with her advice.

Johannes Renger's manuscript of an edition of the inscriptions of Sargon II of Assyria, on which he has worked for the last three and a half years, is scheduled to go to press in the fall. Apart from preparing some shorter articles of philological interest, he will concentrate in the coming years on problems of the economic history of the Old Babylonian period (ca. 2000–1594 B.c.). This project is related to his involvement with the forthcoming volumes, Economic and Social History of the Orient (see last year's report). Initially the project will require in-

vestigation of such topics as prices, hired labor, economic management of crown enterprises, and some aspects of trade and market. Two of Mr. Renger's recently published articles are part of this project: the first deals with land tenure in the ancient Near East; the second investigates the problem of the fugitives in Mesopotamia in the early second millennium B.C. and the underlying social causes of this phenomenon. At the invitation of the Freie Universität Berlin, Mr. Renger gave a lecture on "The Sacred Marriage and Coronation of the King," an expanded version of which is being prepared for publication. He has also been asked to submit an article on "The Royal Entourage" in ancient Mesopotamia for publication in the Reallexikon der Assyriologie.

During the past year, Michael B. Rowton has completed three articles on the subject of ancient nomadism: "Urban Autonomy in a Nomadic Environment" (Journal of Near Eastern Studies), and "Autonomy and Nomadism in Western Asia" (Orientalia), and "Enclosed Nomadism" (Journal of the Social and Economic History of the Orient). He is preparing several more articles on related topics and promises a fuller discussion in one of the future annual reports.

Edward F. Wente is participating in a series of volumes of translations of and commentaries on historical texts from the ancient Near East being prepared by specialists in the various phases of the cultures of the area. (The overall editor of this series is Hans Goedicke of Johns Hopkins University.) Mr. Wente has been assigned the historical texts of the Ramesside period and is currently engaged in translating the hieroglyphic royal inscriptions of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Also, he is providing a translation of the "Myth of the Destruction of Mankind" and of a Late Egyptian satirical letter for a second expanded edition of Simpson, Faulkner, and Wente, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*.

The Oriental Institute Museum

Gustavus F. Swift, Curator

This has been an active year in the Museum. The grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, mentioned here last year, was generously matched by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The study of



Completing a general refurbishing of the Egyptian Hall, Mr. R. H. Hanson and Mr. H. R. Torres sponge away the accumulation of recent years from King Sargon II of Assyria's colossal human-headed bull. Photo by Ursula W. Schneider.

the feasibility of installing climate control and of improving security and storage in the museum, which is the purpose of the grant, has proceeded through the year and nears completion at the time of writing. The principal consultants have been Mr. Alfred Jakstas, Conservator, the Art Institute of Chicago, Howell Engineers, Inc., of Chicago, and Mr. Edward J. Walsh, Associate University Architect. Many others have been most helpful; I would like to mention particularly Mr. Bernard Duffy, of the Art Institute of Chicago, and Mr. William O. Park, of the University's Comptroller's Office. In its progress, the study has compelled the museum staff to think about changes in management and facilities over a long term; some of these, such as an airconditioning system which may cover the whole building, are on a

grander scale, while some smaller matters, such as steps toward the reorganization of existing storage, may be put into effect more directly.

It has been possible to begin a demonstration of the way in which climate control might affect the exhibition areas of the museum. Building on the survey of our Egyptian art collection, by Dr. John D. Cooney of the Cleveland Museum of Art, as reported last year, plans have gone ahead for a newly installed exhibit. Remodeling was effected in the east end of the Egyptian Hall, to the extent of closing up two of the tall Gothic windows and removing the radiators beneath them, so that two large new cases could be installed to exhibit more effectively our reliefs and paintings and perhaps other pieces of our smaller sculpture. The installation of these pieces will take place in the coming months. This program led, in turn, to the cleaning and redecorating of the entire hall.

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge, in connection with this revised Egyptian art exhibit, the generous long-term loan of three splen-



Mr. Thor Heyerdahl examines the evidence for Egyptian reed boats from a relief on exhibit, with the assistance of Professor George R. Hughes, left, and Director John A. Brinkman, right. Photo by Lloyd Eldon Saunders, Public Information Office, University of Chicago.

did pieces by the Robert H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology, of the University of California at Berkeley. These derive from the long-ago excavations of George A. Reisner at Giza and will make a magnificent addition to our resources for the Old Kingdom.

