

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
1984-1985 ANNUAL REPORT



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The University of Chicago

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Cover, see page 80.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N



To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

December 2, 1985, is the 50th anniversary of the death of James Henry Breasted, founder of the Oriental Institute. We hope to commemorate these fifty years by having a “symposium” on life in the Institute and on Oriental Institute expeditions under Breasted, involving recollections by several faculty, staff, and spouses who worked for Breasted and the Oriental Institute in the early to middle 1930’s. In thinking about what has happened to and in the Oriental Institute since 1935, we have been struck once again with the breadth of Breasted’s vision—how much of what we do today was initiated or anticipated by him. It has been interesting to note the historical development of this institution dedicated to the study of history.

Breasted had very clear ideas of what the Oriental Institute should do and how it should be organized. As he stated already in 1919, quoting from his own proposal to the President and Trustees of The University of Chicago and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,

[W]hile every oriental department must obviously teach languages, it is equally obvious that productive orientalists must also share in the great task of recovering a whole group of lost civilizations, the very civilizations, moreover, from which our own is ultimately descended. . . . [T]he opening of Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia to modern business and to enlightened exploitation in mining, railroad-building, manufactures, and especially agriculture with its great irrigation projects, means the rapid destruction of the great ruined cities and buried records of early man with which these lands are filled. . . . To these destructive forces must be added those of natural decay . . . [which] carry on a steady and uninterrupted work of destruction which is appallingly evident when one compares a photograph of a monument taken today with one taken ten or fifteen years ago. . . . It cannot be too often emphasized that an inscribed monument still standing or lying *in situ* is subjected to many natural forces of decay and therefore, even when it is not suffering from vandalism, is *inevitably undergoing slow destruction*. [A]SLL 35: 196–97, 202–3]

In his book *The Oriental Institute*, which appeared in 1933, just two years before his death, Breasted outlined the thoughts which had led him to establish the Oriental Institute:

It is the recovery of these lost stages, the bridging of this chasm between the merely physical man and the ethical, intellectual man, which is a fundamental need of man's soul as he faces nature today. We can build this bridge only as we study the emergence and early history of the first great civilized societies in the ancient Near East, for *there* still lies the evidence out of which we may recover the story of the origins and the early advance of civilization, out of which European culture and eventually our own civilization came forth. *The task of salvaging and studying this evidence and of recovering the story which it reveals—that is the greatest task of the humanist today.* . . . Forbiddingly large as it is, the task of salvaging the written records is without doubt exceeded in extent by that of recovering and saving the purely material monuments of ancient civilization, with which *archeology* is chiefly concerned. . . . It is evident that we need an organization which will insure us the assistance of men thoroughly trained not only in oriental languages and archeology, but also in physical anthropology, botany, paleontology, geology, meteorology, and anthropo-geography. These men cannot of course all be orientalists, nor do they need to be so. But one or more such men should at different times accompany every American expedition which goes into the field. . . . It is evident that, wherever possible, not only the methods but especially the equipment of natural science should be applied to our study of man in the Orient, because not only the vast body of documents which he has himself left behind but also *all data and observations revealing the conditions of his life* must be systematically gathered, filed, and housed together. [pp. 2, 14, 25–26]

One can summarize Breasted's purpose for establishing the Oriental Institute by quoting again from his 1919 article:

Here, then, is a large and comprehensive task—the systematic collection of the facts from the monuments, from the written record and from the physical habitat, and the organization of these into a great body of historical archives. The scattered fragments of man's story have never been brought together by anyone. They must be brought together by some efficient organization and collected under one roof before the historian can draw out of them and reveal to modern man the story of his own career. . . . Housed in their own building, such a methodically collected and growing mass of data would eventually become a body of historical archives, a focus and clearing house for the correlation of all the prehistoric life as well as the various civilizations grouped around the eastern end of the Mediterranean and at least as far east as Persia. The

final result would be a systematically built-up documentary basis, such as exists nowhere else, for recovering the lost chapters in the career of man. Working side by side, each in his own room in a historical laboratory like this, the members of an oriental department would soon find themselves becoming far more than teachers of languages. [AJSLL 35: 200–1]

It was Breasted's foresight which made of the Oriental Institute an institution dedicated to bringing together the various types of material and the various disciplines which bear on the development of man and civilization in that area of the world, the ancient Near East, from which our western civilization derives. It was his commitment to teaching combined with research, to archaeological field projects supplemented by the appropriate scientific analyses, to the combination of archaeological and written sources for the writing of the history of this all-important era which made the original character of the Oriental Institute unique.

Approximately 25 years ago, when Carl Kraeling was Director of the Oriental Institute and one of the early versions of this annual report was circulated to members, the following introduction appeared:

Research institutes are means for the concentration of effort in fields of special importance, particularly on the frontiers of knowledge. . . . In the field of humane letters, where they began, institutes are anything but numerous and, lacking national and industrial affiliation, relatively less powerful. They respond, however, to the basic conviction that the exploration of the nature and course of human civilization in all its elements will be continuously relevant to the enrichment of human experience and to the enlightenment of human effort. The existence of an Oriental Institute at The University of Chicago implies further that the ancient cultures of the Near East are worthy of special attention as the record of man's earliest attempts to organize human life on a comprehensive scale, to unfold its higher potential, and to give it a cosmic frame of reference.

. . . In the more than forty years of its own history the Oriental Institute has, in spite of war and depression, become one of the outstanding research agencies in the field of Near Eastern studies, largely because of the eminent scholars that constitute its moving force. Their competence ranges from remote prehistory to modern Islam, covers all the many languages, literatures, and cultures that existed in the Near East over a period of several thousand years, and includes also the technical skills necessary for field work in the geographic and ethnic areas in question.

On horseback and camel-back, in car, jeep, and airplane, Institute staff members have explored the Near

East, locating sources of strategic information or monuments most immediately in need of salvage. In teams of field workers, with hundreds of laborers locally recruited, they have excavated in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, bringing home full accounts of their findings and some share of the precious objects and written records brought to light by their efforts. Meanwhile, other staff members, working continuously at the home base, have made available and interpreted the materials collected and provided the tools for the understanding of the written records. . . .

The record of the Institute's achievement is well known. What has been accomplished is truly remarkable. Many phases in the history of man's rise from savagery to civilization in the Nile Valley and in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin have been illuminated. Important historical and cultural monuments—palaces, temples, military installations, literary and historical records—have been brought to light, studied, drawn, photographed, and made accessible in published form. Over 150 large volumes already attest the painstaking work of a generation of scholars, and more are continually being prepared. Indeed, so fast was the tempo of the Institute's work, particularly during the first twenty years of its history, that the printer is still catching up with the spade.

