THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ANNUAL REPORT 1975/76





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Impression of the seal of a scribe of Sharkalisharri, "son of the king," and king of Akkad himself from 2217 to 2193 B.C., excavated at Nippur in 1975; at the upper right, the seal itself, shown actual size. Photograph by Paul Zimansky.

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TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

This year as the United States celebrates its two-hundredth anniversary and the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary project its fifty-fifth, the National Endowment for the Humanities is infusing new life into the Dictionary through a grant of \$350,000 to procure more scholars to work on the project over the next three years. At the same time, the National Endowment has offered a promise and a challenge: for every dollar the Institute can raise expressly for additional dictionary aid before the end of April 1978 (up to a total of \$160,540), the Endowment will give another dollar for the dictionary. This largesse, when university finances are still generally weak, gives the Institute not only an unexpected boon, but a decided incentive to raise additional money to take full advantage of the government support.

Nor is this grant the sole extent of government assistance this year. The Hittite Dictionary project, born and kept alive for over a decade through the private efforts of Harry Hoffner, has received a threevear National Endowment for the Humanities grant of almost \$220,000 to hire staff and prepare its initial volumes for publication; Hans Güterbock will serve as co-director of the project. I. J. Gelb has been awarded a grant of almost \$140,000 jointly from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities to prepare a Source Book on the socioeconomic history of ancient Western Asia. Robert Whiting will soon begin another NEHsponsored project to work on the Tell Asmar tablets from Iraq (\$45,000). The Institute's Museum has also received three new grants: (a) partial support for construction of a climate-controlled Metals Storage Room (\$3,400, supplemented by matching funds through private donors), (b) \$57,000 to assist with the implementation of the Tutankhamun Exhibit while it is in Chicago (including construction of a supplementary exhibition in our own galleries), and (c) \$8,600 for hiring additional staff for conservation work.

These grants represent a significant and very welcome supplement to our regular sources of income—especially with the prospect that government funding for the Epigraphic Survey in Egypt is likely to be cut drastically or even terminated in 1977. This money will enable our staff to carry out worthy projects that they could not have otherwise undertaken or to accelerate the progress of projects already under way. But the financial help is temporary and extends to only a few of

many research efforts. To carry on all the programs to which the Institute is committed, we count on the continued help of our members and friends—especially to assist our archeological fieldwork and to publish the results of our studies.

During 1975/76, Institute expeditions once more took to the field in Egypt (Luxor), Iran (Chogha Mish), and Iraq (Nippur). In addition, Messrs. Adams and Gibson participated in the inaugural season's work in what promises to be one of the more significant field operations now planned: the systematic survey of archeological sites throughout the vast Saudi Arabian peninsula.

On June 30, I. J. Gelb formally became professor emeritus after an unparalleled forty-seven years of service with the Institute; the "emeritus" part of his new title need not be taken too literally, since he will be continuing work here actively on his socioeconomic Source Book project. A new academic staff member added during the year was Howard Berman, Research Associate on the Hittite Dictionary project.

We were all shocked and saddened by the tragic death on June 5 of Kaspar K. Riemschneider (the James Henry Breasted Research Associate, visiting from Germany and working on the Assyrian Dictionary) and his daughter, Julia, in a one-car accident in Idaho, while the family was on vacation before returning to Europe. Mrs. Riemschneider, though seriously injured, is now recovering and should be able to return home in September. A private fund to assist her has been set up through the Institute's membership office; and contributions marked "Riemschneider Fund" may be sent to Mr. Lalor here.

The following pages will tell you of the Institute's activities over the past year. As you will see, your interest and support have done much to make most of this possible. On behalf of the faculty and staff, I would like to express our gratitude for your continuing help.

July 30, 1976

John A. Brinkman Director

Postscript. As this year's report is in press, the sad news has come of the sudden death August 30th, in Hightstown, New Jersey, of John A. Wilson, former Director of the Oriental Institute (1936-1946, 1960-1961) and Andrew MacLeish Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Egyptology. As successor to James Henry Breasted, Mr. Wilson kept the Institute alive through the cutbacks occasioned by the diffi-

cult depression years and World War II. Mr. Wilson's historical writings (*The Culture of Ancient Egypt*, the Egyptian section of *Before Philosophy*), his translation of Egyptian texts (especially in Pritchard's *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*), and his activities on behalf of the Egyptian monuments threatened by the construction of the Assuan dam made him the best known and most revered of America's senior Egyptologists. He will be sorely missed by his many colleagues and students. We offer our heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Wilson and their children and grandchildren.

Further Postscript. After an illness of several months, Gustavus F. Swift, Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, died on October 1. His devoted service to the Museum over the seven years of his curatorship saw many much-needed improvements and new programs: the renovation of the Egyptian and Babylonian Halls, the beginning of the Conservation Laboratory, the initial stages of the preparation of the printed guides to the antiquities collections here, and the acquisition of the major Neo-Assyrian sculptures from the British Museum—to mention just a few examples. It is particularly sad that he was taken from us at a relatively young age. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Swift and to their family.

THE EPIGRAPHIC AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

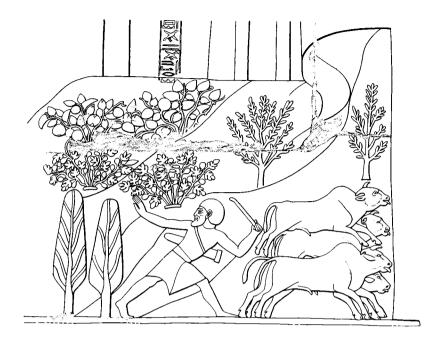
Kent R. Weeks

The fifty-second season of the Survey in Luxor was an extremely profitable one that saw the completion of two major projects and the beginning of two others.

The second volume of the Survey's long-term study of the Temple of Khonsu has been readied for the printer and will contain photographs, drawings, and translations of materials in the court, portico, and hypostyle hall. The volume contains over one hundred plates, and to make it and its companion, *Khonsu I*, more useful, it will also offer an index of words occurring on the more than two hundred plates these two volumes will contain.

Work on the historical scenes of Seti I, carved in the Nineteenth Dynasty on the outer face of the north wall of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak, also came to a close; and work on its publication has already begun. The Seti I volume will include nearly sixty plates, translations of texts, indices of words and paleographic features, a discussion of the paints and pigments found in surprising quantity on the wall, and a study of several significant architectural features. We think that it will be one of our most attractive and important volumes to date. (A brief discussion of several of its most interesting features is to be found in *News & Notes*, Number 27, May, 1976.)

A good start has already been made on the recording of the scenes of the Feast of Opet in the Processional Colonnade at Luxor Temple, and the artists will be devoting their summer to the inking and correcting of over two dozen Opet drawings. A thorough examination of other materials in this impressive architectural feature of the Temple has led us to include all the inscriptions in the Colonnade, and we feel confident that in doing so we shall be in an excellent position



A detail of an Epigraphic Survey drawing of the Seti wall: a herdsman of Kadesh fleeing the army of Seti I. Drawing by H. Martyn Lack.

to trace its complex history of building and decoration. Thus, the Opet publication will also include the columns and architraves of the Colonnade, all of its walls, and the facades and interiors of its north and south doorways.

The archeological map of the West Bank of which we have spoken in the past got off to a start this season, although for financial reasons the start was not as grand as we would have liked. Nevertheless, a sample sheet was prepared to demonstrate both the need for such a map and the form that map might take; and it has shown that, in one small area where only four tombs had been noted previously, over twenty-five tombs in fact exist. Many of these tombs are inscribed, all are in poor condition, and the recording procedure we are using to map and describe each tomb interior will make it possible for archeologists and conservators to establish priorities for future West Bank recording. We hope that next year several large areas can be completed and an archive of tomb cards established.

Mr. H. Martyn Lack, who has served as artist at Chicago House for eight years and who, long before that, worked with the University's project at Saqqara, has retired this season; and he will be sorely missed. Also leaving, to return to Chicago and work on his doctoral dissertation, is James Allen, who has served as an epigrapher since 1973. To these, and to the others of our staff, William Murnane, Frank Yurco, Reg Coleman, John Romer, Frank Howard, Andree Bichara, our ra'is Hagg Ibrahim Mohammed, and, of course, all our local staff, goes the credit for an extremely productive year. Our work was again aided by funds from the Smithsonian Institution (through the American Research Center in Egypt).

THE PREHISTORIC PROJECT

Robert and Linda Braidwood

The long push toward a final reporting on the Project's field research in the Zagros hill country in Iraq is almost over. Only two reports, by non-resident staff, remain incomplete. These unfinished publication responsibilities have kept us from the field, and a return to the site of Çayönü in northeastern Turkey seems unlikely before autumn, 1977. What follows here is an account of one aspect of our research and of how ideas about the past develop and change as new evidence is recovered.

In 1950, enroute to the second field season at our newly discovered site of Jarmo, we wrote an article in the British journal *Antiquity*, entitled "Jarmo: a Village of Early Farmers in Iraq." In it we gave our reasons for having searched for a site such as Jarmo in the uplands, counter to prevailing theory as to where agriculture began. We noted that almost all the then available early village sites (although none quite so early as Jarmo) lay along what we called "the hilly flanks of Breasted's 'Fertile 'Crescent,'" up in regions of at least 10 inches annual rainfall. It was also only upon these grassy or open oakforested slopes that the remaining wild descendants of the original potential domesticates—the sheep, goats, wheat, barley, and pulses—could still be found.

To test such reasoning, however, would require competences which we, as archeologists, did not have. The 1950 article noted that

We are only beginning to understand the ecological situation—the environment—in which the change-over from food gathering to food producing and settled village life came about. Here is one of the points where the prehistoric archeologist most needs the help of the natural scientist. One old theory held that the domestication of plants and animals resulted from their enforced propinquity to man as all three withdrew to oases and river valleys with the dessication which was believed to follow the end of the last glaciation. Hints from newer evidence make this seem quite unlikely; there seems in fact to have been some increase in moisture at the end of the Pleistocene.

Indeed, the more we thought about the then available evidence, the more we were inclined to see little if any climatic or environmental change in the Near East regions as the Pleistocene ice age ended. Fortunately, however, we were soon able to attract to the project both interested and competent natural scientists (and financial support for them through the National Science Foundation).

Our earliest such colleague was Professor Herbert E. Wright, Jr., Department of Geology, University of Minnesota. Herb was with us first for two Jarmo field seasons. He ranged far and wide in the surrounding Zagros mountains attempting to discover the detailed geological and climatological history of the region's late ice age and earliest post-glacial times, but found the evidence extremely fragmented and difficult to interpret. (The plowing of the soil, forest clearance, and over-grazing which have attended agriculture since its beginnings have had serious consequences in land surface erosion and change.) Given the unsatisfactory nature of his Iraqi evidence and—we'd now guess—perhaps some over-enthusiastic persuasion by us, Herb allowed himself to suggest that nature had been secondary in importance to culture among factors brings about the early village-farming economy. In 1960, he wrote

. . . it is not safe to infer that this important and relatively rapid revolution was necessarily brought about by climatic change . . . the gradual evolution of culture, with increasing complexity and perfection of tool technology, may have been a more potent factor in bringing about this economic revolution than was the climatic change at the end of the glacial period.

Nevertheless, Herb, ever a cautious and thoughtful scientist, added,

Future work in climatic reconstructions must be directed toward a search for sensitive paleoclimatic indicators that can be dated with some precision, so that the subtle relations between environment and culture can be worked out for this area for the time range of this important economic revolution.

Even before the above was printed, however, two things happened. The political situation in Iraq had made a return to Jarmo impossible, so we shifted our scene of work to the Iranian Zagros region; and, second, Herb decided that palynology—which the dictionary calls the scientific study of spores and pollen—would given him those "sensitive paleoclimatic indicators" he needed. We were somewhat startled to learn that palynology would also involve us in the logistics of establishing a modest naval operation on a small lake high in the Persian Zagros. It also eventually brought a new member to our team, Professor Willem van Zeist of the Biologisch-Archaeologisch Instituut of the University of Groningen in the Netherlands.

The procedure Herb and Willem use is to drive hollow tubes deep down through the bottom of lakes or swamps. Pulled up again, the hollow tubes yield corings which contain the stratified sequence of the yearly "rain" of pollen which was borne by air from the plants of the region out over the surface of the waters, and which then settled to the bottoms of the lakes or ponds. In effect, the complete corings contain the detailed vegetational history of the region surrounding the lake or swamp, back as far in time as the depth of the core may reach.

A view of Lake Zeribar, where palynological samples were taken in 1960







The tool used in coring, and some palynological samples wrapped in aluminun foil to preserve them. Photographs from another of H. E. Wright's expeditions, at Houleh, Israel.