The Museum has continued to be active in assisting with research projects and with education at an advanced level, as the following few examples show. Professor Jack Harlan, of the University of Illinois, has brought his class to inspect our Schweinfurth Botanical Collection of modern and ancient Egyptian plants. In October, Miss Janine Bourriau came from the Metropolitan Museum for several weeks' study of our Egyptian Middle Kingdom pottery from Lisht. From the University of Rome, this April, came Professor Maurizio Tosi and Dr. R. Biscione, to examine the tool marks on the collection of lapis lazuli from Mesopotamia, and the flint tools with which the lapis was worked. At the same time, Mr. Phillip Kohl came from Harvard University to take samples of Mesopotamian steatite vessels for mineralogical analysis, as part of a study of trade patterns in the Near East and in India, in the third millennium B.C. Closer to home, Mr. Juris Zarins, an advanced student, and Professor Paul B. Moore, of our Department of Geophysical Sciences, have been collaborating to determine the identity and origin of the material of our early Mesopotamian stone vessels of all kinds. Likewise, archaeology student Robert G. Hassert is including our Megiddo pottery in his comprehensive study of all available Syro-Palestinian monochrome painted wares of the Late Bronze Age, an undertaking that will require computer assistance.

It is a special pleasure to announce the appointment, effective July 1, 1973, of two Assistant Curators, Miss Judith A. Franke and Mr. David W. Nasgowitz. Both have had several years' experience on the Museum staff.

Mr. Nasgowitz took leave of absence during the past winter to fulfill his own National Endowment for the Arts project. He examined the photograph collection at Chicago House, Luxor, with a view to improvement of the collection here, and was able, in addition, to travel extensively in Egypt and other Near Eastern countries. Mrs. Susan J. Allen assumed his supervisory duties in this period, and her place was temporarily filled by Mr. Richard Bensel.

Mrs. Ursula W. Schneider, Photographer, Mr. Robert H. Hanson, Preparator, and Mr. Honorio R. Torres, Assistant Preparator, contin-

ued to make their valuable contributions to the work of the Museum. On June 1, 1973, a party was held to honor Mr. Hanson's fortieth anniversary of working for the Museum; he began under the first Director, Professor Breasted, in 1933.

Mr. Raymond Tindel continued his work on the conservation of the cuneiform tablet collection, and gave assistance to Mr. Hanson in addition. At his own request, and in order to devote more time to his studies, Mr. David P. Silverman left the Museum staff during the year. He was very ably replaced by Mr. Edward J. Brovarski, a fellow-student in Egyptology. Mr. Albert Leonard, Jr., Mr. Peter Steinkeller, and Mr. Robert G. Hassert assisted Miss Franke through the year with the problems of storage and organization in the collection, particularly in connection with our project grant.

We shall all very much miss the help and cheerful presence of Mrs. Linda T. Kastan, Reference Secretary, when, as expected, her husband's graduation and career will take them away from Chicago this summer.

With the temporary help of students, advances in the organization of field photographs and excavation records were made during the winter and spring. The participants were Miss Wendy Keeney, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawder, Miss Debbie Mack, Mr. Richard Bensel, Mr. Mark Ciccarello, and Mr. Lawrence Smith.

As always, the Museum is indebted, almost beyond means of expression, to the devoted efforts of the volunteer museum guides and the staff of the shop, The Suq. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Livingood, they continue to bring a sense of liveliness that would otherwise be hardly conceivable.

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 from Chi-

cago, suburban, and out-of-town schools and colleges, groups of adults, and individual visitors through the Oriental Institute Museum.

Volunteer Docents of the Oriental Institute, 1972/73

Chairman: Mrs. Albert Loverde

Mrs. Samuel Allison, Chicago

*Miss Sydney Allport, Downers Grove
Mrs. Helmut Baum, Chicago
Mr. Marvin Benjamin, Skokie
Mrs. Bruce Blomstrom, Evanston
Mrs. Myron Bornstein, Highland Park

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MRS. G. A. CHRISTOPHER, Crete
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Mrs. David Maher, Chicago *Mrs. M. G. Manker, Itasca

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MRS. WILDERS SULVEY Chicago

Mrs. Warren Swanson, Chicago Mrs. Raymond Thienpont, Chicago *Mrs. Helen Waddington, Chicago Miss Rebecca Ziegler, Chicago *Mrs. Walter Zurne, Chicago

The Suq, the Museum shop, is partially serviced by volunteers who complete the Volunteer Training Course.

Suq Volunteers of the Oriental Institute, 1972/73

MRS. SAMUEL ALLISON, Chicago MRS. MILDRED LEMON, Chicago MRS. PAUL MANES, Chicago MRS. RALPH NAUNTON, Chicago

Mrs. Clement Studebaker, Chicago Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift, Chicago Mr. William Weinberg, Chicago Mrs. Winsor D. White, Jr., Chicago

The Volunteer Training Course was held on eight successive Mondays from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., March 26 through May 14.

