

Individual Research Projects

Following his resignation as Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, effective September 30, 1974, Robert Adams spent the rest of the year devoted to research projects. He participated in a conference in Riyadh planning for a large-scale survey of Saudi Arabian archeological sites, probably to begin in the winter of 1976, and then spent approximately six months continuing his ceramic survey work in southern Iraq.

During his final year as chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Klaus Baer's researches concentrated on two subjects. "The Social and Economic Role of the Temple in Old Kingdom Egypt," a series of lectures given at Brigham Young University in March, is being prepared for publication. Among Mr. Baer's conclusions: most of the men in Egyptian towns held priestly appointments, and it was actual work in the fields that provided most of the temple income, which in turn was passed on to other temples, with royal mortuary temples at the end of the chain, or to members of the temple staff. Mr. Baer has also re-examined the chronology of the earlier period of Egyptian history (complementing Messrs. Wentz's and Van Siclen's work on the New Kingdom) and discovered that changes are required in the accepted dating system. In particular, the interval between the end of the Memphite Old Kingdom and the beginning of

Dynasty XI in 2134 must have been substantially more than the zero-to-forty years generally accepted.

Robert D. Biggs has begun work on the cache of 130 letters found at Nippur in the last season. He has been asked to participate in a conference called "Krankheit, Heilkunst, Heilung" ("Illness, Medicine, Healing") at the Institut für historische Anthropologie in September, so he is again studying Babylonian medicine.

Robert J. Braidwood lectured at UCLA and the University of Texas on the appearance of village farming communities and, with Linda S. Braidwood, gave seminars at the Sorbonne, Groningen, Göteborg, and Istanbul at the time of their spring trip to Europe. They both attended the National Academy of Science and American Philosophical Society meetings in the spring, and Mr. Braidwood chaired a session at the Archaeological Institute of America meetings in the winter.

John Brinkman has recently published articles on the Kassite and Neo-Babylonian monarchies in a book edited by Paul Garelli entitled *Le palais et la royauté* (Paris, 1974). In addition, he has contributed biographies of two Middle Assyrian historical figures to the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, Vol. I/J (forthcoming). In collaboration with Douglas Kennedy (Paris), he is preparing a catalogue and edition of eighth- and seventh-century B.C. legal and economic documents from Babylonia. He was elected a trustee of the American Schools of Oriental Research (spring, 1975) and is now engaged, under the sponsorship of the National Endowment for the Humanities, in teaching an intensive summer seminar on the "Assyrian and Babylonian Empires, 745-539 B.C." to teachers selected from various colleges and universities around the country.

Miguel Civil has been working on a volume called "Sumerian Writing and Phonology," which will include a list of Sumerian values of the cuneiform signs, a much-needed research tool in the field. A "Catalogue of Sumerian Literary Compositions" has been accepted for publication as *Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur* IV. It includes the title, opening line, list of sources, and bibliography for every known Sumerian literary work. Mr. Civil is also preparing the catalogue of tablets found at Nippur during the twelfth campaign; articles on some of those and some from the eleventh season have already appeared, and Mr. Civil intends to try a new method of publishing tablets, in the microfiche format from photographs rather than hand copies. Mr. Civil has completed a long essay, to appear in the Jacobsen *Festschrift*, on the state of Sumerian lexicography.

Much of McGuire Gibson's personal research is related to his work at Nippur. This year he composed reports on the eleventh and twelfth

seasons and wrote journal articles. In July, 1974, he gave a slide lecture on Nippur at the Rencontre Assyriologique in Rome and participated in the Arabian Studies Seminar in Oxford, England. In November he was a party to a conference in Riyadh on the beginning of an archeological program in Saudi Arabia and visited Damascus and Baghdad to discuss possibilities of new field work as well as continuation at Nippur. In February, 1975, Mr. Gibson presented a lecture at the University of Texas, under the title "By Stage and Cycle to Sumer," on a theory about the rise and maintenance of Mesopotamian civilization. In May of this year he was visiting scholar at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and gave a lecture and several classes on the origins of civilization in the ancient Near East. Mr. Gibson's interest in the ecological aspects of ancient civilizations continues; and, as part of his effort to include as much information from written sources as possible, he cooperated with Miguel Civil on a seminar devoted to agriculture, horticulture, food products, and manufactures as seen from art, archeology, and cuneiform.