Furthermore, samples from the core, at various depths, may be "dated" by the radiocarbon method, so that the vegetational—and hence, climatological—history may be chronologically fixed. The key to the whole matter, of course, is that the fossil pollen or spores from the various depths on the cores can be recognized and identified as to the types of climatological and environmental situations within which their parent plants lived and flourished.

Herb's little naval operation to recover these "sensitive paleoclimatic indicators" was first activated on Lake Zeribar, a small lake high in the Zagros mountains northwest of Kermanshah in the spring of 1960. Eventually, he and Willem secured cores covering over 65 feet of depth of deposition, which spanned at least 22,000 years of vegetational history, up to the present. The pollen sequence showed that until after 11,000 years ago, our supposed grassy or open oakforested "hilly flanks" had really been a cold dry steppe country dominated by a kind of sage brush and with few trees. Thereafter, warming set in and moisture began to increase, but the present oak-grassland situation was not fully established until about 5500 years ago (3500 B.C.). Not unnaturally, Herb began to wonder again about the nature vs. culture factors in the beginnings of agriculture:

. . . it may be possible to evaluate with more accuracy whether the agricultural revolution was stirred by the force of climatic change and its associated environmental factors . . . the chronological coincidence of climatic change and the agricultural revolution cannot be denied.

Of course, more than the Lake Zeribar evidence was needed. By the mid 1960's, Herb had begun palynological work in eastern Turkey while Willem and some of his Dutch colleagues had started coring operations in southwestern Turkey and in Greece. We now have newly in hand a long report of Willem's work, published in the 1975 issue of the Dutch journal *Palaeohistoria*. Increasingly, it appears that until about 10,000 years ago, cool dry steppe conditions obtained in the eastern Mediterranean region, with warming and more moist conditions setting in (somewhat irregularly) thereafter. Willem's account concludes.

The Söğüt and Beyşehir pollen diagrams reflect large scale interference of man with the vegetation in the second and first millennia B.C. The forest must have been cleared over large areas. As for palynological indications of grain-growing, various Near Eastern wild grass species produce Cerealia-type pollen grains. Fruit trees cultivated by the Beyşehir and Söğüt farmers included: *Juglans* (walnut), Castanea (sweet chestnut), Olea (olive) and Vitis (grape). Besides, Fraxinus ornus (manna ash) was planted, most probably for its manna.

So much for the story so far, as it comes from the palynological evidence, but that is neither all of the evidence nor the full story. We ourselves are far from ready to say that environmental change alone brought about the appearance of the village-farming way of life, nor would Herb or Willem go that far. All we can hope to have done here is to show you how one tries to pull together the pieces of the story.

EXCAVATIONS AT CHOGHA MISH

Helene J. Kantor

This year's season at Chogha Mish was the tenth conducted at the site, the seventh supported jointly by the Oriental Institute and the University of California at Los Angeles, and the first without Professor P. P. Delougaz. Despite his loss, our colleagues in Los Angeles have remained interested and actively involved in the Chogha Mish excavations. A great debt is owed to Professor Giorgio Buccellati, Director of the Institute of Archaeology of U.C.L.A., and to Professor John G. Burke, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, who arranged for U.C.L.A.'s share in this season's budget, without which we could not have had a normal digging season. The Expedition also is deeply grateful to several of its friends whose generous contributions came most opportunely in this year of inflation.

The staff, in addition to the writer, consisted of Mr. Aghil Abedi, Dr. Charles Adelman, Mr. Richard J. Le Fevre, Mr. Daniel Shimabuku, Mr. St. John Smith, and Miss Johanne Vindenas. The only member new to the site was Mr. Le Fevre, an architect from England making his first venture into archeological architecture. Mr. Abedi, the representative of the Iranian Centre for Archaeological Research, in addition to his official duties, worked as a regular and valued member of the staff. Fortunately, Miss Vindenas was again with us and, by dint of untiring devotion and long hours, kept abreast of the sherd and object registration, as well as pottery recording. Mr. Daniel Shimabuku from U.C.L.A., who had been brought to Chogha Mish in the seventh and eighth seasons by Professor Delougaz, bore the brunt of the detailed supervision of the digging and kept the field notebooks; much of the season's success is owed to his skill and indefatigable work.

From our arrival on December 27th to our departure on April 3rd, the season was dominated by the weather. Never in the memory of any of the villagers had there been a winter of such continual rain. We were housebound more frequently than in any previous season. Moreover, the areas of the terrace on which we had expected to expend a major part of our effort remained sodden almost the whole period. Thus our work had to be adapted to the exceptional meteorological circumstances.

The goals of this season were those that Professor Delougaz and I had set up during the latter part of last season, namely:

- (1) to investigate the earliest part of the Archaic Susiana period, by digging the deposits now exposed at the bottom of the low-lying "Gully Cut";
- (2) to explore in the East Area of the terrace the full extent and environs of the Burnt Building, which represents the culminating phase of the Middle Susiana town;
- (3) to continue the search for evidence on one of our major problems, the character of the structures on the acropolis of the Protoliterate city by excavating in the vicinity of the great Protoliterate drain found last year.

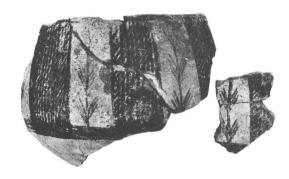
The plan had been to work in at least three areas, each of which would provide evidence for a different major period in the occupation of Chogha Mish. In the event, we did make important advances on all of these fronts, but not in the manner originally visualized. Since it was impossible to conduct systematic excavations in the constantly renewed mud of the areas on the terrace, our main excavating was on the high mound where the subsoil was not completely soaked, as on the terrace, and where the rain water ran off and dried fairly quickly. As a result, two other periods during which only the high part of Chogha Mish was occupied became centers of our attention, namely the final Late Susiana stage of the prehistoric Susiana sequence and the Elamite remains of the early 2nd millennium B.C. All together, then, we dealt this season with five different periods of the Chogha Mish settlement, which will be reviewed here, beginning with the earliest.

Archaic and Early Susiana Periods

Although the weather allowed no excavation of these levels in the Gully Cut, the recording of the pottery groups of the ninth season and of a few left over from the eighth was completed. The sherds in question were all still available since the pottery excavated from each small individual area (locus) is laid out in sherd yards in regular avenues day by day with each group separated from its neighbors by stones painted with all the pertinent information and sunk into the ground. This arrangement amounts to a "filed storage" in which sherds can remain even between seasons as, fortunately, they are not of interest to the normal passerby. It would be quite out of the question to process all sherds in the expedition house, as Chogha Mish produces pottery in such quantities that there would be no room after a few days. Selected sherds are eventually brought into the house, but



Archaic Susiana sherds showing man-like [left] and plant-like [right] decoration. Photographs by Charles Adelman.



only after a long process in the field: washing, sorting, looking for fragments belonging to one vessel, mending, and labeling. Only after this can the detailed recording on our specially devised pottery sheets be undertaken. The selected sherds which had been brought into the house from the Gully Cut sherd yard were recorded and then the remainder of each group still in "storage" on the site was added to make our record of all sherds found complete. From this work gratifying results are emerging.

The Chogha Mish finds are demonstrating in a striking manner the individuality of the prehistoric culture of the Susiana plain. Different though Susiana pottery may be in manifestations separated by hundreds of years there has seemed no possibility of a break in its continuous development except perhaps between the Archaic and the Early Susiana periods. The Archaic itself is marked by striking continuity between its three phases, as well as by the appearance in the last one of a new cultural element represented by the Close-line Ware. The pottery recorded this season has much enlarged our knowledge. For example, the meager number of designs painted on the interior base of Close-line Ware bowls is increased by a lively motif in which almost completely abstract elements suggest human form. Among the many new examples of the Matt-painted Ware is the large segment of a deep bowl painted with delicate plant-like sprays in place of the strictly geometric motifs so far found on that ware. Furthermore, a transitional phase between the Archaic and Early Susiana is indicated by sherds on which the very regular strokes of the Close-line Ware

have become coarser or changed into isolated groups of bold lines. A less obvious but also very diagnostic characteristic of the transitional phase is the change from the normal Archaic straw tempering to a tempering of smaller chaff particles. Thus, with the appearance of many transitional elements among some of the groups, the pottery from the Gully Cut has firmly closed the only remaining presumptive gap in the continuity of the Susiana prehistoric culture.

The Burnt Building of the Middle Susiana Period

One of the main problems concerning the plan of this building was its delimitation to the east. Last season the east wall blended into a mass of brickwork extending some 15 meters eastward. This problem was solved by Mr. James Knudstad, who was for many years the Oriental Institute architect. When the Chogha Mish excavations began in 1961 he had worked with us briefly until unfortunately called away by duties elsewhere, and never afterwards had our schedules coincided. Now in a short visit between other commitments he made a major contribution. Rain-washed plaster faces on the eastern "niche" of the front room gave him a clue which he followed by scraping top surfaces of brickwork slightly. The wet conditions made it possible to observe color differentiations and thin plaster lines. On the basis of these indications it appears that the expanse of brickwork to the east had been built up secondarily against the buttressed east facade of the building, changing the doorway on that side into a niche. The traces of buttresses discerned by Jim Knudstad in the east and also in the south side of the building link up with those excavated last year on the west side of its central part. Accordingly, Richard Le Fevre was able to draw a more complete plan of the Burnt Building. It now aapears as an even more impressively regular and monumental structure than it did last season. The new information goes far to substantiate Professor Delougaz' hypotheses as to the significance of the building. It almost certainly continued farther to the west. Work in this area remains as one of the most important projects for next season.

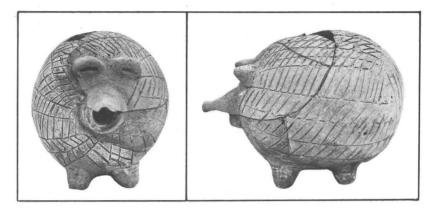
The Late Susiana Period

At the close of the period represented by the Burnt Building, the town of Chogha Mish became much smaller. During the Late Susiana period people lived only on the northern third of the site, which thus gradually grew into a high mound. A narrow deep trench, XXIII, dug to test the stratigraphy of the southwestern spur of the high mound, had yielded traces of Protoliterate remains at the surface and thick deposits of Late Susiana debris overlying Middle Susiana deposits; but

we had had to stop before reaching virgin soil. This season we enlarged Trench XXIII in order to complete the stratigraphic sequence, which would be an important addition to our knowledge since, in contrast to the terrace, on the high mound we have reached virgin soil in only one tiny area. For our historical conclusions as to the economic and social development of the Chogha Mish area we need to determine the extent of the settlements preceding the large fifth millennium B.c. town of the Middle Susiana period. In Trench XXIII soft ashy layers with sherds of the Late Susiana period sloped upwards towards the periphery of the mound, a circumstance which we had already noticed in the first major trench, Number II, dug on the east part of the mound during the first and second seasons. In Trench XXIII the ashy layers abut on the outer-slope side against densely packed hard brick-like materials, which were a difficult problem to disentangle. It is quite possible that we have here not just ordinary house walls, but in part at least, elements forming together a heavy retaining wall such as has been observed at Late Susiana levels at other sites. The recalcitrant nature of the hard materials made it impossible to go down through the Late Susiana levels of Trench XXIII quickly. We have, however, after digging about four meters and obtaining a good cross section of Late Susiana pottery, reached a heavy clay floor covering the entire extension of the trench and sealing everything that lies underneath. This was an ideal place to stop; the deep deposits below must wait until next season.

The Protoliterate Period

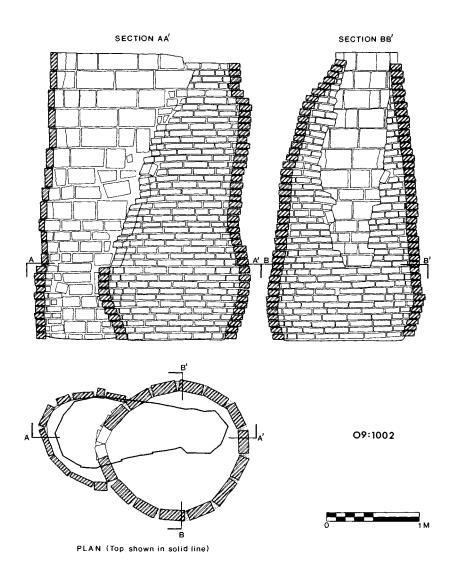
At the opening of the season we began with Protoliterate levels in the east area both for their intrinsic interest and also as a "trial run" before tackling the more difficult problems of the Protoliterate remains on the high mound. In a surface strip running all along the northern edge of the East Area, the highest portion of this part of the terrace, mudbrick walls, thicker and also better preserved than most of the other previously excavated walls of the area, immediately appeared. The pottery was relatively scanty for a Protoliterate level. Since we were granted only three days of work here, there was no possibility of testing the unspoken hypothesis that perhaps these rooms had been part of a public building with better "housekeeping" than in ordinary private houses. One of these incompletely excavated rooms provided the most delightful object of the season, a pottery vessel in the shape of a hedgehog. His nose is formed by a spout; projecting appliques recessed in front render both the ears and eves of the little creature. At the back he has a tail and two stubby legs. The latter allowed our



A Protoliterate hedgehog. Photographs by Daniel Shimabuku.

senior pottery restorer to make a skillful restoration of the missing forelegs and right side of the body. The incisions covering the body can be interpreted as the hedgehog's spines. Though this vessel is unique in its details, in general character it is analogous to the two animal-shaped vessels discovered by Professor Delougaz many years ago in the Protoliterate Sin Temple at Khafajah. One of the main differences is that the Chogha Mish hedgehog has only a small hole on its back while the Khafajah bird and bull have high, narrow necks. On Protoliterate cylinder seals and the Warka stone vase theriomorphic vessels appear as temple objects used to pour libations. This may have been the role of our hedgehog; the vessel could hardly have a practical purpose of daily life for which innumerable spouted vessels were available. The rains forced us to abandon this promising area with walls disappearing into unexcavated soil. It is one of our first priorities for the coming season.