Although the Institute's purpose, as originally set forth by its founder, James Henry Breasted, has been well served, the work is still only in its earlier stages, and the full range of the program as originally conceived has not yet been developed. But opportunity remains almost limitless. (*Oriental Institute Annual Report 1960*, pp. 3–6)

One further aspect of Near Eastern studies which Breasted anticipated is one that we have stressed this year. Already in 1919, after lambasting the destruction of ancient sites and the illegal antiquities market, Breasted pointed out one of the major, but often ignored, responsibilities of the scientific excavator:

While no censure or blame may attach to the owner [of private unpublished antiquities collections]. . . , this cannot be said of archaeological expeditions, and especially of museums which conduct extensive excavations and collect great bodies of monuments and records, of which no report or publication is laid before the scientific world. . . . It should be said, however, that even the most conscientious museum authorities cannot always command the assistance or the means for rendering their collections promptly available in published form. There is therefore a vast and ever-growing body of unpublished records in the museums. . . . Such materials are as unknown and as inaccessible to the orientalists. . . .as the monuments still buried in the East." [*AJSLL* 35: 199]

Coining the term “Museo-archaeology,” our members’ lecture series this year focussed on the work of a group of younger scholars who have been “excavating” the Oriental Institute basement, publishing old excavations which have “fallen between the cracks” but whose collected data is important for the proper study of an era or area. Because these materials were excavated by an earlier generation, these individuals must first identify the aims and methods of the original excavator. From there, knowing the limitations of the record as preserved, the modern editor may use the materials to help answer the most current of questions.

The importance of the museum to the work of the Oriental Institute, and to its public, was also clearly presented by Breasted.

It has long been the writer’s belief that exhibition of typical examples of the monuments and documents acquired by the Oriental Institute is an essential element in visualizing the oriental beginnings of the career of man. The exhibition of such research materials accomplishes a number of things. Such collections are an invaluable aid to instruction, whatever the age of the students. Whole periods of man’s activity can be so presented through original objects, models, and pictures as to make them very much more vivid, real, and understandable. . . . Such collections serve also as a real attraction to the friends of the University in the Chicago community and reveal to such friends both the nature of the materials and the character of the problems with which the Oriental Institute is concerned. Its exhibits thus make clear to the outside world the early periods of human development and the necessity for research in order to penetrate and to recover the history of the human mind.” [*The Oriental Institute*, pp. 103–4]

I am sure that he would applaud the great increase in involvement of trained volunteers, especially in the Museum, who help us communicate our message to the wider public, and the growth of our membership and education programs specifically designed to inform the public of our work and that of our colleagues around the world. Similarly, Breasted called his generation of orientologists the first to be aided by the possession of highly perfected mechanical appliances (he was thinking mainly of cameras; *AJSLL* 35 [1919] 204) and would probably be delighted at the ways computers and other recent technological advances are being put to the service of the history of mankind.

Thus, there is “nothing new under the sun.” But it was the wide vision of James Henry Breasted which set out the original character of the Oriental Institute broadly enough that many of the best, most creative scholars working on the rise

of civilization in the ancient Near East today not only can, but choose, to work within this multidisciplinary institute he founded. And it is his foresight which allows us today, fifty years after his death, to reiterate Kraeling's statement of 25 years ago:

In the past decades the Oriental Institute has sought to keep pace with such changes and has, indeed, been able to serve as pioneer in some of them. It is therefore continually re-examining its procedures and clarifying its long- and short-range objectives. Fundamentally, its purpose—to help describe the rise and growth of human civilization in the Near East—remains constant. But the effort at home and in the field will vary as opportunities develop and as men and means are available to make proper use of them. (*Oriental Institute Annual Report 1960*, p. 6)

As you read through the individual reports in this year's annual report, you will realize just how well the interdisciplinary approach to ancient Near Eastern studies envisioned by James Henry Breasted has worked and has allowed us to grow with our materials while remaining firmly based on solid knowledge of the raw data.

This year's Oriental Institute Annual Report is dedicated to the memory of Astrid Breasted Hörmann who died August 1, 1985. She was the daughter of James Henry Breasted, founder of the Oriental Institute.

JANET H. JOHNSON
SEPTEMBER, 1985.

A R C H A E O L O G Y



The Epigraphic Survey

Lanny Bell

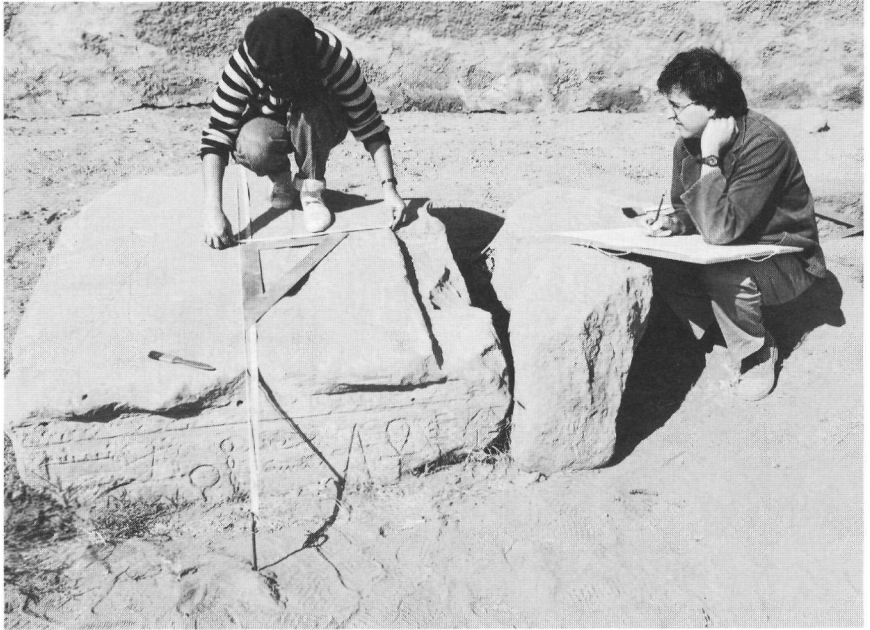
The efforts of our two conservators during the 1984–85 season of the Epigraphic Survey were divided once more between monumental and domestic repairs. Working again at Medinet Habu in collaboration with the skilled restorers of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, they completed the interior and exterior gap-filling of the walls and roof of the six chapels at the back of the Small Temple. The open skylights in Rooms L and O were covered with translucent plastic in time to shut out the heavy rain which fell on April 13. A final light cleaning of the walls of Room Q was undertaken in conjunction with the construction of an experimental floor to protect the newly cleaned walls from the dust unavoidably kicked up by anyone walking across the uneven dirt floor which existed here before. The new floor will support both our epigraphic work and eventual heavy tourist traffic. The ancient flooring blocks which still survive have subsided irregularly; freed from the debris in which they were buried, they were covered over with a layer of fine gravel to cushion them and raise the level of the floor to nearly its original height. A cover of impermeable concrete tiles, tinted approximately the color of the sandstone and arranged to imitate the pattern of the Pharaonic floor, was laid on top of the gravel in a thin layer of white cement mortar. The edge of this floor, which is set back about 50 cm from the walls to allow for the installation of permanent lighting fixtures at the conclusion of our own work, is fitted with a continuous raised curb to help bond the paved center of the floor together and remind visitors not to touch the decoration. Although the result is somewhat artificial in appearance, insofar as it diverges from the original architectural scheme of the building, this plan treats each room like a modern museum display. Because there is no direct contact between the new floor and the walls, the system is open, permitting the evaporation of ground water alongside rather than through the porous walls. Designed for minimal maintenance, the floor may easily be removed should this prove necessary for any future investigation or further conservation. We have now requested the

approval of the Permanent Committee of Antiquities Organization before finishing the remaining rooms of this complex.