^{*}Captains responsible for the organization of a given three-hour period.

oi.uchicago.edu

March 26: The History of Egypt, Dr. George Hughes

Art Tour of the Egyptian Gallery, David Silverman

April 2: Culture and Religion of Egypt, Dr. John Wilson

Tour of the Egyptian Gallery with emphasis on the Egyptian gods and burial practices, James Allen

April 9: History of Mesopotamia, Dr. John Brinkman Tour of the Babylonian Gallery, Susan Allen

April 16: Culture and Religion of Mesopotamia, Dr. Robert Biggs

Tour of Assyrian Gallery, Susan Allen

April 23: History of Persia, Dr. Helene Kantor

Tour of Iranian Gallery, Judith Franke and David

Nasgowitz

April 30: History of Nubia with a tour of the Nubian Gallery,

Dr. Carl DeVries

History of Anatolia and tour of the Hittite section of

the Assyrian Gallery, Paul Zimansky

May 7: History of Palestine and Syria, Dr. Raymond Bowman

Tour of Palestinian Gallery and tour of the Museum with emphasis on its Biblical Aspects, David Nasgowitz

May 14: Prehistory with tour of the Prehistoric section of the

Assyrian Gallery, Dr. Robert Braidwood

Archaeology in the Near East; Techniques and Sites,

Dr. McGuire Gibson

To these members of the academic staff and degree candidates as well as to those who have given of their valuable time and knowledge in former years, Dr. Robert McC. Adams, Dr. Klaus Baer, Dr. I. J. Gelb, Dr. Hans G. Gütterbock, Dr. A. Leo Oppenheim, Dr. Johannes M. Renger, Dr. Gustavus F. Swift, and Dr. Edward F. Wente, we express our deep appreciation.

In addition to the Training Course, the trainees are assigned reading materials and they are required to do intensive study of the objects on exhibit in the Museum.

Graduates of the Volunteer Training Course, March 26–May 14, 1973

Mrs. Mychal Angelos, Chicago Mrs. Harry Bovshow, Chicago Mrs. Onno Buss, La Grange Park Miss Catherine Cushman, Chicago MRS. ELMER DIEDRICH, Hinsdale MRS. DAVID EASTON, Chicago MRS. JOHN FILLICARO, Des Plaines MISS IRENE GAUGHAN, Chicago MRS. SUSAN HATTA, Chicago

Mrs. Jacqueline Hirsch, Highland Park Mrs. David Hoffman, Northbrook

Mrs. Spencer Kimball, Chicago Mrs. Warren King, Chicago MRS. DONALD MCLAUCHLAN, Oak Park
MISS JANET RUSSELL, Chicago
MRS. VIRGIL SCHROEDER, Chicago
MRS. MICHAEL STONE, Chicago
MR. JAMES WICKE, Chicago
MRS. CHARLES WINANS, Chicago
MRS. COLEMAN YEAW, Kenilworth
MRS. KATHLEEN ZAVADA, Lisle

SISTER MAURINE BARZANTNI, Chicago

Three seminars were held this year for the continuing education of volunteer personnel. Dr. Gustavus F. Swift, the Curator of the Museum, spoke on his present and future plans for the Museum, Dr. Janet Johnson explained the intricacies of the ancient Egyptian writing system, and Dr. Erica Reiner discussed the background of the Assyrian Dictionary Project, giving an insight into the surmounted difficulties of this monumental task. These informal talks were so successful that, for the season 1973/74, monthly seminars will be held on various subjects relating to the history, culture, and art of the ancient Near East.

The fall series of illustrated lectures on "Biblical History" given by David Nasgowitz and the winter series on "The Art of Egypt" given by David Silverman were well attended. For the year 1973/74, an eight-week series of illustrated lectures on "The History of Mesopotamia from Prehistory to the Fall of Ur at the End of the Third Millennium B.C." will be given by Robert Whiting, doctoral candidate in Assyriology, starting October 2, 1973, and an eight-week series of illustrated lectures on "The History and Culture of Ancient Anatolia from ca. 1950 B.C. to the beginning of the Persian Conquest, ca. 550 B.C." will be given by Paul Zimansky, doctoral candidate, in the winter of 1974. Each series is \$30.00 per person for members of the Oriental Institute and \$45.00 per person for non-members.

On May 30, the Visiting Committee of the Oriental Institute held a sherry reception in the museum preceded by a showing of the Time-Life film, "Ancient Egypt," in honor of the volunteer personnel at the Museum.