Work on the high mound began on the slopes somewhat lower than the great baked-brick drain of the previous season and involved us in complicated problems of stratigraphy since Elamite remains are here dug down into the Protoliterate ones. The stumps of some Protoliterate walls enclosing small hearth-like constructions with clusters of beveled-rim bowls and the mouths of two installations built of baked bricks appeared close to the modern surface. The latter we first thought to be kilns since in size and general shape they resembled two simple earth-cut kilns of the East Area. However, as excavation proceeded, the complexity of these constructions became apparent. Both were well built of baked bricks, and both expanded underground to a size much wider than their mouths. They reached a depth of 3.20



Plan and sections of a Protoliterate baked brick structure. Drawings by Richard F. Le Fevre.

meters and 3.00 meters respectively. The one which is closest to Professor Delougaz' drain was corbelled to produce a narrow mouth of rectangular shape. The other baked-brick construction was oval at the top. It had originally been a well-bonded structure, circular in section, but later its north side was broken through in order to add an enlargement of strikingly different construction—bricks placed on their narrow ends as shown in the plan and elevations of Mr. Le Fevre. This structure contained literally more sherds than earth and in addition masses of bones.

The problem of interpretation remains. The structures are too deep to have been kilns. The roughness of their walls on the inside and the absence of a paved floor at the bottom would seem to preclude them from having been granaries or cisterns. On the other hand their careful construction and expensive building material seem to be inconsistent with such a mundane purpose as the disposal of refuse or water. Whatever their purpose, the absence of comparable structures on the terrace suggests strongly that these baked-brick installations must have been associated with a very important area. The appearance of such a high level of substantial Protoliterate structures and walls was probably the biggest surprise of the season and holds a promise of important discoveries when we can reach those parts of the Protoliterate level now covered by Elamite remains.

The Elamite Period

The long top ridge of the southwest spur of the high mound harbors at the surface parts of the thick west wall of the Elamite fort dug in the third and fourth seasons and hypothetically restored by Professor Delougaz in our interim report on the first five seasons. Small patches of the brick work of this uppermost Elamite phase occurred in the north parts of this season's excavation. Probably belonging to this final Elamite phase are two children's burials and the drain sunk into the Protoliterate levels. The drain, not yet completely uncovered, consisted of at least five pipes, each fifty centimeters in diameter. They had been set into a narrow shaft, the digging of which had left undisturbed a Protoliterate beveled rim bowl a few centimeters away.

The walls of at least two earlier Elamite building phases occurred below the level of the brick work just under the surface. Several were of impressive dimensions. One long wall, based on a projecting footing of hard unbaked bricks, had traces of painted dadoes, white above and red below. Beside it were some chunks of clay moldings brightly painted in white and red; they were face-downwards as if fallen from the tip of the wall or the ceiling. Another wall near the



Part of the excavations on the high mound, showing the painted Elamite wall and its foundations. Photograph by H. J. Kantor.

painted one, apparently of an earlier phase, abuts on a baked brick pavement, which was not completely cleared since in the few remaining days of the season the massive later Elamite remains covering part of it could not be removed. In its present state this pavement looks like part of a monumental entrance. It is at the edge of the central hollow of the high mound, the erosion of which led Professor Delougaz to postulate the existence there of the main gate of the Elamite fort.

What we have found of the Elamite constructions this season proves the existence of several phases of large buildings. Their scale is such that we can only expect to recover their plans by the ambitious clearance of considerable parts of the high mound. This season we have reached parts of those buildings at the eroded slopes of the southwest spur of the high mound where little remained of the heavy brickwork of the final Elamite phase. Our results already give much more substance and importance to the Elamite occupation of Chogha Mish. The monumental character of the buildings and the painted decoration present in at least one phase provide a fitting setting now for the magnificent goat-handled cup discovered by Professor Delougaz a year ago. To that work of art we have added this season our first Elamite seal impression. Incompletely preserved conical



The design of the Elamite seal impressions; the unshaded leaflets are restored. Drawing by H. J. Kantor.

sealings have several rollings of a squat cylinder seal. Though the clay of the sealings and their preservation are not very good, the design can be reconstructed. Within frond-like borders are two human figures with wings springing from their waists; they raise their arms in atlantid fashion, as if supporting each other.

Much still remains to be learned about the Elamite occupation at Chogha Mish. Though in general it can be dated to the earlier part of the second millennium B.C., before the periods of the cities of Haft Tepe and Chogha Zanbil, the possibilities of defining its range more precisely must be investigated. What was the character of the settlement? We know that it was limited to the high mound where there would have hardly been space for small buildings in addition to the large buildings. At present we can only speculate than an important administrator or the commanding officer of a garrison occupied what must have been splendid buildings for their time. Only further excavation can answer the new questions which have arisen this season.

THE NIPPUR EXPEDITION

McGuire Gibson

The Oriental Institute Nippur Expedition carried out its thirteenth season of excavation in the autumn of 1975. We have been working since 1972 on the West Mound, a part of the city that had not been investigated since the University of Pennsylvania halted its operations here in 1900. Previous Oriental Institute work, between 1948 and 1967, was concentrated on the eastern, sacred, half of the city. We turned to the West Mound in the hope of exposing private houses and administrative buildings of the second and third millennia B.C. In one area, WA, we discovered not private houses or administrative buildings, but a series of temples built one upon another and dating from at least the Ur III Period (ca. 2100-2000 B.C.) until the Neo-Babylonian (ca. 625-539 B.C.). In another area farther south, WB, we did find houses of the Old Babylonian Period (18th century B.C.) under the badly destroyed remnants of a Kassite palace (13th century B.C.).

Our objectives in the thirteenth season were to continue exposing the temples, the palace, and houses while opening a new area, WC, on the lowest part of the site about 800 meters to the southwest. The expansion into three areas, far distant from one another, put a strain on the architect, John Sanders, but he performed at his usual high level of competence. The Iraqi Representatives, Abdul Hadi Hassan and Abdul Salaam Siman, also took our far-flung operating style in stride and were a great help to us.

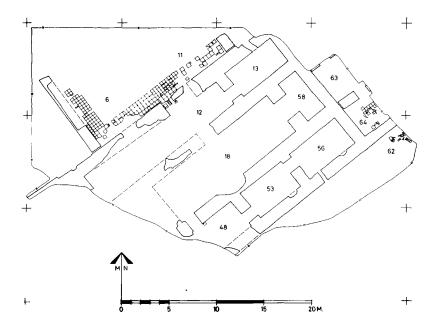
The work at the temple area, WA, was on a smaller scale than during the two previous seasons. Because a huge sand dune lies to the west, directly above a good part of the temples, and there is a large dump left by Pennsylvania on another part of the buildings to the south, we are limited in our operation unless we bring in power equipment. Due to the heavy demands of developmental projects in Iraq, such equipment was not available to us. With our railroad cars and shovels we could move much of the dune, but in a short time sand would return and cover our work. The Pennsylvania dump, however, could be removed, and we thought the investment in time and energy would allow us to expose thirty to forty additional meters of one wall of the Neo-Babylonian temple, perhaps giving us a doorway or a corner of the building. While unskilled men were removing the dump, we began with trained pickmen to dig a trench along the northwestern



The extensive trench in WA, showing the hole (on top of the stub of wall in the center of the picture) from which the spectacular seal illustrated on the cover was excavated. Photograph by McGuire Gibson.

face of the Neo-Babylonian building. In the previous seasons we had found that the temples of the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian Periods were somewhat larger than the Kassite and Neo-Babylonian versions that rested upon them. This trench would expose parts of rooms of the earlier levels, and probably the outer wall. Besides information on levels, we found many objects in this trench, including one extraordinary cylinder seal. This is the seal of a scribe in the service of Sharkalisharri, "son of the king." We interpret this to mean that the man served Sharkalisharri, the future Akkadian king (ca. 2217-2193 B.C.), while his father, Naram-Sin, was still living. This superbly executed seal depicts a bald human being, probably the seal owner, facing a nude hero, the water god Ea, and the two-faced god Usmu. Details of the faces and musculature are especially well done.

Other work in WA included the complete clearing of a room that we are convinced is the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian sanctuary. Here, Richard Zettler found a large brick platform, several cylinder seals, and some cuneiform tablets. At the end of the season, after the Pennsylvania dump had been removed, we were able to trace the



The thirteenth-century B.C. Kassite palace in WB. Drawing by John Sanders.

outer wall of the Neo-Babylonian temple, but we did not encounter a doorway or corner. Clearly, we are dealing with a very large building and the part we have exposed is only about one-eighth of the total size. Future seasons and power equipment are needed for full excavation and identification of this important series of sacred buildings.

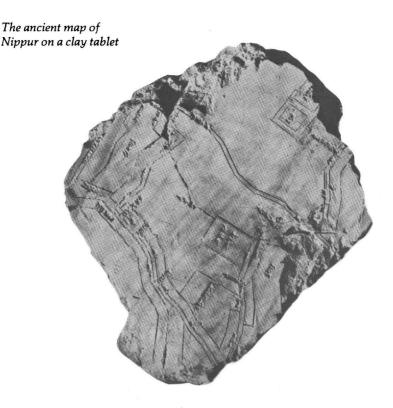
In Area WB this season a large expanse was cleared. This entailed the excavation and recording of debris from the Kassite (ca. 1250 B.C.) to the Parthian (ca. 100 A.D.) Periods. The area had been severely cut up in ancient times for brick-making, grave digging, and construction of foundations. It had also been trenched by the old Pennsylvania excavators. The disturbances, coupled with erosion, have left a very difficult excavation problem, with only patches of good stratification between later pits. The careful work of Judith A. Franke, the expedition's assistant director, has allowed us to work out the sequence in the area and to form a very useful set of pottery time-indicators even though we cannot give a very coherent plan of buildings in the post-Kassite levels. For the 13th-century Kassite palace, already partly exposed in the two previous seasons, we can now present a plan of one

major unit that follows fairly closely the design of units in the only other known Kassite palace, at Dur-Kurigalzu (Aqar-Quf, west of Baghdad).

Administrative tablets found in our palace date it to the reigns of three specific kings of the Kassite dynasty. Other tablets, which are student exercises, would be taken for evidence of a school if we did not already know that the building is a palace. "School" tablets have also come from the temple area, WA, and from houses in other parts of the site. Clearly, our notions about ancient Mesopotamian schools must be revised in favor of an apprenticeship system, in which boys worked in various institutions or businesses as assistants to scribes, learning to write as time permitted, and finally after some years becoming scribes. Other tablets found in WB this season included several badly decayed fragments that help to restore a section of the Gilgamesh Epic. These fragments and all other tablets were baked, cleaned, repaired, and catalogued by Raymond Tindel, who acted as epigrapher and restorer.

Under the Kassite palace there was some earlier Kassite pottery, just above the remains of a house of the Old Babylonian Period. This house was built beside the bakers' houses discovered in previous seasons. The Old Babylonian level was not investigated to a great extent this season; but now that a fairly extensive exposure has been made down to this level, future seasons should allow us to say a great deal about life in this part of the city.