The Antiquities Organization's restorers replaced the shattered surface of a decorated block which was literally hanging by a thread when our epigraphers inspected it during their work on the rapidly disintegrating outer enclosure wall of the Ramesses III Temple. Clearly in much better condition in one of our fifty-five year old photos, the turn of the century repairs which had served to hold this fragile stone in place were giving way practically before our eyes. Fissured by growing salt crystals, the whole surface was being forced off the wall, buckling and crumbling as it went. Our photographer was rushed to the scene and the situation was called to the immediate attention of the Chief Inspector of Qurna, Mohammed Nasr, who set the temple restorers right to work on it. Fortunately, much of the block could still be saved. Dr. Ahmed Qadry, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, reported at the opening session of the Fourth International Congress of Egyptology, held in Munich during the summer of 1985, that the Antiquities Organization's an-

*Richard Jaeschke
filling gaps in
masonry on roof of
small temple at
Medinet Habu, with
Ramesses III pylon in
background. Photo
by Susan Lezon.*

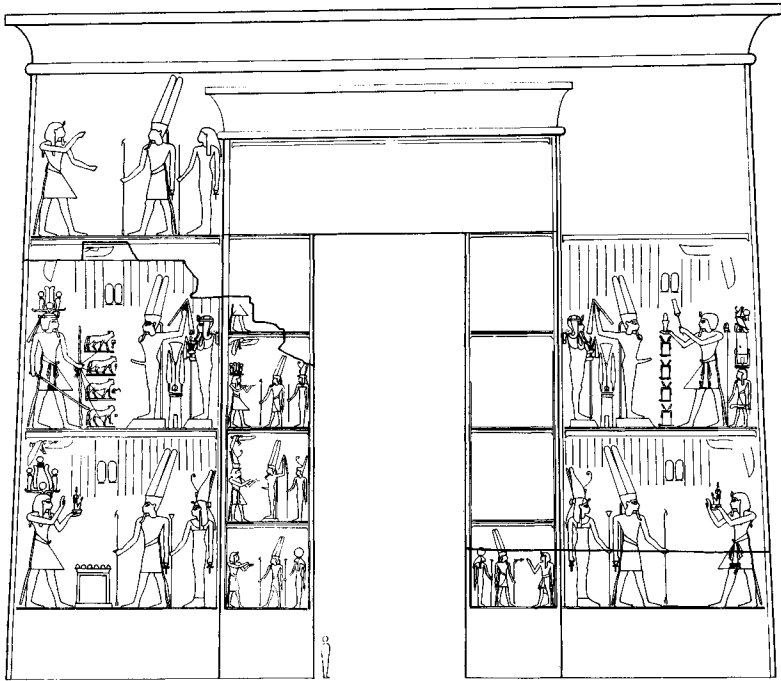




*Sal and Barbie Garfi
documenting
architectural
fragment from the
Colonnade at Luxor
Temple. Photo by
Susan Lezon.*

nual budget for conservation is currently running at fifteen million Egyptian pounds (well over ten million dollars).

The Antiquities Organization's restorers were very busy at Luxor Temple this year removing salt crystals from stone surfaces, gap-filling, and cleaning the spectacularly painted reliefs in the Offering Hall before the central Barque Sanctuary. Our conservation activities at Luxor consisted of monitoring the plaster breaks which we had first placed on the architraves of the Portico and Court of Amenhotep III in 1983 to study the seasonal movements of the columns on which they rest; planning the initial stages of the replacement of fragments to their original positions in the walls of the Colonnade and Amenhotep III Court; and dismantling the unstable stone foundations of an annex to the 7th-8th Century church located on the east side of the Avenue of Sphinxes. Exposed by excavation and undermined by wind erosion, part of one precariously perched section of these walls had shifted and collapsed in the summer of 1984, damaging some delicate fragments. It was only a matter of time before continued erosion or disturbance by animals or even tourists would have brought down the rest, endangering the life and limb of any passers by, threatening damage to the nearest sphinx, and shattering many more fragments. After receiving the permission of Mohammed el-Sughayyir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt, and in consultation with



Reconstruction of the Eighteenth Dynasty facade of the Luxor Colonnade. Drawing by Raymond Johnson.

Peter Grossmann of the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, who had previously documented the architectural remains of this church, the endangered walls were carefully dismantled. The fragments were recorded *in situ*, consolidated as necessary both before and after removal to an adjacent storage area, and the pottery recovered from the fill was collected for later analysis.

The perilous condition of this foundation had been noted by Ray Johnson last season while searching for fragments for our reconstructions of the upper registers of the Colonnade. In 1983 he was able to see some decoration on 36 of the stones of this foundation; by the fall of 1984, so much movement had occurred that 55 decorated faces were visible. On the basis of style, content, and recognizable cartouches, Ray had determined that nearly all the fragments came from the south end of the west wall of the Colonnade, where Sety I had carved the reliefs. Of the 188 fragments newly identified this season, 156 were recovered from the church annex; and a total of 99 fragments (75 from this foundation) have been incorporated into a series of offering scenes from the third register, six stone courses (4 m) in height, showing the king

before the various members of the Great Theban Ennead. As the only reused pieces from the Colonnade known to us still *in situ* in their secondary context, these fragments provide new evidence regarding the systematic quarrying away of the walls of Luxor Temple for building materials in the Middle Ages. An additional 9 fragments from the façade of the Colonnade have also been registered. Many of the blocks we have assembled over the years preserve architectural details important to our study of the Colonnade's construction.

Besides their on-site activities, our conservators also carried with them from England many heavy spare parts for continuing the refurbishing of our 1963 Land Rover. In addition, they replastered breaks in several walls in Chicago House; resurfaced a section of the driveway which had been broken up to replace an electric cable; recemented part of the front fence and helped rehang the main gate, damaged when a large tree branch fell on them; and replaced the floor tiles removed while locating and repairing a water leak in the library wing heating system. Their role was crucial in finishing and floating a new dock in our legal battle to regain control over the Chicago House landing, which had been usurped over the summer. This struggle monopolized the Field Director's time, night and day, during the first two

Staff members and houseguests moving new floating dock to Chicago House landing. Photo by Susan Lezon.

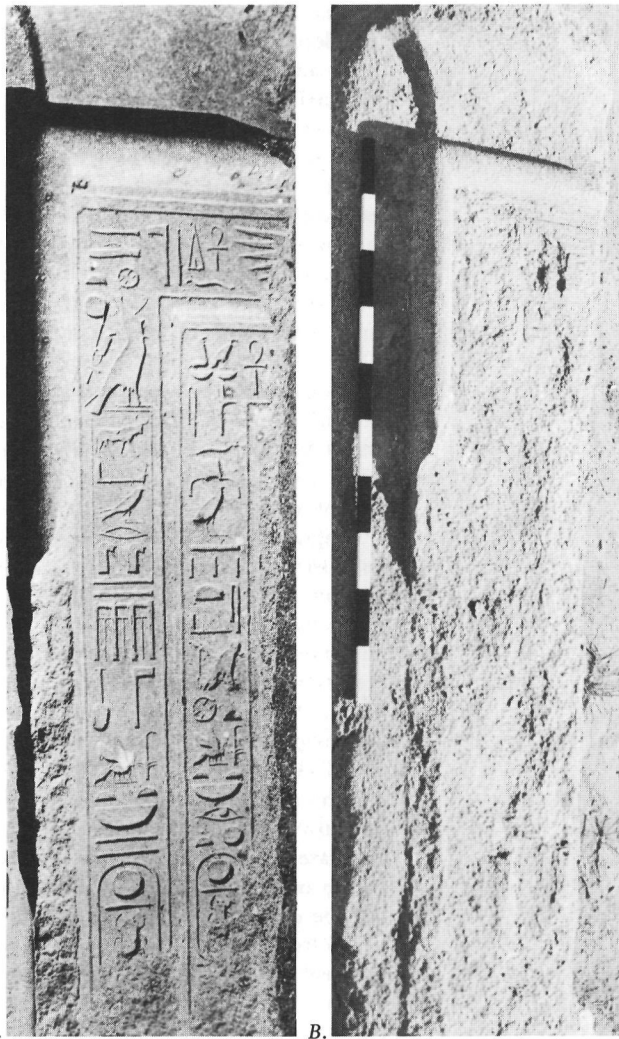


months of the season. Our triumph was especially facilitated by the efforts of local police officials and the timely intervention of the United States Embassy in Cairo.