All of these activities were only made possible by the kindness and cooperation of the academic and administrative staff and the devoted service of the volunteers. Mrs. David Maher, Co-Chairman of Volun-

teer Projects, has entered wholeheartedly into the planning and carrying out of the many facets of the volunteer program. Mrs. Albert Loverde, as Chairman of Volunteers, has effectively arranged docent scheduling. Mrs. Bernard Siegan, Chairman of the Luncheon Tour Program, and her committee members, Mrs. F. J. Corcoran, Mrs. Ronald Orner, Miss Muriel Cooney, and Mrs. Peter Spiegel, have introduced many groups throughout the Chicago area to our superb Near Eastern collection in the Museum. Mrs. A. Imberman arranged a tour of the Boston Museum of Art, the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Museums in New York, and the University Museum in Philadelphia for the Docents in February. We are most grateful to the staffs of these Museums who gave the participants in the tour an unparallelled insight into the respective collections.

Membership Office

Bernard A. Lalor, Membership Secretary

In the course of the year, the Membership Office offered a diverse program to the members of the Oriental Institute.

The Newsletters sent out this year were more numerous. The field directors kept us amply informed of the work of the Oriental Institute's expeditions in the Near East. As members may recall, among these newsletters were several reports on the current work of Robert Braidwood's prehistoric investigations at Çayönü (Turkey) and Helene Kantor's excavations at Chogha Mish (Iran). Edward Wente kept us abreast of the ongoing work of the Epigraphic Survey at Luxor (Egypt), and Andrew Moore, of Oxford University, reported on the results of the new joint expedition at Tell Abu Hureyra (Syria). Lastly, we received excellent coverage of the resumption of work at the "City of Temples," Nippur (Iraq) and McGuire Gibson's quest for tablets. Mrs. Carolyn Livingood organized two special dinners at the Quadrangle club for members to hear Mr. Gibson's projection of the work before and preliminary report after the field work at Nippur.

The lecture series for members appealed to a variety of interests. In the fall, T. Cuyler Young, Jr., spoke on excavations concerning Ancient Media. This opening lecture was followed by the annual reception for the members of the Oriental Institute held in the museum. In the next lecture, Stuart Struever brought us close to home with the presentation of his work on the early Indian settlements in Illinois, while the two following lectures took us to the perimeters of Egypt. Our former director George Hughes discussed liturgical books found by Oriental Institute expeditions in Nubia, and Ahmed Fakhry told of the recent discoveries in the Western Oases of Egypt. Cecil Striker surveyed the Byzantine and Crusader mosaics and frescos of Kalenderhane Mosque in Istanbul, many of which were unique and unusually important in art history. The series was completed by another former director, Thorkild Jacobsen, who discussed the literary laments for the destruction of the ancient Mesopotamian city Ur.

This winter our seasonal mailing to the membership departed from the traditional form of a greeting card. We sent for the enjoyment of our friends a print of one of the treasures of the Oriental Institute Museum, a winged lion roundel of the Achaemenid gold treasure.

In the spring we began an informal campaign for new members. The Director asked the membership for names of persons who might be interested in joining the Oriental Institute, and we thank all those who responded so warmly and enthusiastically. Many of those who were suggested accepted our invitation to become members. This increase in our circle of friends was complemented by the new corps of trained volunteer guides, who were recruited through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Carolyn Livingood, with the able assistance of Mrs. David W. Maher.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the interest and support of our members throughout the year.

Needs of the Oriental Institute

Some of our Visiting Committee members have asked that a short statement be appended to this year's report which would discuss some of the Institute's current and long-range needs and the funding required for each. The following is a select list of some of the major needs for the Institute as a whole over the coming years:

Renovation of existing Oriental Institute building, including installation of climate control \$3,000,000

*Building of a new wing to the east of the present building (Center for Near Eastern Archaeology)	1,600,000	
*Endowment for an Oriental Institute library	950,000	
*Professorships in Archaeology, Egyptology, Cuneiform Studies or related ancient fields 600,000 each		
*Conservation Laboratory for Museum	40,000	
*Photographic Laboratory	20,000	

Publications (of excavations, Epigraphic Survey and Assyrian Dictionary work, etc.), per volume 12,000-30,000

New Sound System for Breasted Hall Auditorium 3,500

This is obviously just a partial list, since we need additional funding to support field operations and to maintain the Epigraphic Survey in Egypt (about \$20,000 more per year each), and the like.

The building projects are vital concerns because of our present cramped museum, laboratory, and office space. We are considering the erection of a new wing to the east of the present building; this would contain additional galleries for exhibition and space for new laboratories, offices, and storage facilities. Our existing building needs climate control because many of our antiquities, after surviving for thousands of years in the dry climate of the Near East, are now rapidly deteriorating under Chicago's fluctuating temperature and humidity.

Further information on these or other projects may be had by writing or phoning to the Office of the Director, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Ill., 60637 (312-753-2471 and -2472).

^{*}The items may be named after a donor.

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Conveyance of offerings to the tomb by reed boats and bearers. Painting on wood, Tomb of Meri, Deshasheh. First Intermediate Period.