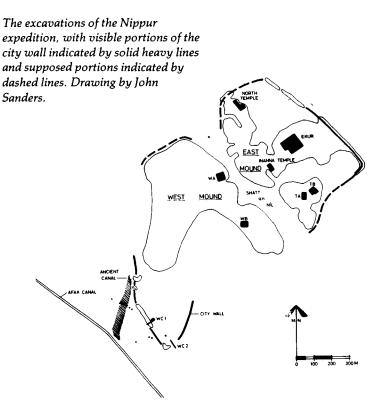
The new area of work, WC, is the first step in a projected program of exploration in the outer limits of the city. Ever since the University of Pennsylvania's excavations, we have had at our disposal a clay tablet with a map of the city of Nippur. Usually, this map has been interpreted as a plan of only the eastern half of the city. A few scholars have argued that the map represents the entire city. Miguel Civil, the expedition's epigrapher, has worked with this map and by computation of the distances given has concluded that the tablet does in fact represent the entire city. Knowing this, and having an air photograph of the site, we began to look for proof. On the air photograph there is at the southwest edge of the site a dark line that forms a corner like the lower left corner of the ancient plan. We found that a ridge corresponded with the dark line, and Elizabeth Stone and Paul Zimansky put in two trenches, WC 1 and 2. At the same time Stephen Lintner, a geomorphologist from Johns Hopkins University, made several pits to the west in order to determine if there was evidence of the ancient bed of the Euphrates, which should have been there ac-



cording to the plan. The results in WC were gratifying, intriguing, and a spur to further research. In Trench WC-1, we found an enormous city wall, 17.5 meters thick, with a buttress of 4 additional meters. The wall has a baked brick foundation with a mud brick superstructure. We did not reach the bottom of the foundations because we reached ground water. The wall dates to at least the Old Babylonian Period. Next to the wall, inside, we exposed a fairly well-preserved Kassite house, dating from before the 13th century B.C., in other words before the palace in WB. The pottery from this house is the earliest Kassite material we have found as yet. On an early floor we found an Indus Valley stamp seal, one of the few examples of such seals in Mesopotamia.

In Trench WC-2 we have not touched, thus far, the city wall. We may be in either a breach or a gateway. We have found several levels of houses dating from the Akkadian Period (ca 2300 B.C.) to the time of the Assyrian Empire (ca. 700 B.C.)

Lintner's work, outside the wall, yielded many hints of fascinating



results. In every pit there were indications of water-laid clays, but Lintner is not yet ready to state that they were borne by a river rather than a canal. He needs much larger exposures and laboratory analyses before he can make a definite judgment. He will return with us in the autumn of 1976 to carry on his investigations.

At the moment we seem to have established that the ancient city plan is to be taken as a map of the entire city, and we intend to trace the wall with small pits and larger trenches around the city in the next seasons. We think we can locate at least two or three city gates and hope to excavate them.

The WC area is due for much more work. In low-level air photographs there are traces of several other very large houses, surrounded by walls, probably of the same type and date as the house in WC-1. There is no sand on this part of the site, nor is there any later debris. We expect to concentrate our efforts in this corner for the next season or two. We will probably leave WA for a season or two and hope the wind takes the dune away.





A stamp seal from the Indus Valley found just inside the wall at Nippur. Photograph by Paul Zimansky.

On the home front, the long-awaited field report on our eleventh season (1972/3) was finally published this winter as "Oriental Institute Communications," No. 22. The twelfth season (1973/4) has been written up, and the report awaits final editing.

We in the field continue to be supported through the generosity and interest of Friends of Nippur. Activities in Chicago were curtailed somehwat, since I returned from Nippur in December only to go to Saudi Arabia in late January to participate in a survey. The Steering Committee, however, reproduced newsletters and sent them out, recruited new members, and helped in dozens of ways to plan new events.

While at Nippur we received word of the death of Mr. Glen A. Lloyd, one of our founding members.

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THE PUNIC PROJECT AT CARTHAGE

Lawrence E. Stager

The second season of the Punic Project, under the auspices of the American Schools of Oriental Research, was funded by a generous grant from the Smithsonian Institution and by contributions from the two sponsoring institutions, the Harvard Semitic Museum and the Oriental Institute, and from private donors. Professor Frank M. Cross continued as Principal Investigator; I am Field Director. Field and laboratory staff numbered twenty-five. We concentrated our field efforts west of the Rectangular Harbor and in the "Tophet," the burial ground of sacrificed infants (east of the Kelsey excavations of 1925).

At the harbor site our objectives for the season were to locate the Roman and Punic quay walls, to date the various harborside constructions, and to determine their function and their relationship to the Tophet. In the Tophet itself we wanted to define its eastern limits and to refine the stratigraphic sequence. By carefully excavating and examining the contents of burial urns found in the Tophet, we hoped to understand more clearly the nature of child sacrifice. With the exception of locating exactly the Punic quay wall, all of our objectives were met during our eight weeks (April 5-June 2) in the field.

Recent excavations by the British in the Circular ("Military") Harbor and our work on the west side of the Rectangular ("Commercial") Harbor have demonstrated as decisively as archeology can that these were the Punic ports described by Appian. Pottery collected from sealed deposits along the quayside indicates that the Rectangular Harbor was built between 400-350 B.C. Where the earlier Punic port facilities were located, if in fact there were any, remains unknown.

The Punic quay wall must be some 40 m. west of the present shoreline of the lagoon and less than 30 m. from the eastern limits of the Tophet ("Tanit 2"). The approximate location of the guay wall can be deduced from the levelling fills just above bedrock that were probably laid in behind the Punic quay wall. In Area B2 these horizontal bands of fill were 0.20-0.50 m. above the present sea level and were definitely not under water during the 4th-2nd centuries B.C. Just 12 m. to the east in Area E1 there were no traces of quayside fills; bedrock was 1.75 m. below sea level; a thick deposit of homogeneous clay, 1.50 m. deep, had accumulated above the bedrock. Part of a wooden punting pole stood upright in the clay. The clay sediment had settled slowly in an environment of slow-moving water. Clearly we were inside the basin of the Punic harbor. Its floor was not lined with stone blocks, as some scholars have maintained, but made of calicheated sand, the natural bedrock of the area. Prior to the harbor, a quiet lagoon or marsh covered the site.

The harbor clays hermetically sealed organic remains from the Punic period and preserved them in remarkably good condition. When analyzed the many wood fragments should provide important evidence for the kinds of trees growing in the region and commercially exploited by the Carthaginians. From the hundreds of seeds and bones buried in the harbor, we have been able to confirm many of the claims that Mago made for Carthaginian agriculture and husbandry in his treatise, partially preserved by classical writers. Of the plants clearly attested we recognized wheat, barley, olives, grapes, figs, and pine cones; many others must await identification by our paleo-

botanist. Punic animal remains include sheep, goats, cattle, pigs (wild and domesticated), cats, frogs, and dogs. Dogs were numerous and perhaps eaten by the Carthaginians. Darius, the Persian king, is said to have instructed his envoys to admonish the Carthaginians to stop sacrificing children and to abstain from eating dog meat.

The Roman period was marked by a great increase in pork, as wild boar and domesticated swine became the dominant species represented in the sample. No camel remains were found before the Byzantine period.

The Roman harbor was in use from the 1st-early 6th centuries A.D. It was 0.75-0.85 m. deeper than its Punic predecessor, but probably narrower, since the Roman quay wall was erected at least 15-20 m. east of the Punic quay. Rebuilt three times, the Roman quay wall was a massive structure made of well-cut sandstone blocks. It was preserved 7 courses high, almost 3.50 m. from top to bottom. The lowest course was founded slightly below the sandy bedrock that served as the harbor floor.

For 15-20 m. beyond the Punic quayside, the Romans filled in the harbor above the thick clay deposit with Late Punic rubble from 3rd-2nd century B.C. buildings once located along the Punic port. Over this destruction debris they poured a thick layer of plaster to form the earliest Roman quay (probably Augustan), then erected the huge quay wall farther east. This operation helps to explain the gap in the stratigraphy from ca. 400/350 B.C. until the Roman period that we detected last year beneath the Vaulted Building. All of the Late Punic material had been hauled east and used to fill in the western side of the Punic commercial harbor when the Romans remodeled the port.

The Roman quay was leveled up another half meter in the time of Hadrian and plastered over once again. The harbor front was characterized by an extensive plastered platform that extended from the quay wall toward a building with *opus signinum* flooring, probably a warehouse that preceded the Vaulted Building.

The Vaulted Building, 28 m. west of the quay wall, was erected ca. 400 A.D. The loading zone was raised another half meter. Flagstones paved the area between the warehouse (Vaulted Building) and a north-south terrace wall with a plaster-lined drain at its foot. A line of rectangular footings for column bases ran parallel to the terrace wall and drain. Just 3.50 m. east of the column foundations was a similar boulder and mortar footing for a parallel wall. Many of the mortared boulders had been left intact. A rough plaster pavement—the third

and latest on the Roman quay—covered the area between the wall and the row of columns.

For this phase of the Roman harborside we suggest the following reconstruction: Behind the quay wall was an arcade, or colonnade, running north-south. The colonnade was probably roofed over, with a slight pitch downward from the wall (with boulder foundation) to columns. Thus the north-south drain at the foot of the terrace wall served not only as a conduit for drains leading in from the west but also as a catchment for roof runoff from the colonnade. Between the colonnade and the Vaulted Building the flagstone pavement provided a sturdy surface for hauling cargoes to and from the dockside.

In the Byzantine period, between ca. 550-650 A.D., the Roman quay wall and the harbor installations were no longer used. A series of pottery kilns lined the harbor. For 15 m. or more east of the Roman quay wall, the harbor was filled in; the upper layers of this debris were waste heaps from the kilns. Unless a Byzantine quay wall is found farther east, we must conclude that the harbor ceased to function as an active port and became an industrial area for pottery production.

Late Roman building activities destroyed much of the latest phase of the Precinct of Tanit ("Tanit 3," according to Kelsey/Harden terminology). Foundation vaults, similar to those near the harbor (4th/5th century A.D.), and Kelsey's so-called "Saturn Temple" are two of the most conspicuous late structures. We found only two cinerary urns and no stelae that had survived from "Tanit 3."

From the middle stratum ("Tanit 2") the burials were well preserved. In an area of no more than 5 square meters we discovered sandstone cippi and 35 jar burials densely packed into this limited space. Unlike Harden's discoveries farther west, where "Tanit 2" urns were at least a meter above bedrock and "Tanit 1" jars covered with cairns were placed on bedrock, we excavated urns of the middle phase that had been buried on or near bedrock. Some of these "Tanit 2" urns had crude cairns built over them to hold them upright. It would appear that the eastern limits of "Tanit 1" did not extend so far east as "Tanit 2" which bordered the Punic harbor some 30 m. from the water's edge. Perhaps "Tanit 2" should be subdivided into at least two phases. The earlier level contained miniature sandstone cippi which were superseded by much larger monuments. The latter were often covered with white stucco and painted various colors.

During the final days of excavation we found some evidence which perhaps explains in part why the Commercial harbor was built so close to the Tophet burial grounds. At the bottom of the Punic harbor lay a huge sandstone cippus. It had been brought to Carthage by barge from the Cape Bon quarries. The sandstone monument rested on a large well-hewn wooden beam. Unfortunately we were unable to complete the excavation of the carved cippus this season. Until next year we may speculate that the stela rests on the remnants of a barge that sank in the harbor before the monument could be unloaded and erected in the nearby Tophet.

Our study of the contents of 5th-4th century B.C. cinerary urns, of which more than 40 were excavated this season, has produced the following preliminary results: The oldest children sacrified were 3-5 years old; the youngest were stillborn or aborted foetuses; the majority, however, were between the ages of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 years old. There was an attempt to include all, not just parts, of the sacrified infant in the urns. Most of the urns had two individuals in them; one contained three children. Four burial urns contained human plus animal remains. Goat was clearly attested in two of these; bird bones were found in two others. While it is difficult to distinguish in many cases whether a sheep or goat was sacrificed, the latter was clearly attested in some examples. In one urn, only goat bones (charred) appeared, suggesting that that animal had been substituted for the child sacrifice. In 5 of the 40 urns excavated, necklaces were included in the burial offering. Beads and amulets of gold, silver, bronze, amber, faience, ivory, bone, and steatite were found. When studied more thoroughly, the charcoal should give us some indication of the fuels used to burn the babies. Degrees of calcination on various parts of the bones suggest that the children had already been slain before the fires engulfed them. Gradations of charring on both inner ear bones of the children indicate that the infants lay on their backs, quite motionless, while the sacrificial fires consumed them.

MATERIALS FOR THE SUMERIAN LEXICON

Miguel Civil

Work on this basic collection of editions of all the lexical texts compiled by the ancient Mesopotamian scribes is progressing at a good pace. Because the printing problems mentioned in last year's report turned out to be more stubborn than expected, Volume XIV, announced for 1975, has not yet appeared, but there is good reason to believe it will be distributed before the end of 1976. It includes most of the syllabaries and vocabularies that allow us to read a Sumerian text: the Proto-Ea series first published by Landsberger in 1951, in a revised and more complete edition; the eight tablets of Ea and the forty-two tablets of Aa; and several tablets of comments written by the Late Babylonian philological masters. These commentaries are of great interest for the history of linguistics. I can say, somewhat immodestly, that though the wait has been longer than expected, the volume is well worth waiting for.

We are presently working on the series Diri, Volume XV. All the sources are at hand, either the originals (most of them graciously loaned by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, and its curator of tablets, Professor Åke Sjöberg) or at least plaster casts or photographs.