Our photographer, working with us four months in Luxor, duplicated 84 deteriorating negatives and copied our old collection of 158 albumen prints made by such photographic pioneers as Antonio Beato (fl. 1862–1903), Sebah (fl. 1868–1890), and Bonfils (fl. 1867–1885). The originals will now be interleaved with barrier paper to retard further deterioration. Consulting our print files for the Theban tombs in connection with his own study of the reign of Amenhotep II, Peter Der Manuelian was able to identify an extensive series of Schott photos which we had previously incorrectly attributed. Reorganization of our archive of 14,000 negatives and 20,000 prints took a big step forward with the purchase of four metal filing cabinets for the storage of stable negatives: nearly 1000 negatives have been packaged in acid-free envelopes, housed in archival boxes, and transferred into them. Our photo archivist, Jill Maher, undertook the task of registering 50 rolls of 35 mm negatives covering such diverse subjects as Chicago House social activities and Luxor Temple architraves. Fieldwork has been greatly facilitated by the acquisition of a state-of-the-art 165 mm Schneider Super Angulon wide-angle lens with Compur shutter for our 5" × 7" and 8" × 10" cameras. Donated by a generous benefactor, this lens has made it possible to begin documenting the newly cleaned walls of the Small Temple at Medinet Habu, in preparation for drawing them. In the meantime, the leaks in the lead-lined wooden sinks in the darkroom became so serious a problem that their replacement is now a high priority. Due to our local reputation, we were offered a private archive of some 800 glass negatives produced around 60 years ago. Mostly general views of Upper Egyptian monuments, this collection complements our own detailed record of individual reliefs. All need to be cleaned and about two-thirds of the lot require conservation, but the owner resisted repeated efforts to negotiate the purchase price to a level we could afford to pay. He has already begun to disperse the archive, selling off plates one by one; tragically, the least picturesque and less well preserved images will probably eventually be scrubbed off to sell the glass.

Our epigraphers have finished making hand copies of every inscription and scene in the Small Temple of Medinet Habu, and problematic areas in need of special attention have been identified. Working from a 3-story wooden ladder and our portable aluminum scaffolding, they were able to reach even the top of the Ptolemaic Pylon. A total of 475 decorated blocks built into the Small Temple and the Chapels of the

Fragment of red granite false door at Medinet Habu. A. As published in Hölscher, The Excavations of Medinet Habu II in 1939, Oriental Institute photo. B. As preserved in 1985. Photo by Susan



Saite Princesses have been recorded. Bill Murnane made some new joins among the scattered pieces originally taken from the Ramesseum, and was able to suggest the area of the temple from which some of them might have come, on the basis of the forms of the names of Ramesses II found on them; the further study of this material should contribute to our knowledge of the building history of the Ramesseum itself. Working from an old Oriental Institute photo and the available parallels, he also restored much of the inscriptions on the badly eroded granite doorjambs of Pedamenopet (probably originally from Theban Tomb 33) reused in the

northern gateway into the Late Ptolemaic Colonnade behind the Second Pylon. Steven Shubert began the translation of texts and a study of the decorative program of the reliefs, especially in regard to the evidence for Late Period innovations in the theology of this important cult place. The copying of the outer stone enclosure wall of the Ramesses III Temple and the jambs of the Roman gateway into the Small Temple necessitates the removal of some of the modern debris which has piled up against their street sides during the last half century. Once more with the permission of Mohammed el-Sughayyir, this work was undertaken; and the preliminary epigraphic study of the cleared areas has been accomplished. Only 30% of the Saite Chapels has ever been published in any form; our preliminary copies of all this material are ready for collation next year. Isolated elements still awaiting copying at Medinet Habu include the wells, the destroyed Western High Gate, and the many loose fragments lying around the complex.

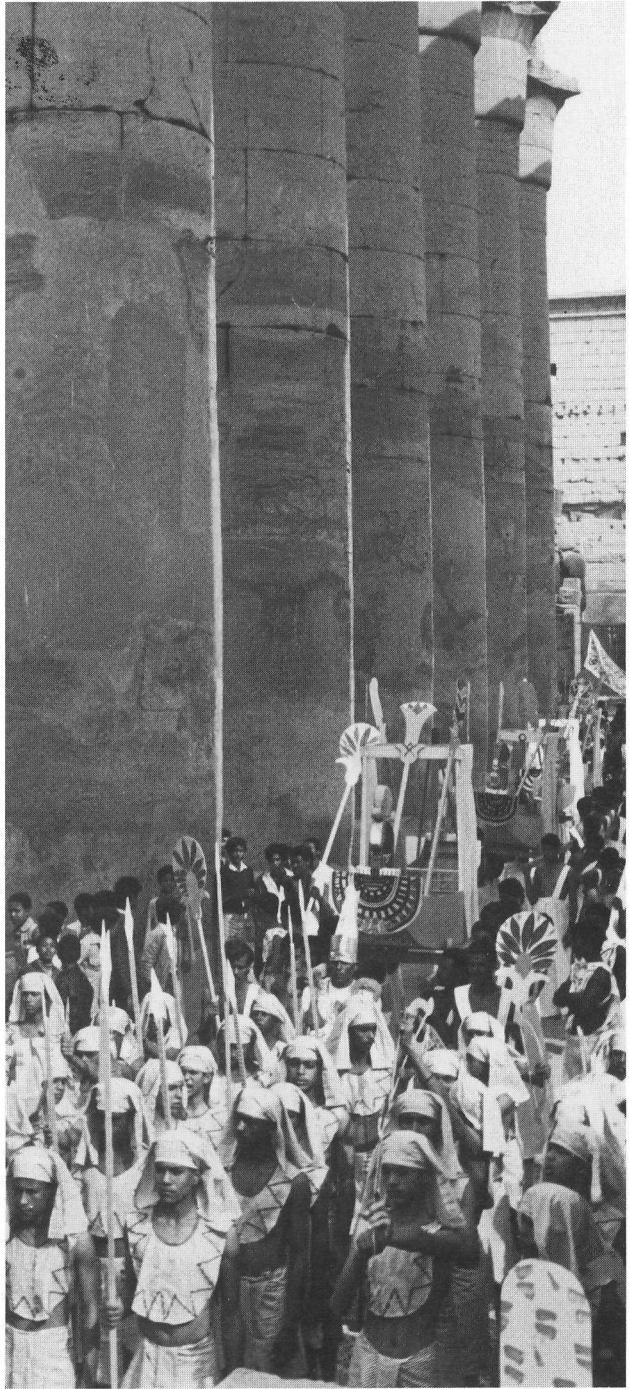
Epigraphy at Luxor Temple was centered around the unpublished Koch photographs recently made available to us through Elke Blumenthal of the Egyptian Museum of Karl Marx University in Leipzig. As each print was compared with the standing walls and collated against our drawings, the tremendous value of this new tool became immediately obvious. Probably taken in 1913, these high quality photographs provide countless details already lost by the time of the Wreszinski series (taken in 1926) and clarify many points which are obscure in the Daressy series (published in 1894) or show areas which are not covered by Daressy. Of the 180 separate drawings we have produced of the interior decoration of the standing walls of the Colonnade, nearly half will be enhanced by significant additions or improvements made from this remarkable set of photographs. Our study of them has even called attention to a detail of the barque of Amun-Re which, although actually visible on the wall, is so faintly preserved today that it had been overlooked completely before. To our growing resources on the history of prior work at Luxor were added this season copies of pages from the notebooks of Charles Edwin Wilbour, kindly presented by Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum's Mut Temple Project. Epigraphic housekeeping included the preparation of dictionary and palaeography cards for *The Beit el-Wali Temple of Ramesses II*, published in collaboration with the Epigraphic Survey in 1967. In yet another attempt to place our current research in Luxor Temple in its proper perspective, Bill Murnane, Ray Johnson, Richard and Helena Jaeschke, former staff member Frank Yurco, and myself all contributed short texts for a special issue of the semi-popular