Gene B. Gragg has spent this year in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, collecting material for his Oromo dictionary. His stay there was preceded by a short visit in Paris to consult Sumerian tablets at the Louvre.

Hans G. Güterbock contributed a paper to the Institute's Seal Symposium, in which he observes, among other things, that Hittite women had their own seals or shared a two-faced seal with their husbands. This lecture was also given at the University of Pennsylvania and, in part, at the American Oriental Society meeting. He continued to work on the musical notation from Ugarit and lectured on it at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago in January. A number of articles studying diverse aspects of the Hittites appeared, including ones on "The Hittite Palace" and "The Hittite Temple." Mr. Güterbock collaborated with Harry Hoffner on plans for the Hittite Dictionary Project and continued as president of the American Research Institute in Turkey.

During 1974 two volumes appeared which were either totally or partially the work of Harry A. Hoffner, Jr. Totally his work was the book *Alimenta Hethaeorum* ("American Oriental Society Monograph" series), an exhaustive review of the agricultural calendar and the various types of food produced and consumed by the Hittites (ca. 1700-1200 B.C.). The book represents the culmination of over six years of research and composition. Appearing under the authorship of a free-lance writer for Time-Life Books, Inc., was the book *The Empire Builders* ("Emergence of Man" series), for which Mr. Hoffner was the principal technical consultant. Much of the author's information was

supplied by him, including English translations of all the Hittite texts cited in the book. But since the editors were under no obligation to accept all of Mr. Hoffner's criticisms of the manuscript, the text does not represent his ideas in all points. Articles appearing in 1974 include "Hittites and Hurrians," in Oxford University Press's *People of Old Testament Times*, edited by D. J. Wiseman, and a number of lexical studies. In the fall of 1974 Mr. Hoffner presented two lectures at the University of Toronto dealing with the historiography of the Hittites as compared with that of the Assyrians and Babylonians. Finally, much of Mr. Hoffner's time has been spent in preparations for the Hittite Dictionary Project.

With the aid of a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies, Janet H. Johnson spent a month in Leiden studying the Demotic magical spells on the verso of Leiden I 384, the recto of which contains a well-known Demotic mythological tale which includes, among other stories, the Aesopian fable of the lion and the mouse. In addition to preparing these magical spells for publication (in the journal of the Leiden Antiquities Museum), she has been working on her study of the Demotic verbal system, based primarily on two Ptolemaic and two Roman period Demotic texts. This manuscript should be ready for publication this summer.

Since the last Annual Report all of Helene J. Kantor's research time has been taken up by Chogha Mish in one way or another, for example, carrying on in Chicago with the recording and analysis of data accruing each season, handling expedition administrative details, and dealing with the minutiae of assembling the final illustrative material for "Oriental Institute Communications," No. 23. During the summer of 1974 Pinhas Delougaz came to Chicago so that they could work together intensively on revision and amplification of the Chogha Mish interim report. In a short report on the sixth and seventh seasons, the families of Archaic Susiana pottery were presented for the first time in print: "The Čoqā Miš Excavations—1972-73," *Proceedings of the IInd Annual Symposium on Archaeological Research in Iran* (Teheran, 1974).

James Knudstad is now finishing up the architectural details for a publication with Oleg Grabar and others of the excavations at Qasr al-Hayr, Syria. Next fall will be his fifth season with the Smithsonian Institution's Afghanistan expedition, and in addition he will be involved in a project of contract exploration and survey with the Saudi Arabian Department of Antiquities.

Wilferd Madelung's edition of Arabic texts from Yemenite manuscripts concerning the history of the Caspian regions of Iran in the

eighth to thirteenth centuries A.D. has been completed. The mountain country of both the Elburz and the Yemen during that period provided a haven for communities of the Shiite Zaydi sect, which maintained close ties with one another. After the disintegration of the Caspian Zaydi community in the sixteenth century, much of its literary heritage, including biographical and historical texts, continued to be preserved in the Yemen. These texts have been collected and prepared for edition for the first time. Other research included the study of a manuscript recently acquired by the University Library of Tübingen that offers significant new information on the sources of Ismā'īli religious law and an analysis of a manuscript refutation of Avicenna's metaphysics by al-Shahrastānī revealing crypto-Ismā'īli leanings in the latter author. Work on the edition of a major Mu'tazili theological book of the twelfth century, undertaken jointly with Martin J. McDermott, S.J., has been continued.