Progress on Volume XVII was briefly interrupted when its associate editor, Antoine Cavigneaux, was called as epigrapher for the German expedition to Warka. He plans to resume work this summer.

We hope to secure the help of another young cuneiformist to start working on Volume XVI, the series Nabnitu, this fall. Thus it is likely that next year we will be able to announce that only Volume XVIII remains to be written. The task of the lexicographer is never finished, though. New texts keep turning up not only in the field but also in museums, and small fascicles will have to be prepared periodically to incorporate the new material. The first one, Lexical Texts from Nippur: 11th-13th Seasons, is already in preparation.

THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY PROJECT

Erica Reiner

The year 1975/76 was spent by the CAD staff, as usual, looking backward as much as looking ahead. Much of the editors' time was taken up by reading second galley proof of volume M. Since at least two years will have elapsed between sending the volume to press and its publication, proofreading involves not only catching errors but also, wherever possible without grossly overstepping our printing budget, updating the volume with the addition of important texts that have appeared in the interim.

Considerable progress has been made on the editing of volumes N and P, and we hope to send N to the printer in the course of this year. The manuscript of volume Q, begun by Professor Burkhart Kienast of the University of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Germany, our faithful friend and collaborator since his first visit to Chicago in 1958, will be continued by him in the summer of '76, so that when N and P are edited, we shall again have two letters, Q and R, in manuscript. Dr. Kaspar K. Riemschneider in his second year as James Henry Breasted Fellow continued preparing the manuscript of R.

Volume A, part 2, published in 1968 and out of stock for the past six months, is now being reprinted. Except for K and L, the most recently published volumes, every volume has been reprinted, two of them twice. This indication of continued scholarly interest in the Dictionary is encouraging.

A not insignificant portion of the editor's time was taken up by exploring possibilities of outside financial support for the CAD, beyond the contribution we continue to receive from the International Union of Academies. If such support, either for staff or for printing cost, does become available, then the weeks spent in writing proposals will have been well spent.

While the personal research of Assyriologists is described in another section of this Annual Report, I consider it my privilege and my duty to underline here the fact that the quality of the CAD depends in a large measure on the individual projects of each of its collaborators. The in-depth research on some particular aspect of Mesopotamian civilization, which resulted in the publications listed under each individual's name, is an essential input in the work on this dictionary if it is to continue its character of interpreting civilization through its vocabulary.

THE HITTITE DICTIONARY PROJECT

H. G. Güterbock and H. A. Hoffner, Jr.

The Hittite language, written in the cuneiform script on clay tablets, was deciphered as recently as 1915, over a half century after the Egyptian hieroglyphs and the Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform script were solved. Since in 1915 the cuneiform script could be read, it was not the script of the Hittite tablets which needed to be solved, but the language itself. The credit for that achievement belongs to the Czech Assyriologist Bedrich Hrozný, who demonstrated that the grammatical structure of the Hittite language was fundamentally the same as that of the older forms of the Indo-European languages such as Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit.

Soon after Hrozný's pioneer publication a number of German Assyriologists and Indo-Europeanists advanced the understanding of the language by applying a strict methodology: no Hittite word would be interpreted on the basis of alleged cognates in other Indo-European languages alone. The meanings of words would first be established from a study of their uses in various contexts. For this purpose each scholar prepared his own card file of Hittite words. Soon the more important texts were published in editions, which consisted of transliteration of the Hittite text in the Roman alphabet, connected translation of the text, line by line grammatical and philological commentary, and a complete glossary of Hittite words appearing in the text under study. The glossaries in these editions served scholars and students alike. It was felt then that the task of writing a Hittite dictionary would have to wait until more texts were published and analyzed.

In the United States, Edgar H. Sturtevant, Professor of Linguistics at Yale University, was the first to study and contribute to the understanding of Hittite. In 1931 he published the first Hittite Glossary, a modest booklet which listed all the words which until then had been discussed in scholarly literature and whose meanings had been determined more or less satisfactorily. Since Sturtevant cited after the translation the book or article in which the word was studied, his Glossary was an index to lexicographical studies. Five years later a new edition was necessary, and this Hittite Glossary of 1936 (together with a supplement of 1939) remained the indispensable tool for a generation of students. It was even translated into Turkish! Although Sturtevant continued to collect new references—as far as possible

despite the war-he never published a new edition after 1939.

Right after the end of the Second World War Johannes Friedrich, one of the first group of German Hittitologists of the 1920's and 30's, began compiling a glossary in German which appeared in installments between 1952 and 1954. Despite its title, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* ("Hittite Dictionary"), chosen because the book was to form part of a series of "dictionaries" published by the Carl Winter Universitätsverlag in Heidelberg, Friedrich's subtitle (in English: "a concise critical collection of meanings of Hittite words") clearly indicated that it was not intended as a dictionary in the full sense of the word, but served as a successor to Sturtevant's glossary, using a slightly expanded format. Friedrich too added supplements to his Wörterbuch in 1957, 1961, and 1966, but by now his book is out of print.

A completely new edition of Friedrich's work is now being prepared by Annelies Kammenhuber of Munich, the first installment of which appeared in 1975. In contrast to Friedrich's this work includes words of unknown meaning and gives fuller references to original sources. Hence, it is a real dictionary.

Why, then, have a Hittite Dictionary Project at the Oriental Institute? The best answer is: we need a real Hittite dictionary in English. Sturtevant's *Glossary* is by now completely antiquated. A similar project to produce a Hittite dictionary initated by the late Albrecht Goetze of Yale University unfortunately was never carried out. Experience has shown that the "language barrier" is very real. Misunderstandings of German renderings of Hittite words in the literature even crept into the first edition of Sturtevant's *Glossary*. The difficulty of understanding what exactly was meant by Friedrich has frustrated students all the time. The first installment of Kammenhuber's work is written in a style which is very difficult to understand. And then in a discipline so young and dynamic as Hittitology there are always differing views on the translation of important words. Not only the English-speaking world of scholarship can profit from our "Chicago approach."

The dictionary which we plan will include all known Hittite words as well as those Sumerian and Babylonian words which in Hittite texts serve as "logograms," i.e., written symbols intended to evoke native Hittite equivalents. Even words for which we are presently unable to propose a translation will be included and their locations in texts indicated. The dictionary will be based upon a file collection which will cover the entire corpus of published texts. The dictionary articles will not list all occurrences of every word, but rather offer characteristic examples for various usages or nuances of meaning.

A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities now has put the project on a safe financial basis. The co-directors (or Principal Investigators) are Hans Güterbock and Harry Hoffner. The project employs a Research Associate (currently Howard Berman) and three Student Assistants (currently Richard Beal, Barbara Knowles, and George Moore). The first stage calls for the completion of the card file. It is estimated that this process has been carried through to 70% of completion already during the past ten years. The main files of the project now contain approximately 300,000 cards. In our application to the National Endowment for the Humanities we estimated ten years for the completion of the dictionary. The present grant covers the first three of these. It is hoped that the dictionary will appear in annual fascicles, the first to appear at the end of 1977.

The Chicago Hittite Dictionary will be much more modest in size than the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, and hence, we hope, will take much less time to complete. The corpus of Hittite texts is only a fraction of the size of the corpus of Akkadian texts, just as it covers only one-sixth of the latter's time span. And, while the CAD offers extensive examples of each meaning of an Akkadian word with contexts quoted in transliterated Akkadian and English translation, the CHD will offer a more restricted sampling of examples and not cited in both transliteration and English translation. For those familiar with both the CAD and Professor Wolfram von Soden's German counterpart, the CHD aims at a format intermediate between the two: slightly fuller than von Soden, somewhat more concise than the CAD. We expect, of course, that once we begin the actual drafting of articles for the dictionary certain principles of procedure will need adjustment. But the preceding remarks will convey the heart of our plan.

STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN SOCIETY

I. J. Gelb

The two-year project to study land tenure in third millennium Mesopotamia described in the previous two annual reports is nearing completion. A manuscript has been prepared dealing with fifty-five multiple land sale transactions, mostly on stone, dating from about 3100 B.C. to about 2250 B.C., and the socio-economic commentary to these texts will be completed this summer.

The records of multiple land sale transactions make it quite clear that large parcels of land were owned by private extended families or clans and that some of this land was being bought from the families by high officials or rich individuals. These records come from such diverse sites as Lagash, Umma, Adab, Nippur, Kish, Sippar, Eshnunna, and Assur and must reflect a widespread situation, not one which is restricted to a limited area of Mesopotamia.

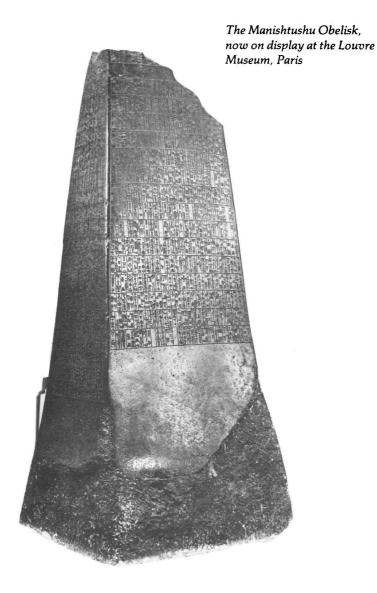
An example of these transactions is given below. The format and phraseology of the transactions vary from location to location, but the example given here is fully illustrative of their nature. It comes from the Manishtushu Obelisk, a large stone monument which stands over four feet high and is covered with hundreds of lines of writing. The excerpt given here records the purchase of three adjacent parcels of land from three family groups in the town of Baz, in the province of Dur-Sin, by Manishtushu, son of Sargon of Akkad (2269-2255 B.C.). Words and phrases in the translation which are not self-explanatory are marked with an asterisk and explained in the brief commentary following the text.

Land Sale Transaction

First field

439 iku (= 383 acres) of land, its price is $1463\frac{1}{3}$ gursaggal (= 351,120 quarts) of barley. Its silver is at the rate of 1 skekel (= 0.3 ounce) of silver for 1 gursaggal (= 240 quarts) of barley. The price of the field is $1463\frac{1}{3}$ shekels (= 27.5 pounds) of silver.

The additional payment* is 219½ shekels (= 4.1 pounds) of silver. 4 PN's* (received) a total of 1 silver ornament weighing 15 shekels (= 4.5 ounces), 1 (first-class) garment, and 3 garments as the gift* for the field.



3 PN's (not receiving gifts).*

Total: 7 men, lords* of the field, receivers* of the silver.

Total: 10 men, brother-lords* of the field (not receiving silver or gifts).

Grand total: 17 men, descendants of (the clan of) Mezizi.

Second field

821 iku (= 716 acres) of land, its price is $2736\frac{2}{3}$ gursaggal (= 656,640 quarts) of barley. Its silver is at the rate of 1 shekel of silver for 1 gursaggal of barley. The price of the field is $2736\frac{2}{3}$ shekels (= 51.3 pounds) of silver.

The additional payment is $410\frac{1}{2}$ shekels (= 7.7 pounds) of silver.

4 PN's (received) a total of 1 silver ornament weighing 15 shekels (= 4.5 ounces), 1 (first-class) garment, and 3 garments as the gift for the field.

5 PN's (not receiving gifts).

Total: 9 men, lords of the field, receivers of the silver, descendants of (the clan of) Shi'uni.

Third field

73 iku (= 67 acres) of land, its price is $243\frac{1}{3}$ gursaggal (= 58,320 quarts) of barley. Its silver is at the rate of 1 shekel of silver for 1 gursaggal of barley. The price of the field is $243\frac{1}{3}$ shekels (= 4.6 pounds) of silver.

The additional payment is $36\frac{1}{2}$ shekels (= 0.7 pounds) of silver.

2 PN's (received) a total of 2 garments as the gift for the field.

Total: 2 men, lords of the field, receivers of the silver, descendants of (the clan of) Lamum, the priest of Zababa.

Totals and summary

Total: 1333 iku (= 1166 acres) of land.

North side abutting the property of Shilugarud. West side abutting the property of Lamum, royal land. East side abutting the Tigris River. South side abutting the property of Enbu-ilum of the household of the Queen.

Field of the town of Baz.

5 PN's, witnesses (of the sellers) of the fields.

190 men, citizens of the city (province) of Dur-Sin "ate bread."*

49 PN's, citizens of the city (province) of Akkade, witnesses (of the buyer) of the fields.

Manishtushu, King of Kish, bought a field of the town of Baz in the city (province) of Dur-Sin.

Commentary

The additional payment is a fixed percentage of the sale price. In this example it is 15% but in one instance in the Manishtushu Obelisk it is 20% and in other documents it varies, usually between 5% and 20%. The reason for this payment is unknown.

The abbreviation PN stands for personal name.