French magazine *Histoire et archéologie*, scheduled for 1986. Our publication of *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I* should appear by December of 1985, Bill Murnane's *The Road to Kadesh: A Historical Interpretation of the Battle Reliefs of King Sety I at Karnak* is already in print, and Françoise Traunecker's *Khonsu III* (the architecture) should be ready for editing in the spring of 1986.

In the library, 373 new items were accessioned, besides current periodicals, bringing our holdings to more than 14,000 items. In addition, the serial files were revised, incorporating articles from journals not regularly received at Chicago House. The repairs undertaken this season included the removal of strapping tape (once used in mending), taping damaged pages and tipping-in detached plates with archival tape, and completely recasing 9 books. New archival measures include the use of mylar folders and acid-free boxes for the storage of unbound materials and loose sheets, and lamination of paperbacks to preserve their covers. Additional rare or valuable volumes were identified through antiquarian catalogues and removed from open shelves to help protect them, and a reprint edition of David Roberts' *Egypt and Nubia* (1846–49) was purchased to replace the set of original drawings withdrawn from daily use in 1979. As a measure of the beneficial effect exercised on our valuable collection by the Chicago House library building itself, we may note that the outdoor humidity, as measured in our garden between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM daily during May and the first week of June, varied between 25% and 56%, while inside the fluctuation was only 36% to 44%. The temperature inside the library reached 90 degrees during that time, with 108 degrees registered outside. Our library facilities were utilized this season by scholars representing institutions in the United States, Egypt, and twelve other nations.

We hung a commemorative wall cabinet in the library this year at Labib Habachi's old table, in the alcove where he sat and worked so long, to display the many international medals awarded to him over the years in recognition of his scholarly achievements. In accordance with his last wishes, his invaluable personal archive of photographs, notebooks, and manuscripts is being transferred to Chicago House for safekeeping and eventual publication. The organization of this material has now begun with the assistance of Labib's widow Atteiya and his long-time friend and colleague, Henri Riad. During the time they were in Luxor with us, both Atteiya and Dr. Riad were also of great help to me in the translation of various official Arabic language documents relating to Chicago House.

In 1983 I reported the discovery of some sandstone blocks from the the barque station which Queen Hatshepsut con-



*Re-enactment of the
Opet Festival
procession as staged
in Luxor Temple in
December of 1984.
Photo by Susan
Lezon.*

structed near the southern end of the 2 km processional way linking Karnak and Luxor for the celebration of the Opet Festival. Ramesses II had reused this material in building the Triple Barque Shrine which now stands in his Court at Luxor Temple. This spring Ray Johnson and I traced a total of 21 fragments with visible relief, which will be used in attempting to reconstruct the architecture and decoration of the Hatshepsut chapel. The motifs include at least four depictions of bound Nine Bow prisoners (representing the traditional domains of the Egyptian ruler) presented before the *sm3-t3wy* design, symbolizing the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. While these are the earliest canonical Nine Bow lists known to us, they also contain the second oldest reference to the *Shosu*-bedouin of southern Palestine (the first occurrence of this term being from the reign of Thutmose II, the husband and half-brother of Hatshepsut). Of two additional incomplete geographical names, one is probably to be restored as *Retenu*, a general designation for Syria-Palestine; the other cannot yet be identified. These fragments thus seem to corroborate the historicity of the Syro-Palestinian campaign already postulated for this queen on the basis of other evidence. In fact, this campaign may well underlie some of the rhetoric of Hatshepsut's great Speos Artemidos inscription in regard to her role in redressing the evils of the recently terminated Hyksos rule over Egypt.

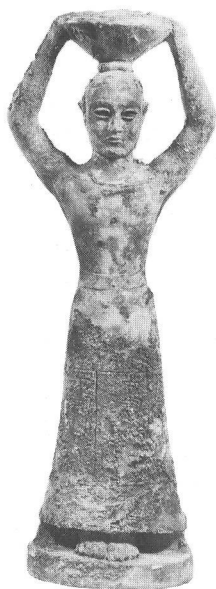
Despite the current extremely favorable dollar exchange rate, high inflation continues to push up real costs. As an example, in just 10 years the base salaries of two of our senior full-time Egyptian workmen have shot up by 330%! This was hardly a typical year for me as Field Director, necessitating my spending by far the greater part of our six-month field season away from direct supervision of the primary documentary work of the Epigraphic Survey. Besides dealing with the protracted problem of a trespassing tour boat, settling a court case brought by a workman dismissed from Chicago House in 1981, and eventually prevailing upon the municipal garbage collectors to pick up the Chicago House trash, I was ably introduced to my new role in the fund-raising process, both in Chicago and in Cairo, by Jill Maher, our Development Officer. Together we joined the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt and learned to cope with incredible traffic and the Cairo telephone system in the throes of computerization, the connection of new lines, and the changing of numbers virtually throughout the city. Everywhere we went we received a very warm reception and have begun to see the success of our efforts. All in all, I spent 22 days in Cairo visiting American and Egyptian business people with Jill or with my wife Martha; 3 days in Middle Egypt

with the Oriental Institute tour, led by former Epigraphic Survey staff member Ann Roth; and 2 days in Alexandria, where I was honored to represent American Egyptology, as Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, at the celebration of 150 years of Egyptian-American diplomatic relations (1835–1985). Both James Henry Breasted and Chicago House appeared in a photographic exhibition at the American Center and Consulate. In the past twelve months the Epigraphic Survey was also featured or mentioned in the *University of Chicago Magazine*, the *National Geographic* magazine, an Associated Press syndicated release, *Time*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Reader*, *Cairo Today*, and the *Newsletter* of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt; in addition, we gave interviews to the *New York Times* and *Al-Majal*, the Arabic magazine of the USIS.