Erica Reiner held a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship for work on Babylonian Planetary Omens. Astronomical commentary on these omens is being provided by David Pingree, of the University of Chicago, now on leave of absence at Brown University, who himself has just been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. Miss Reiner spent the month of September at the British Museum in London and expects to return there in the summer of 1975. The first fascicle of the projected publication of these omens, concerning the planet Venus, the so-called Venus Tablet of Ammišaduqa that has played an important role in all discussions of the chronology of the First Dynasty of Babylon, is in press and is scheduled to appear shortly in the series "Bibliotheca Mesopotamica."

Johannes Renger is continuing his work on the economic history of the Old Babylonian Period (ca. 2000-1594 B.C.). An article on the sacred marriage ritual was published recently in the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*.

Kaspar K. Riemschneider has been engaged principally in writing articles for the manuscript of the *CAD*, Volumes N and R. He has also prepared two papers, one on the teaching of Akkadian to archeologists, which he will read at a symposium in Groningen at the end of this year, the other on prison and punishment in ancient Anatolia, which was read at this year's meeting of the American Oriental Society in Columbus, Ohio. Two contributions to the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* and two short notes, one about a Hittite loan translation from Akkadian, the other on a Standard Babylonian writing convention, are ready for publication.

Michael Rowton has continued his research on relations between nomad and sedentary, between tribal society and urban society, with

strong emphasis on the physical environment. The third article in the series, on enclosed nomadism, appeared in the *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* (1974). Three further articles will be published in 1976: "Dimorphic Structure and the Problem of the 'apirû-'ibrîm,'" in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, "Dimorphic Structure and Topology" in *Oriens Antiquus*, and "The State and the Tribal Elite," in *Studia Instituti Anthropos*.

Lawrence Stager has participated actively in archeological field work under the auspices of the American Schools of Oriental Research. In the summer of 1974, he excavated at Idalion in Cyprus until the war forced the evacuation of the expedition. In the spring of 1975, he participated in a dig on the site of ancient Carthage.

In addition to his work with the Epigraphic Survey, Kent R. Weeks devoted a portion of this past year to continued work on his survey of Egyptian prehistory and the origins of dynastic civilization. He also began the laborious cataloguing of the *materia medica* used in the Papyrus Ebers as the first step in a lexicographic study of Egyptian pharmaceutical preparations and of drug combinations in the Ebers prescriptions. Mr. Weeks delivered a paper on Egyptian cultural categories at an international congress of Egyptologists held in Cairo and has prepared for publication several articles related to that topic.

Edward F. Wente's reconsideration of the chronology of the Eighteenth Dynasty had suggested that the accession of Ramesses II occurred in 1279 B.C. rather than the more commonly accepted 1290 or 1304. During the past year Mr. Wente's research has concentrated on determining how well this revised date fits in with later chronology. After the accession of Ramesses II, the next "fixed" date in Egyptian history is the accession of Shoshenq I, the founder of the Twenty-second Dynasty. In a review of K. A. Kitchen's *Third Intermediate Period in Egypt* to appear in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, Wente discusses the date of the beginning of the Twenty-second Dynasty, which he places at 946 B.C. on grounds quite different from Kitchen's argument, but essentially corroborating his date of 945. By adding the known lengths of reigns of pharaohs from Ramesses II to Shoshenq I onto this date, one arrives at 1279 for the accession of Ramesses II. Because the year-by-year documentation of a major part of the Ramesside period, from the middle of the reign of Ramesses II to the reign of Ramesses X, is so abundant, there is statistically little room for an additional eleven or twenty-five years needed to arrive at 1290 or 1304 for the accession of Ramesses II. The results of the investigation into the chronology of the New Kingdom are to be published in an article being prepared by Mr. Wente and Mr.

Charles Van Siclen. During the past year Mr. Wenté's article on the history of Egypt from the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty to *ca.* 330 B.C. appeared in the new *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Macropedia*, Volume 6.