In the sale of the first field, 17 members of the clan of Mezizi are involved in the transaction in varying degrees. The lords of the field receive the price, but are divided into two grades: those receiving gifts and those not receiving gifts. These are presumably the members of the branch of the clan owning the parcel of land being sold, and the seller listed first among the sellers and who receives the best and most valuable gifts is the head of that branch. The other sellers who receive less valuable gifts or no gifts are the more junior members of the branch. The brother-lords of the field are presumably the heads of the collateral branches of the clan and receive neither price nor gifts, but simply attend the transaction, thereby giving their approval to the sale of the land.

The phrase "ate bread" and other evidence from the sale documents indicate that a feast was held (probably provided by the buyer) to celebrate the completion of the transaction.

THE NSF ETHIOPIA PROJECT

Gene B. Gragg

As of August, 1975, the initial, data-collecting phase of the Oromo dictionary was over. During this initial stage I had gone to Ethiopia with my lexical files and spent a year collecting, correcting, expanding, and refining. What I brought back was on the one hand an enormously expanded lexical file, with additional words and more information (meaning, pronunciation, grammatical characteristics) on each word, and on the other hand hundreds of pages of transcribed texts, and dozens of hours of spoken Oromo on tape.

I had a bad moment at the airport when suspicious security personnel became concerned about my having pages upon pages filled with material written in Ethiopic script, but which they could not read—coded subversive material? For a while it looked like I would have to either leave without my material or miss my plane. They relented at literally the last moment, and with the help of a half-dozen airport employees who each scooped up an armful of papers, we ran to the plane, which had its engines running, and started taxiing as soon as the door closed behind us.

At this point the basic exploration was done. Now began the hard work of organizing this material into a dictionary.

Passing through Paris on my way home, I was asked to explain the project to an international conference on the Cushitic languages and the peoples who speak them (Oromo is the largest of the Cushitic languages) organized by the French Centre National des Recherces Scientifiques. Apart from the intrinsic interest of these languages and cultures, there is an increasing realization of the central role of Cushitic evidence for the history and pre-history of East Africa, for the process of mediation between the Near East and Africa generally, and for the pre-history of the Afro-Asiatic (Hamito-Semitic) language family. At this conference I was able to exchange ideas with individuals from France and England engaged in similar projects in the Somali area and in the area of Ethiopic Semitic (which has interacted intensely with Cushitic).

My work this year has been to sort through my amassed data in order to pick out what is relevant to a dictionary. In particular I have tried to find in my texts, tapes, and elicited sentences at least one appropriate illustrative sentence for every word, and for every major sense-distinction within a word. At the beginning I was afraid I might not have enough, but I soon realized that for the major words and sense-distinctions, I had rather an *embarras de richesse*. This is a mixed blessing—when you have only one example, you simply take the example you have. When you have several dozen, it seems to take forever to pick the best one.

At this point I have lined up examples and words, and am starting to write the first entries. By the time this appears, a first draft of the first letter (words beginning with "b") should be ready. I am, overoptimistically, projecting a complete first draft by the end of this calendar year.

As each letter is finished in first draft, the manuscript will be circulated to a dozen or so native speakers I have worked with in Ethiopia and abroad for criticism and correction. Depending on their promptness and helpfulness, I am hoping to have a final manuscript ready within a reasonable time after completion of the first draft.

THE COFFIN TEXTS PROJECT

Tjalling Bruinsma

Again, some progress can be reported on the preparation for publication of translations of and commentary on the collection of all the spells found on Egyptian coffins. The spells themselves were published in seven volumes of "Oriental Institute Publications" by Dr. Adriaan de Buck, between 1935 and 1961. Building upon the manuscripts left behind at his death, I have been continuing the work in several stages. The translation, as well as the section detailing orthographic and paleographic peculiarities, is now done through Spell 404, Volume V. The philological and literary commentary extend through Spell 341, Volume IV. The glossary includes all the words found in Spells 1 through 335 (in Volume IV).

THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMUN

David P. Silverman

Although the projects concerned with the exhibition of the fifty-six objects from the tomb of the Eighteenth Dynasty Pharoah Tutankhamun officially began on April 1, 1976, work behind the scenes had already begun more than a year before. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History will co-sponsor the exhibition along with five other major institutions around the country. Organized by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the show will be in Chicago from April 15 to August 15, 1977, after opening at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1976. It will be on view in this country for two years through the courtesy of the Cairo Museum and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Other locations will be the New Orleans Museum of Art, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Seattle Art Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Since Chicago is the only midwestern site of the exhibition, the Oriental Institute, the University of Chicago, and the Field Museum

are planning several programs (some of which will be funded through a National Endowment for the Humanities grant) to reach a large audience and provide information about Tutankhamun specifically and ancient Egypt in general. A supplementary exhibit dealing with the Egyptian method of mummification is planned for the Field Museum, and a separate exhibit of Egyptian art of the New Kingdom (the period in which Tutankhamun lived) will be set up in the Palestinian Gallery of the Oriental Institute Museum. In addition, brochures are being prepared which will explain the Egyptian collection at the Field Museum and the ancient Near Eastern collection at the Institute.

Another facet of the program is Project Outreach, designed to explain the exhibit to colleges, schools, and museums within a 120-mile radius of Chicago. Advanced graduate students in Egyptology will visit these institutions and give an illustrated lecture. An extension of this program may be developed, if the need arises, to provide similar lectures for interested groups from inside and outside the Chicago area who wish to have more information when they visit the Exhibit. These lectures will be at the Oriental Institute or at the Field Museum.

In preparation for the Exhibit, the Oriental Institute, the University of Chicago Extension Division, and the Adult Education Department of the Field Museum are sponsoring an eight-week course given by Dr. Charles F. Nims, "Tutankhamun and Egyptian Art of the Second Millennium." The course provides information necessary for an understanding of the art of Tutankhamun in its proper framework.

Beginning in January 1977, a series of five lectures at the Oriental Insitute and six at the Field Museum will be given by distinguished Egyptologists from Europe and the United States. The lectures will be free and open to the public, and the topics will include ancient Egyptian furniture, jewelry, history, art, and even mummies.

For those who wish to see the environment from which the objects come, the two institutions are also planning several trips to Egypt during the months of January, February, and March 1977. These excursions will be open to members of both Museums, and each group of approximately twenty people will be accompanied by an Egyptologist associated with the Oriental Institute. Further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Bernard Lalor, Membership Secretary of the Oriental Institute.

RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles Cornell Van Siclen III

The third year of operations of the Research Archives may be characterized as one of growth. The use of its facilities has increased by about 25 per cent over the previous year, and the hours of operation have been expanded. During each academic quarter, it was possible to open on the weekends for the same hours as those of the Museum. It was most gratifying to see that part of our increase in usage was composed of members of the Oriental Institute making use of the resources of the Research Archives.

Although the Research Archives still contains many gaps in its collections, much progress has been made in the completion of its holdings. At the conclusion of a statistical year ending May 15, 1976, the collection held the following:

Monographs 3581 volumes
Series 2326 volumes
Journals 2866 volumes
Microfiche editions 147 volumes
Total books 8920 volumes
Pamphlets 5554 items (est.)

During the past year, the collection increased by 1,602 volumes. An examination of the various holdings of the Research Archives as compared to an ideal collection on the Ancient Near East reveals the current state of its collections:

Monographs: 54% complete (but nearly half the remainder is obsolete)
Series: 82% complete
Journals: 74% complete
Pamphlets: 50% complete

It is hoped that in the next few years, the deficiencies in each of these categories will be made up. By area, the holdings of Egyptological materials remain especially strong, but improvements have been made in the holdings on cuneiform studies and archeology. Progress has been especially difficult in the field of archeology as the required excavation reports are often all but unobtainable.

This year it has finally proved possible to begin the sorting and cataloguing of the unpublished papers held by the Research Archives. Margaret Root has begun this time-consuming and thankless task.



The 1928 A.D. Feast of Abu'l Haggag at Luxor, in a photograph excavated from the Research Archives

Among the items of interest brought forth by her labors are: a plan and set of photographs of the tomb of Amenhotep at Bahria Oasis, Egypt, from George Steindorff's survey of the oases made in 1899/1900 (these photographs preserve much of the decoration of the tomb which had been lost by the time it was recorded in 1938); a photograph of the Feast of Abu'l Haggag at Luxor, Egypt, in 1928 (this feast is often considered to be a continuation of the ancient Egyptian Festival of Opet, following a tradition of over 3000 years); and eleven starched Golden Arrow collars (size 15½).

Support for the Research Archives has continued throughout the year. Special mention is given to the continued cooperation of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. Generous donations of books were received from George R. Hughes, Charles Francis Nims, and Klaus Baer, among others. Additional contributions were made to the memory of Henry B. Babson, William F. Edgerton, Mrs. Elsie Kraeling, Chester D. Tripp, and Mrs. Edith B. Wells.

The routine work of the Research Archives was ably carried out with the assistance of John A. Larson and three other students, George C. Moore, Ann Roth, and Howard M. Farber. Thanks also go to Mrs. Ida McPherson, who has generously volunteered her time to the Research Archives.

The Research Archives is available for use by the members of the Oriental Institute, and they are cordially invited to make use of its resources.

PUBLICATIONS

Jean Eckenfels

To honor Thorkild Jacobsen, a renowned Sumerologist and former director of the Oriental Institute, with a truly fitting tribute was a formidable task, for rarely has one man made such significant contributions to the understanding of Mesopotamian civilization.

Since no random collection of articles seemed quite adequate, specific articles in the field of Sumerology were solicited so that the volume would include a critical description of the course taken by scholarly research up to the present, an analysis of the approaches that have been used in the research, and a prospectus on the techniques and problems that should prove fruitful to future investigation. Even though Sumerology is only one of the fields to which Professor Jacobsen has made a fundamental contribution, the scope was limited to the study of Sumerian civilization so that each contributor might have an opportunity to approach his topic from a broad perspective. Sumerological Studies in Honor of Thorkild Jacobsen ("Assyriological Studies," No. 20), edited by Stephen J. Lieberman, includes contributions by Samuel Noah Kramer, Hans J. Nissen, Tom B. Jones, Dietz Otto Edzard, I. M. Diakonoff, M. Civil, Åke W. Sjöberg, William W. Hallo, and Claus Wilcke.

Two new publication series have been established in the past year: "Microfiche Archives" and "Materials and Studies for Kassite History." Early in 1976 the Oriental Institute published its first volume with illustrations in microfiche, Old Babylonian Contracts from Nippur I: Selected Texts from the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania ("Microfiche Archives," Vol. I), by Elizabeth C. Stone and Paul E. Zimansky. This series was created for the publication of ancient sources, and the volume contains a catalogue of 70 texts, with 296 photographs on microfiche. The cost of such a publication produced by ordinary printing methods would have been prohibitive. Microfiche also offers the advantage of avoiding the screen required in the printing of half-tone illustrations. Similar collections of ancient sources are planned for publication in the future if this volume is well received.

In the second of the new series, "Materials and Studies for Kassite History," will appear John A. Brinkman's Catalogue of Cuneiform Sources Pertaining to Specific Monarchs of the Kassite Dynasty. This catalogue lists all presently known cuneiform texts that pertain to the

history of the Kassite dynasty and can readily be connected with the reign of a specific monarch.

Janet H. Johnson's *Demotic Verbal System* ("Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization," No. 38) is due to appear in the fall of 1976. It is intended to update the work done by previous generations of Demoticists. Many of the new insights into the structure of the Egyptian language that have come to light during the last thirty years are applied to Demotic, often for the first time; advances in the reading and understanding of Demotic itself are also incorporated. As a result, the basic paradigms, the forms constituting these different paradigms, the meaning of each, and the syntactic usages of each of the various constructions have been redefined.

Other publications are in various stages of preparation: Richard C. Haines's *Nippur* II ("Oriental Institute Publications," Vol. XCVII) is nearing completion and *Chogha Mish: An Interim Report on the First Five Seasons of Excavations, 1961-71* ("Oriental Institute Communications," No. 23) is being prepared for production.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

One way the academic community pays tribute to a distinguished senior member is by publishing a volume of studies, a Festschrift, by his colleagues on subjects which have been of particular interest to him during his career, on a significant birthday. Six Oriental Institute faculty members (and at least as many other scholars who have been associated with the Institute in the past) contributed studies to the Samuel Noah Kramer Anniversary Volume, published this year, which honors their friend and former colleague, who was associated with the Assyrian Dictionary from 1932 to 1942, and who returned for the opening Members' Lecture in autumn 1975. The volume was planned for his seventy-fifth birthday, September 28, 1972, but owing to the vagaries of modern publishing technology, it has only just appeared.