We received well over 1000 visitors this season, including several colleagues from the Oriental Institute and other associates of the University of Chicago: Harry and Wini Hoffner, Bob and Linda Braidwood, Halet Çambel, Ray Tindel, Isak and Nancy Gerson, Dick and Mary Gray, Bob and Janet Helman, Homer and Joan Rosenberg; John Ulmann, Associate Dean for Research Programs in the Biological Sciences and the Medical School, and his wife Ruth; and Life Trustee Robert C. Gunness. Many University of Chicago alumni and 30 members of the Oriental Institute paid calls on us, in addition to those who accompanied our Egyptian tour when it came to Luxor in February. Richard Verdery, Director of the American Research Center in Egypt, was also able to spend some time with us. Many friends attended our Halloween and New Year's Eve parties, with up to 40 people seated at our long table for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. We also screened six movies in our lounge, to which the whole archaeological community of Luxor was invited; and 175 passengers appeared at the Chicago House landing on April 8 to board the local ferry boat rented for our farewell fantasia on the Nile. Since Chicago House maintains the only sidewalk on both sides of the street along the river in Luxor, when a television crew taping for "The Love Boat" needed a clean, attractive spot in which to shoot, they came to the front of our house. Alongside library users and casual visitors, 420 guest nights were spent at Chicago House, for an average of more than two resident guests per night over the course of the whole season. Four of our house guests agreed to speak to us informally after dinner on the topics of their current research: Lorelei Corcoran Schwabe on Roman period painted mummy portraits, Marianne Eaton-Krauss on problems associated with the reign of Tutankhamun, Lise Manniche on lost Theban tombs, and Geoffrey Martin on the Amarna

royal necropolis; Bill Murnane also spoke in-house about his El Amarna Boundary Stelae Project.

The 1984–85 season of the Epigraphic Survey was our sixty-first. Our professional staff, besides myself, consisted of Martha Bell as Chicago House Librarian; William Murnane, Steven Shubert, and Peter Dorman, Epigraphers; W. Raymond Johnson, Peter Der Manuelian, Salvatore and Barbara Garfi, Artists; Helena Jaeschke, Artist and Conservator; Richard Jaeschke, Conservator; Susan Lezon, Photographer; Jill Maher, Administrative Assistant; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman, Chief Engineer. In addition to those already mentioned in connection with their specific contributions, we would like to acknowledge the efforts of the the following people for helping us in a great variety of ways: Jean-Claude Golvin, Claude Traunecker, Alain Bellod, and Jean Larronde of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; Zygmunt Wysocki of the Polish Mission to Deir el-Bahari; Henry Precht, Theodore Rosen, Camille Caliendo, and Ahmed Lutfy of the United States Embassy in Cairo; Frances Cook of the American Consulate in Alexandria; Mohammed K. el-Azazzi of the Egyptian Consulate in Chicago; Dennis Kane, Marjorie Moomey, and Betty Kotcher of the National Geographic Society; Peter Lacovara, Ricardo Caminos, May Trad, Katherine Rosich, David Maher, Bernard Sahlins, Gretel Braidwood, Fathi Salib, Catherine Roehrig, Nigel and Helen Strudwick, Marianne Eaton-Krauss, and Christian Loeben. Most of our expenses in Egypt and our international air fare were paid out of a counterpart grant from the Foreign Currency Program of the Smithsonian Institution, administered through the offices of the American Research Center in Egypt: special thanks go to Dick Verdery, Paul Walker, and Francine Berkowitz. The members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to whom we owe a special debt of gratitude are Dr. Ahmed Qadry, Chairman; Mutawia Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Shawqy Nakhla, Director of Conservation and Restoration; Mohammed el-Sughayyir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Sayid Abd el-Hamid, Chief Inspector for Karnak and Luxor; Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector at Karnak; and Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna. Lastly we wish to express our deep appreciation to the many friends of the Epigraphic Survey who have continued to encourage and support our work in these trying financial times. Let me once more extend our invitation to those who are visiting Luxor and want to include Chicago House in their itinerary; please just let us know your plans well in advance, and contact us as soon as you arrive in Luxor (at telephone 82525), so that we can arrange the most convenient time for you to see us at work or home.



Nippur

McGuire Gibson

BACK TO TABLET HILL: SIXTEENTH SEASON AT NIPPUR, 1985

When I became director of Nippur in 1972, I decided that we should ignore for a while the better known parts of the site, such as the sacred precinct around the ziggurat and Tablet Hill, where important Sumerian literary tablets had been found by the Pennsylvania Expedition of the 1890's and again by the Joint Expedition in the early 1950's. By shifting to the West Mound, we intended to gain some idea of overall city plan, as well as determine specific functions for parts of the site. We expected to expose some government buildings and houses, so that we could elucidate the life of non-religious, non-governmental people in this highly institutionalized city.

As part of our investigation of the West Mound, we spent several seasons excavating at the southern corner of the city (Area WC). Briefly stated, the settlement history at the southern corner of Nippur was as follows. In the Ur III period (c. 2100–2000 B.C.) the city expanded greatly to include this area. In the succeeding periods, the city contracted substantially and for about five hundred years there was no real settlement in the WC area, although palm orchards and gardens may have been cultivated here, within the city wall. Only in the 13th Century, B.C., under the Kassite dynasty, was WC again occupied by houses that were so big we used the term “villas” to describe them. Nippur then underwent another settlement contraction and WC was abandoned until the 7th Century, B.C., when both large and small dwellings and public buildings occupied this corner. Subsequently, the city shrank again and was never reoccupied. Thus, the 7th Century buildings were isolated stratigraphically.

The 7th Century is of special interest to archaeologists who wish to study major political change and its relationship to general cultural evolution. The earlier centuries of the 1st Millennium in Babylonia were a “Dark Age,” a time of weak, short-term rulers, shadowy dynasties, and the arrival of new ethnic groups such as the Arameans and Arabs. Beginning in the late 9th Century, B.C., Assyrian kings took an active role in the affairs of Babylonia, sometimes ruling it through local men, sometimes directly, sometimes through sons installed on the Babylonian throne. Throughout the time of

Assyrian domination, there were Babylonian revolts, often led from Nippur.

The Assyrian hold on Babylonia was especially strong in the 7th Century, when the Assyrian prince, Shamash-shum-ukin, ruled as king of Babylonia while his brother, Assurbanipal, ruled in Assyria. After 18 years, Shamash-shum-ukin led a great alliance in revolt against Assurbanipal and was finally defeated and disappeared from history in 647 B.C. Thereafter, Nippur reversed its role as a leader of rebellion and became a pro-Assyrian stronghold. The city withstood a lengthy siege carried out by Babylonians, but was eventually incorporated as part of a resurgent Babylonia under the Chaldean Dynasty.

Before our current program of work, relatively little attention had been paid archaeologically to the early 1st Millennium in Babylonia. There was an important stratigraphic trench, TA, made by McCown and Haines at Nippur in the early 1950's; here, tablets relating the horrors of the 7th Century siege were discovered. Assurbanipal's restoration of the ziggurat at Nippur was readily apparent. Elsewhere, important graves and buildings of the Assyrian domination were known from work done early in this century at Babylon, and finds at Ur, Uruk, and a few other sites helped somewhat to fill the enormous gap. A relative scarcity of Babylonian tablets from this range of time also made it difficult to assess Babylonian history.

In contrast, an enormous amount of excavation in Assyria over the last hundred and forty years has brought to light numerous palaces, temples, fortifications, houses, graves, hundreds of meters of stone reliefs, thousands of tablets, and many thousands of objects. Consequently, we have come to view Babylonia through Assyrian eyes. Recently, however, J. A. Brinkman has shown that a careful reassessment of the Babylonian cuneiform documents that are available for the early 1st Millennium can result in throwing some light on the Dark Age. Babylonia was not as poor as has been thought, nor as abandoned. Our own work has added substantially to the body of written evidence. In 1973, during the 12th Season, we found about a hundred tablets around a burial jar. These tablets, datable to about 750 B.C., represent a sizable supplement to the available documentation. A Chicago student, Stephen Cole, is using the tablets for his doctoral dissertation and the completion of his work is eagerly awaited.

In order to put the 7th Century pottery and other artifacts we had found in Area WC into a stratigraphic context, and in order to verify once again the relevant sequence published by McCown and Haines in *Nippur I* (OIP 78), we decided

that we should put a new stratigraphic pit into Tablet Hill. We had originally thought we would do this operation as part of our 15th Season (1981–82), but logistical problems intervened. In our 1985 campaign, the 16th Season, we focused our main attention on this particular operation.

The staff consisted of myself as director and photographer, James A. Armstrong, assistant director and archaeologist, John C. Sanders as architect, Robert D. Biggs as epigrapher and site supervisor, Margaret Brandt as geomorphologist and registrar, Beverly M. Armstrong as house manager, cook, and records assistant. Stephen Lintner, who has been our geomorphologist since the mid-1970's was able to spend a week with us, although he is otherwise fully employed. He worked with Miss Brandt on the interpretation of soil strata she had exposed. Mrs. Marny Akins joined us for two weeks and helped carry out some surface collection as well as pottery repair and drawing. Her husband, Ambassador James Akins, visited for two days. We also had the help of Mark Newton for several weeks of the season. His father, David Newton, has just been named the first American Ambassador to Iraq since 1967. Ambassador Newton studied archaeology in col-

Trench TC, from the East, with sand filling Trench TA on right. Walls of 8th-7th Century house are clearly visible. Jim Armstrong, on left, supervises clean-up for final photographs.



lege and retains an active interest. We were greatly aided by him, his wife, and his staff during our stay in Iraq, and we are most grateful. We would also like to acknowledge the help and continuing encouragement of Dr. Moayyad Sa'id Damirchi, President of the State Organization of Antiquities, Dr. Abd-as-Sittar al-Azzawi, Director General of Antiquities of the Southern Region, and the two representatives, Sayyid Muhammad Yahya (with us for the third time) and Sayyid Hassan Khdheyr Hashim who made our work easier and more effective. Nur Kadhim, the unretired retired guard still does his job with vigor and integrity.

The season began with my arrival in Baghdad on January 19, 1985, ahead of the rest of the crew. Two weeks were spent in filling out official papers, gathering supplies, and renting a double-cabbed pickup truck, the ideal dig vehicle. Shortly after the arrival of the staff, work began at the site (February 7) and continued until March 20, with the last of us leaving Baghdad for home on March 30.

Having decided to work on Tablet Hill, we faced a set of digging conditions that we had almost forgotten. On the low, southern part of the mound at WC, we had become accustomed to work without sand. On Tablet Hill, even though the sand is gradually moving away, there are still a few dunes in every direction. As the men continued to carry away the dirt, they churned up the surface of the mound and it became a fine powder, much finer than the sand. On days when the wind came from the north or northwest, we had blowing sand. On days when the wind shifted to the south, we had the powder drifting in on us. Adding to the discomfort was the fact that in our excavation we had to remove a mass of ash, about three meters deep, above the buildings we hoped to expose. From the 1973 season, when we last worked on the high mounds, we had about twenty pairs of goggles still intact. Since we eventually hired thirty men and some of the goggles got broken, there was keen competition for them. Of course, high on the list of items for next season are goggles.

Our aims this season were relatively limited. We knew that the 7th Century was represented on Tablet Hill, having been exposed in Trench TA. We also knew from the publication of that trench that there were remains from the time before and after the 7th Century. Here, we could gain a sequence for the early 1st Millennium that should show us continuities or discontinuities in pottery and other artifacts. Our strategy was simple—put a new pit at the south end of TA and take it as far down as the Kassite (13th C.) levels. Initially, we thought we would have a problem finding workmen so we assumed that we would be lucky to make a 5 x 10 meter pit. As it happened, we found enough workmen to expand the

operation into two 10 x 10 meter squares and were able to penetrate to the Old Babylonian level (c. 1750 B.C.) in part of one of the squares. We were able to open this large area and go so deeply because of three factors. The first was a massive Pennsylvania trench that came in from the south and went off to the northeast, cutting down to at least the Old Babylonian level; we emptied the sand and debris from the Pennsylvania trench as fast as the men could carry it. The second factor was the erosion of part of the digging area along an access ramp that had been cut by the Chicago expedition in the early 1950's. The third was the deep bed of ashes, clearly a refuse tip, over half the excavation. After careful sampling of about a quarter of the ash with small trenches, we took down the remainder of the refuse with as much dispatch as was reasonable. The ash could be dated by sherds and other artifacts to the Achaemenid and Seleucid periods (c. 538–150 B.C.).

Under the refuse was a group of storage pits which furnished our only well-stratified evidence of Neo-Babylonian occupation (625–539 B.C.). The pits had been cut down into floors of a large, substantial house of mudbricks. We exposed three rooms and part of the courtyard. Under the floors in one room there were several burials, almost all in large jars. Only one of these burials was intact, however, having been found by tunnels burrowed in from the old Pennsylvania trench. On the floors above the burials, we found areas of black, ashy burning, signs that a fire had been lit. In two cases, we could see the evidence of a four-footed, rectangular brazier, the feet showing as clean squares in the ash. These fires may have been merely for heating the rooms, but we would surmise that this room was reserved for burials and veneration of the family and the fires were for rituals.

The artifacts found in the house were relatively few, implying a well-kept, neat house. There were sherds and a few broken animal and human figurines, but not the richness of artifacts one would expect from a house of such proportions. There was one tablet dealing with the business affairs of a military man, but it had no date. Jim Armstrong, by comparing the pottery from this house and that at WC and elsewhere, has concluded that the house was in use during the 8th and 7th Centuries, B.C.

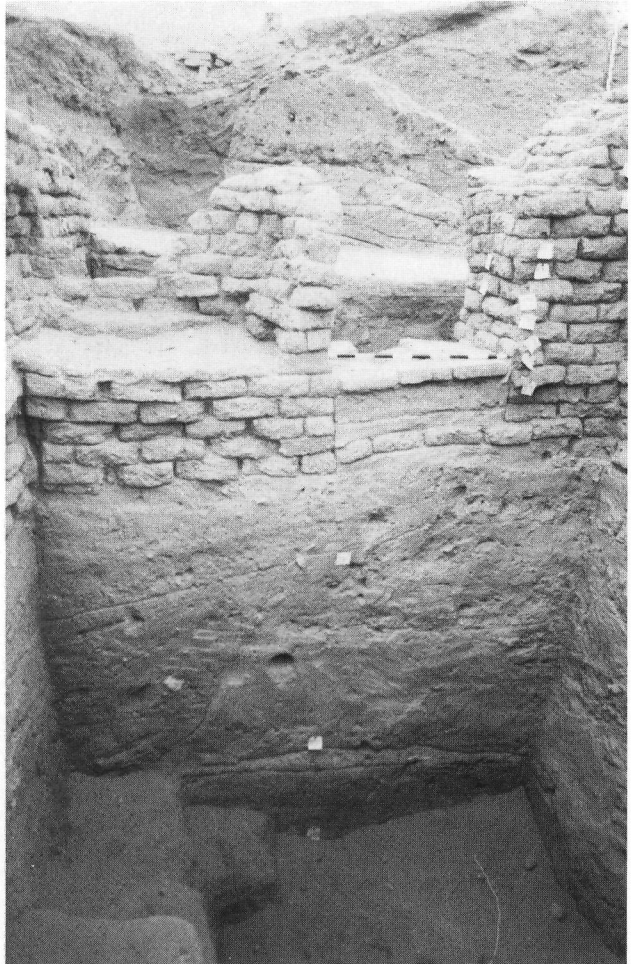
Our hope for a greatly detailed sequence below the house was not realized. Immediately below the foundations was a thin stratum (c. 10 cm) of debris with some Kassite sherds we would date to about the 13th Century, B.C. Below the Kassite stratum was a depth of two meters of sand resting on Old Babylonian houses. The sand showed ashy lenses, so we know there was some human activity on Tablet Hill be-