R. D. Biggs contributed "Ennanatum I of Lagash and Ur-Lamma of Umma: A New Text." J. A. Brinkman edited fourteen inscriptions, ranging in date from the twenty-fourth through the early fourth centuries B.C., for his article "Cuneiform Texts in the St. Louis Public

Library." Miguel Civil discussed "The Song of the Plowing Oxen," a Sumerian literary composition, and I. J. Gelb presented a "Quantitative Evaluation of Slavery and Serfdom" in ancient Mesopotamia. Harry Hoffner studied "Enki's Command to Atrahasis," and J. Renger's brief contribution was "The Daughter of Urbaba: Some Thoughts on the Succession to the Throne during the Second Dynasty of Lagash."

In addition to some traveling, Klaus Baer this year reworked Egyptian chronology for his history class and in the process discovered some evidence corroborating Mr. Wente's work—including a hitherto unnoticed regnal year 20 for Thutmose IV. Mr. Baer lectured in Toronto on Egyptian historiography and at Brandeis on "The Ninth Dynasty." He spent a week in New York studying Coptic manuscripts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as well as a large manuscript of the Book of the Dead and a curious later religious manuscript containing a melange of text genres.

Robert D. Biggs has completed work on the inscriptions found at al-Hiba (ancient Lagash), Iraq, in the 1968/69 and 1970/71 seasons when he was epigrapher for the joint expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. The inscriptions include important new historical and literary texts from about 2500 B.C. He continues his work on the cache of letters found at Nippur in the twelfth season.

By mid-April only two of the manuscripts of reports on the Iraq Jarmo Project were missing, keeping Robert J. Braidwood from finishing his introduction to the publication. Meanwhile his report on the joint Istanbul-Chicago Çayönü excavations is delayed by a printers' strike in Turkey. Besides preparing these two large undertakings for print, Mr. Braidwood lectured at Dartmouth, Indiana, and Purdue.

Last summer John A. Brinkman completed the first volume of his work *Materials and Studies for Kassite History*. The 750-page manuscript took almost seven years to write, and its preparation took the author to more than a dozen museums on three continents to examine over twelve thousand Babylonian tablets written between 1600 and 1150 B.C. This first volume contains a catalogue of all dated texts of the period, preceded by a lengthy introduction revising the chronology of the dynasty and discussing the typology of the textual evidence. It should be published this autumn. Mr. Brinkman's contribution on "Mesopotamian Chronology of the Historical Period" was

completely revised for the second (posthumous) edition of A. Leo Oppenheim's Ancient Mesopotamia, scheduled to appear in late 1976. For the Reallexikon der Assyriologie Mr. Brinkman prepared five articles on Babylonian and Assyrian history, including a detailed treatment of the political and cultural history of the Second Dynasty of Isin (1157-1026 B.C.)

Miguel Civil's articles include the publication of several Sumerian texts and lexicographical notes, and the catalogue of tablets from the eleventh Nippur season. His catalogue of the twelfth season is finished, and the thirteenth is in progress, as are several articles on selected texts from Nippur, two new Sumerian inventories of literary tablets, and lexicographic studies.

Besides his work on ancient society, this year I. J. Gelb has published two articles, "Records, Writing, and Decipherment," and "Homo Ludens in Mesopotamia." In addition, a volume comprising eleven of Gelb's articles on socio-economic history translated into Hungarian was published this year. This is a significant event, marking the first time that Western research in the field has been made readily available to scholars behind the Iron Curtain.

Shortly after returning to Chicago from Nippur, McGuire Gibson took off again for Saudi Arabia, where he participated in a surface survey of the Eastern Province. He was also occupied with editing the proceedings of last year's symposium on seals and sealing in the ancient Near East.

Gene Gragg has been working principally on his Oromo dictionary project. He reported on the project to a congress of Cushitic specialists in Paris in September, and to the North American Conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics in March. He has published an edition of a magic prayer in Ge'ez (classical Ethiopic) contained in a New Testament manuscript in the Goodspeed Collection (Department of Special Collections, Joseph Regenstein Library), and is correcting the proofs of a grammatical outline of Oromo, to appear as a chapter in a book on the non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia scheduled for publication this summer.

This year Janet H. Johnson has completed her manuscript on the Demotic verbal system and has written an introductory grammar, with exercises, to be used in the beginning Demotic class. She is currently working on a corpus of late Roman period magical texts written in Demotic and has just begun working, in conjunction with a student, on fragments (now in Berlin) of a Demotic version of the famous tale of Horus and Seth.

In the past year Wilferd Madelung cooperated with David Pingree in preparing an edition and study of several historical horoscopes from an Arabic work on astrology by al-Qaṣrānī, an author writing in the Caspian provinces of Iran in the ninth century A.D. The horoscopes complement the information of contemporary chronicles and numismatic evidence, and thus contribute to our knowledge of the history of the local dynasties of Ṭabaristān and Gorgān. He is preparing an edition of two philosophical treatises in Arabic by Abu I-Barakāt al-Baghdādī (d. 1152), a Jewish philosopher and court physician in Baghdad converted to Islam in his later life. The two treatises throw new light on his career and on some aspects of his philosophy, which diverged in many points from the prevalent peripatetic school doctrine. He is also preparing a study of the philosophy and theology of 'Abd al-Razzāq Lāhījī, a Persian author of the 17th century belonging to the school of the famous Molla Ṣadrā Shīrāzī.

Erica Reiner spent part of the summer in the British Museum, thanks to her John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, continuing her work on planetary omens. While in Europe she attended the Recontre Assyriologique Internationale in Göttingen, Germany, and read a paper on this subject. In the latter part of the summer she was joined in Chicago by David Pingree for further work on the interpretation, philological and astronomical, of these texts. The first fascicle of Babylonian Planetary Omens, *The Venus Tablet of Ammiṣaduqa*, appeared in December in the series Bibliotheca Mesopotamica. A second fascicle is in an advanced stage of preparation, and other fascicles are being readied. Miss Reiner collaborated with Mr. Pingree and with Hermann Hunger on two related articles, and submitted a chapter on Assyro-Babylonian literature for the Neues Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft. In May, Miss Reiner was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Since the last annual report Johannes Renger has published articles on the hierarchical structure of the priesthood at Babylonian temples and on the personnel structure of the royal household in Mesopotamia during the late third and early second millennium B.C. In a short essay he argues that the "Laws of Hammurapi" did not constitute promulgated law but are reflections of the king's decisions concerning his subjects.

Lawrence Stager is revising his Ph.D. dissertation on desert agriculture for publication this winter, a synthetic study of frontier settlements along the eastern border of Judah in the late 7th-early 6th centuries B.C. In September he explored a system of sluice gates for floodwater farming that ran from Qumran to Ein Feshkah. These in-

stallations were similar to ones found in the Buqe'ah Valley west of the Dead Sea. Apparently much of the western littoral of the Dead Sea was transformed into date-palm plantations. In addition, the kingdom of Judah might also have had a monopoly on the salt trade. Thus the soldier-farmers stationed in the Buqe'ah settlements provided a protective link between Jerusalem and its Dead Sea commercial interests in that period. Mr. Stager is also working on a monograph describing the achievements until now of the Punic Project of which he is Field Director.

In addition to supervising the work of the Epigraphic Survey, Kent R. Weeks continued his work on two long-term projects, a study of Egyptian prehistory and an analysis of the Papyrus Ebers. For the first of these he has been preparing a study of the so-called Dynastic Race hypothesis and examining the ways in which the changing intellectual climate of Europe influenced the interpretation of predynastic Egyptian materials. For the second, he has concentrated on the orthography of materia medica in P. Ebers and now believes that its many orthographic variations will provide a substantial clue to the sources from which the various prescriptions were drawn. These projects and a report on the proposed archeological map of Thebes are the subjects of several papers presented throughout the year.

During the course of the academic year Edward F. Wente published an article, "Thutmose III's Accession and the Beginnings of the New Kingdom," where a higher chronology for the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty is suggested. With Mr. Charles Van Siclen as coauthor, an article proposing a revision of the chronology of the entire New Kingdom is in press. The span of time separating the death of Thutmose III in 1450 B.c. and the accession of Ramesses II in 1279 B.C. is expanded in this chronology through lengthening the reigns of both Amenhotep II and Thutmose IV beyond the figures now accepted by most historians. Currently Mr. Wente is pursuing his research into the kings and queens of the New Kingdom, preparing an essay on the genealogies of the royal families and the ages of kings and queens at death, as determined independently of pathologists' estimates based on examination of the royal mummies. Mr. Wente has been asked to write some essays on the subject of Tutankhamun and his culture for the upcoming museum exhibit; and since this young pharaoh hardly emerges as a dynamic personality from the surviving documentation. he has attempted to interpret his significance from the point of view of Egyptian religious thought and the kingship as an institution expressive of the corporate personality of the society. He acknowledges that some may not be entirely happy with his negative evaluation of the preceding Amarna Period and his praise of King Tutankhamun, whom he regards as more of a concept than a personality.

Research on Louis Žabkar's Semna South Project is virtually complete, and his report is almost ready to be published. With the cooperation of the Sudanese office of antiquities, he was able to examine the last of the finds from the site, and is urging the last of his colleagues to submit their manuscripts. Thus the project is nearly done.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

Two sizeable undertakings have occupied the Museum staff this year. The "upstairs" group, in the Museum Office, directed by Assistant Curator David Nasgowitz, has published three volumes in a new format called Text/Fiche (issued by the University of Chicago Press). In this system, a large number of photographs are included on each microfiche (a film strip, approximately 4 x 6 inches in size, that can hold up to eighty-four images and is read with a machine similar to a microfilm reader) with pertinent text and captions printed in normal size in an accompanying booklet. The Institute's first two volumes in the series include all the surviving photographs (nearly eleven hundred)—of both archeological sites and some contemporary scenes—from James Henry Breasted's two expeditions in 1905-7 to Egypt and the Sudan. The third volume, Persepolis and Ancient Iran, was compiled by Ursula Schneider. For many years associated with the publication of the Institute's expeditions to Persepolis and with long service as the Institute's Photographer, Mrs. Schneider returned as a full-time volunteer in the Museum Office to prepare this publication. The approximately nine hundred photographs included in the Persepolis volume date primarily from Erich F. Schmidt's 1934-39 expeditions to Iran. A fourth Text/Fiche is promised for October; it will cover Breasted's 1919-20 expedition through the Near East, which constituted the very first activity of the Oriental Institute.

"Downstairs," in the basement laboratories and in the museum itself, the staff supervised by Assistant Curator Judith A. Franke has

been completely remodelling the Babylonian Hall. The latest techniques in museum display and graphics are being used so that the Institute's unmatched collection of Babylonian antiquities will be shown not only to highlight magnificent individual pieces but also to clarify aspects of Mesopotamian history and culture. Sections of the gallery will focus on medicine, writing, music, astronomy, technology, agriculture, and various other fields to give a well-balanced view of the Cradle of Civilization.

Reports on the Conservation and Photographic Laboratories and on the Tutankhamun Exhibit appear separately.

THE CONSERVATION LABORATORY

Barbara J. Hall

Unrolling an ancient Egyptian papyrus scroll that has not been read in thousands of years is an exciting and rare experience for both Egyptologist and conservator. This year two scrolls—marriage settlements of the Ptolemaic Period—that had been in the Museum collection for many years were brought down to the Conservation Laboratory by Dr. Hughes to be unrolled.

The scrolls, which owe their survival to the dry Egyptian climate, were embrittled by age. The top and bottom edges and the outer layers (consisting of the first twelve inches of one scroll) had broken off and slipped inside the remaining spirals of the scroll. Insects had eaten pathways through several layers, considerably weakening the remaining areas. In this brittle and damaged state, the scrolls could not be unrolled without causing further breakage. But by placing the scrolls in a humidity chamber—a relatively airtight plastic enclosure containing a beaker of deionized water to achieve a humidity of 80%—the papyrus fibers were able to absorb moisture and relax allowing several inches of scroll to be easily unrolled and then flattened between blotting paper and glass. In this way, six to eight inches of scroll could be carefully unrolled after an hour in the high humidity. When the scroll had been completely flattened and allowed to dry, the

broken fragments were matched together by color and by aligning individual fibers, and repairs were made using rice paper patches and rice paste.

Papyrus, from which we derive the word "paper," was developed in Egypt as a writing material some time before 3000 B.C., and at the height of its use during the Ptolemaic Period, the library at Alexandria was reported to possess over 800,000 scrolls on such subjects as science, history, literature, and religion in its collection. Its use was wide-spread in the ancient world, but by the first century A.D., parchment and vellum were beginning to replace papyrus; these in turn were superseded by paper, invented by the Chinese and introduced into the West through the Arab world in the twelfth century. With the decline and eventual abandonment of papyrus, the method of its manufacture—except for a brief and inaccurate first century A.D. account left by Pliny—was lost. There is no ancient Egyptian record detailing the technique, and it is thought that perhaps its great economic importance as an export made it a well-kept secret. For although the plant was introduced into Syria, Cyprus, and other Mediterranean areas, there is no evidence of wide-spread papyrus cultivation and manufacture outside Egypt.

The papyrus plant itself is thought not to be native to Egypt but to originate in the upper region of the White Nile in the Sudan and to have been carried into Egypt during the flooding of the Nile. A perennial, quickly propagating by root growth, it reaches its full height of ten to fifteen feet in one year; the stem is triangular and is topped by an umbrella-like tassel. It was cultivated in the marshy areas of the Nile to be used for boats, cloth, rope, food, medicine (the ash was used to treat ulcers and eye diseases), cartonnage for coffins and mummy masks, and sandals for the wealthy and priests (who would only wear papyrus sandals). As a decorative element, it played a prominent role in art and architecture. It was also used as an ornament on altars and offering tables and for funerals. But it was in the manufacture of papyrus sheets for writing that this plant was most valuable.

Modern researchers in England and Egypt have been able to duplicate the ancient product using two slightly different methods: the outer rind of the plant is peeled away and the triangular-shaped pith is cut or pulled lengthwise into thin strips which are placed side by side; a second layer is placed at right angles over the first and a cloth laid over this. The two layers are then either beaten or pressed to achieve a flat sheet. Binding of the strips is thought to occur either from the

natural saps present in the plant acting as a glue or from the barbs on the fibers interlocking during pressing.

Papyrus sheets were mass-produced and the size of the sheet varied according to its use, e.g. as a literary or religious text or as a legal document. Individual sheets were overlapped and joined together with a starch paste to make a long scroll which could be shortened or lengthened according to need. The scroll was rolled with the horizontal fibers on the inside, thereby minimizing stress on the papyrus.

(The preceding historical and technical information is taken from *The Nature and Making of Papyrus*, The Elmete Press, Yorkshire, England, 1973).

The Institute scrolls were successfully unrolled, repaired, and mounted and are now being studied by Dr. Hughes. In the Museum on exhibit are three scrolls, one completely unrolled and two which have yet to yield up their secrets.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

Jean Grant

You can't always see what's happening in the Photo Lab darkroom even with the lights on, but things have happened during the last year.

The sink in the small darkroom is one example. The one we had was large, lead-lined, and leaky. What we needed was a new or repaired one which we could re-lead, or re-line with stainless steel or epoxy-coated wood, or replace entirely with a fiberglass or stainless steel sink the same size or smaller. We evaluated and estimated all these options and finally had the original, solid, wood-based, big sink lined with stainless steel. Soon after the sink was finished a fellow photographer, Martin Brady, mentioned a used basic temperature control unit available at a reasonable price. Though he wanted it for himself, he let us buy it (that kind of thoughtfulness is a great help). After it was installed, we found it both a pleasure and a problem because we had reduced water pressure and couldn't run hot water without readjusting the unit each time with a screwdriver. So we were forced to install a much-needed regular mixing faucet. Now I won't be really

satisfied until we get the water in our darkroom filtered—this old building kicks up a lot of debris on occasion. If you're one of those donors who like to see what they've donated, a filtration unit would look beautiful on either of our darkrooms' walls (as would a slide duplicator and a spot meter in our studio). The new sink also necessitated new "duckboards" (bottom racks), but we were able to save some money on these by making them ourselves with redwood. The non-rusting brass screws were the most expensive duckboard item.

All of this, I'm sure, upset Nancy Schneider's work, but we hope in the final analysis it made it smoother, for she has been working on the huge project of duplicating those negatives in our Photo Archives which are deteriorating or are on unstable film bases like glass or nitrate. Like the Assyrian Dictionary, the Hittite Dictionary, the Research Archives, et cetera, our Photo Archives contain much information, though seen rather than read. Much of it is from places, site levels, and so on which can never be photographed the same again. The small grant we received this year from the National Endowment for the Arts for this project will soon be running out and additional funds will be needed if we are to continue saving these irreplaceable items. Many of our negatives are already in such poor condition that they cannot be duplicated, but if a print (good or poor) is found in our files it can be copied; unfortunately the quality is not so good as in the duplicating process. The copying will somehow have to be done in addition to the regular photo work.

Other upcoming tasks which will put a stress on our time and equipment will be the Museum Catalogue and the Babylonian Hall reinstallation. Our curators feel it would be a good idea for every object to be photographed before it is put in its case in the new Babylonian Hall. That in itself is a large project photographically. Fortunately we have talented, though underfunded, people here at the Oriental Institute: Paul Zimansky and Ursula Schneider, our "retired" photographer who has been volunteering in the Museum Office, will help out. Paul has already found a corner in the storage area to set up our old view camera and is starting on the Babylonian objects. I hope it's a labor of love for this archeologist who has also dug and photographed at Nippur. David Nasgowitz and Judi Franke, our Assistant Curators, have been looking for such corners and for times when these people can get into the studio and darkrooms. With space at a premium we're looking for another corner to put a darkroom (if you have a sink, you'd better lock your door). If and when we do, we then have to get it equipped. We'd appreciate bright ideas, but don't turn the lights on!

Our open house on Members' Day may have seemed dark and dreary to those who did or didn't make it here, but our day and year were brightened noticeably by some thoughtful Institute members. Gloria and Franklin Orwin get the Photo Lab's "Member of the Year" award for donating a much-needed piece of equipment, a macro (close-up) lens for one of our 35 mm. cameras. (Maybe one of these days we'll have a 35 mm. camera good enough to match the lens's quality.) It will be used both in the photo studio and by Barbara Hall, our Conservator. Thank you again, Mr. and Mrs. Orwin.

THE MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

Bernard A. Lalor

Last year marked an anniversary for the membership program and in the last report I surveyed the development of this program during the preceding quarter century. Missing from that review was a restatement of the values and goals formulated by Dr. Carl H. Kraeling and his successors for the membership program. While the American nation reviews the achievements of two centuries, I would like to recall here not the achievements but rather the hope and intent behind this program. We at the Institute are still trying to carry out the mutually beneficial association first outlined in the Annual Report of 1957/58.

"The Member Program corresponds to a twofold desire. The first is the desire of the University of Chicago and of the Institute to serve the community of which it is a part and so to perform to the fullest extent its proper function as an element of a democratic society. The second is the desire of the interested members of the community to be kept abreast of important contributions to knowledge in the field of the arts and sciences and to participate in the enterprise by which they are made."

Robert McCormick Adams expanded on this theme in the report for 1964/65. "A vital consideration in the Oriental Institute's program has always been its cultural outreach to the Chicago community. While changing in specific objectives and methods over the years, there has always been recognition that an indispensable part of the task of recovering the original evidence on the backgrounds and history of

the great oriental civilizations was the effort to interpret and present it as a whole to the widest possible audience. Our membership program, including its newsletters, public lectures, and other features, has been one means of attaining this end."

With such words Robert McC. Adams together with Press Hodgkins and Mrs. Theodore D. Tieken launched a drive to expand community contacts ten years ago. We are continuing to enlarge our contacts, and one means is new memberships. The total number of memberships is now over 1550 and represents a steady growth both in the Chicago metropolitan area and beyond. Indeed 60 memberships are outside the United States. One new membership was taken out by the newly organized Middle Eastern Culture Center in Tokyo. This center represents a rapidly increasing interest in the Near East among the Japanese and the association between the two organizations should be mutually rewarding.

Two forthcoming activities of the Institute are particularly oriented toward the community. This fall, the Institute will reopen the Babylonian Gallery of the Museum with a new form of exhibition. Next year, the Oriental Institute will co-sponsor with the Field Museum the Tutankhamun Exhibit in Chicago. The membership program will endeavor to function in both these activities.

The lecture series this year was opened by the timely and most interesting lecture on the Sumerian woman by Samuel Noah Kramer. Returning to the Institute after more than 30 years, Professor Kramer also shared with the audience reminiscences of the Institute in those vears. The noted scholar Arnaldo Momigliano continued the series with a lecture on the role of the Jews and Greeks in the Hellenistic world. Gene B. Gragg of our own faculty gave a stimulating talk which bridged the past and present in Ethiopia and which was complemented by a beautiful exhibit of Ethiopian craftsmanship. Early in 1976, C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky reviewed the archeological researches of the site of Tepe Yahya in Iran; and Edward Keall presented a historical survey of the Parthians. The series closed with one of the most fascinating topics of all, the Egyptian mummies; James E. Harris explained how the biological sciences can extract information from the mummies which cannot be found recorded on the ancient monuments or tombs.

We again featured Members' Day as part of our activities. The faculty, staff, and students worked hard to provide displays and presentations that would acquaint members, both old and new, with the many projects, facilities, and functions carried on at the Institute and

in the field. While spring flowers welcomed members inside, outside the climate was harsh and unseasonable—rain, sleet, and snow. All of us felt disappointment over the day's prospects. Close to 200 members, however, arrived to participate in a mutually gratifying event.

One feature of Members' Day was the slide presentation of the 1976 tour to Egypt. David W. Maher shared with us pleasant recollections of a very successful journey along the Nile ably led by David P. Silverman. We hope to repeat such tours in 1977 together with the Field Museum.

News & Notes is now three years old and I regretfully report that Peter T. Daniels, who has ably and creatively steered the newsletter from the first issue, is leaving us to work on the staff of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. We are all grateful for his adept services.

These activities represent our efforts to enrich this mutual association between the Institute and its members. We hope that we have provided a measure of community service. We also gratefully acknowledge the very generous participation of our membership who not only support the Institute through payment of dues, but also through extraordinary contributions to special projects. Once again, any benefits of this program are due to the many efforts of the staff and members of the Oriental Institute.

THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Jill A. Maher

Ten years have passed since the Volunteer Program was started by Mrs. John Livingood with 25 volunteers. We now have more than 75 docents who each give three hours per week working as museum guides or in the gift shop, The Suq. Both Museum and Suq docents serve as a vital link between the scholarly work of the Oriental Institute and the world outside. Tours of the Museum are offered to scheduled groups four times a day, and casual visitors are welcomed by the Museum docents. The Suq offers the visitor an outstanding collection of Near Eastern jewelry, museum reproductions, and

books, and income from the shop is a welcome addition to the funds of the Institute.

The faculty, staff, and graduate students of the Institute have cheerfully donated their time and knowledge to the training of volunteers. This year's new class heard lectures and gallery tours from Ms. Judith Franke, Ms. Janet Johnson, Messrs. McGuire Gibson, John Brinkman, Klaus Baer, Edward Wente, David Silverman, Charles Nims, Harry Hoffner, Carl De Vries, David Nasgowitz, Don Whitcomb, John Larson, and Raymond Tindel. Mr. Bertram Woodland of the Field Museum and Mrs. Margaret Rogers, an active docent, also presented lectures. On May 26 a gala luncheon party was held at the Quadrangle Club. Faculty, staff, and graduate students who assisted in the Volunteer Training Program were guests of the docents. After lunch, Breasted's 1934 film "The Adventure of Man" was shown. Members of the new docent class are:

Mrs. Joan Barghusen, Chicago Mr. Leonard Byman, Chicago Mr. Tom Corbett, Chicago Miss Evelyn Dyba, Chicago Mrs. Agatha Elmes, Chicago Mrs. Edith Engel, Flossmoor Mrs. Harold Futransky, Skokie Mrs. Ranka Gajic, Chicago Mrs. Stacey Greenberger, Evanston

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In preparation for our joint involvement in the coming Tutankhamun exhibit, it was a pleasure to welcome 26 volunteers from the Field Museum to the section of the training program dealing with Egypt.

Special assistance has been given to the Volunteer Program by Peggy Grant, Myrette Katz, Mary Naunton, and Laurie Reinstein beyond their regular duties as docents. Their help, and that of the docents who have given extra time during the year, is greatly appreciated.

Volunteers have become an integral part of the Oriental Institute. We extend a warm invitation to other Members to join in our important and rewarding work.

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THE CHESTER D. TRIPP ENDOWMENT FUND

Under the terms of the will of Mr. Tripp, who died in December 1974, an endowment fund was established to support various programs of the Oriental Institute. The income from the fund enabled the Institute to carry out the following projects during the year:

- (a) the purchase and installation of new movie- and slideprojection equipment in Breasted Hall (the forty-year-old screens and projectors have been replaced with up-to-date models that will considerably enhance the visual quality of our illustrated lectures);
- (b) the purchase of office equipment for the new Hittite Dictionary project: a typewriter with a special keyboard, and filing cabinets to hold the indispensable dictionary cards;
- (c) repair of stone window frames in the museum;
- (d) partial matching support for a grant received from the National Endowment for the Arts to install a climate-controlled conservation chamber in the Institute basement for the storage of ancient metals:
- (e) the printing of field negatives from the twelfth and thirteenth seasons of excavation at Nippur (1974-76): almost five thousand prints.

The Institute is very grateful for Mr. Tripp's kind bequest, which has made all these programs possible.

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