Trench TC, from Northwest, with Jim Armstrong and workmen planning details. The once-straight baulk in the background has caved in because of the wind-erosion of sand in an old Pennsylvania trench.

tween the Old Babylonian (c. 1750 B.C.) and the late Kassite. But, it looks as if Tablet Hill was in large part abandoned, with the exception of a thin occupation in the 13th Century, from the 18th Century until the 8th.

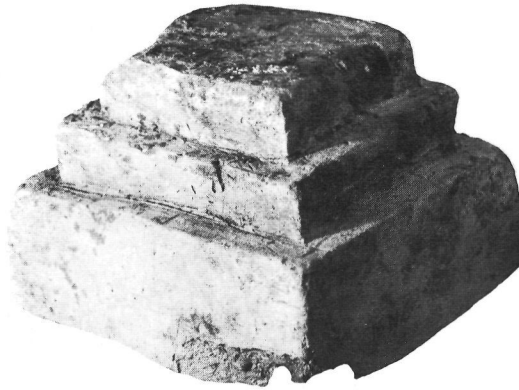
The Old Babylonian house remains at the bottom of our exposure, reached in great part by clearing out the old Pennsylvania trench, most probably had tablets within a few centimeters of the level we stopped digging. In the 1950's, Carl Haines had exposed part of the same house and had recovered many tablets on the floors. Had there been more



Pit below 8th Century B.C. house, with more than a meter of sand resting on an Old Babylonian (18th C., B.C.) layer.

than five days left of the season, we would have expanded our sounding to expose more of the Old Babylonian building. By that time, however, the finding of tablets would have meant many days of work to bake, repair, read, photograph and catalogue them. We left the tablets to another season and concentrated on solving problems in the upper levels.

The results of our season were gratifying, even though we found sand instead of a deep cultural stratification under the 7th–8th Century house. The lack of occupation of this part of the city for several centuries in the earlier half of the 2nd



A baked-clay model of a ziggurat, found in the excavation. Size, about 5 cm × 5 cm by 5 cm.

Millennium was to be expected, since we had previously found evidence for this gap in other areas. A second period of abandonment between the 13th and 8th Centuries might have been predicted, since there was a marked decrease in written documents during this time for all of Babylonia.

Having gained some ideas of the growth and decline of the city in various periods, our attention is now drawn to the ziggurat area. If the city was virtually abandoned for long periods, was the ziggurat, one of the oldest, most venerated shrines in Babylonia, also abandoned? Was there a small group of officials and functionaries living within the religious complex even when the rest of the city might be a ruin, looking probably not very different than the mound looks now? If the countryside was a desert, with the river and canals lying dry (as we think they were), how did the remnant of population get water? Investigation near the ziggurat might answer some of these questions and we are thinking of a return to that area in the very near future.



Plan of Nippur with Trench TC, Areas WD and WE marked.

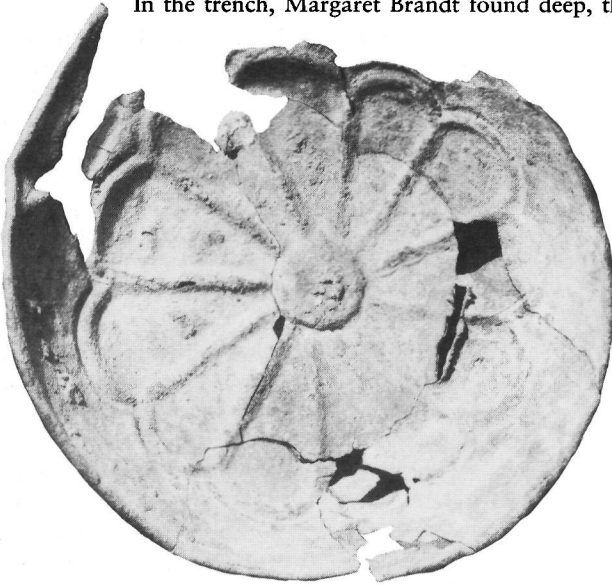
This last season, in order not to lose work on days with bad sandstorms, we laid out a square in the flat area between the expedition house and the high part of the West Mound (Area WD). Here, on two especially windy days, we sank two trenches to water level and found that there was no settlement after the Kassite period (c. 1250 B.C.). Another small square on the top of the West Mound (Area WE) was investigated only one afternoon and we had immediate evidence of Islamic houses datable to about A.D. 700. This last operation is the first controlled excavation of the Islamic levels at Nippur since the early 1950's. We intend to widen and deepen this area in subsequent seasons, perhaps with a step trench to gain an idea of stratigraphy in this area of the mound.

Work on any part of Nippur is easier to contemplate now that the sand is moving southeast, off the mound. As the sand moves, we see surface indications of buildings that have not been visible for more than fifty years. We can also see details of ancient and recent irrigation canals, ditches, and even field patterns that were not visible before. We can, thus, map the water system that fed the city and by collecting sherds along the canals, we can try to give dates for the various channels.

Margaret Brandt, in examining the landscape around the site, made it clear that we had a new opportunity for interesting research. She spent days criss-crossing the surrounding plain, making notes and sketches, and collecting plants and faunal specimens. Early in the season, she began to talk about a large site with glazed Islamic sherds. Being busy in the dig, I did not go out to the site, thinking from her description that it was far from the mound, but asked her to bring in sherds. These, being well glazed in black on cobalt blue drew me out to the site. This kind of pottery, datable to the 13th and 14th Centuries A.D., had not been recorded near Nippur by Bob Adams in his regional survey, and its presence implied a canal of the time that had not been suspected.

The site turned out to be no more than two hundred meters or so northeast of the ziggurat, a long stone's-throw from the city wall. The site is very low, but has a diameter of about three hundred meters. The surface, until this year covered by sand, was strewn with brightly glazed, excellently made pottery. There was also much metal, including an elaborate bronze bowl which we registered. We mapped the site, collected samples of sherds and other artifacts, and followed the canal on which it lies. The canal can be traced coming from the northwest down to and through the northernmost corner of Nippur, where it turns a corner and goes out through a gap in the city wall on the northeast. After passing through the

Islamic site, the canal continues to the southeast, visible on the surface for at least a kilometer. Air photographs of the area would show great detail that is not visible when one stands on the surface. We tried to get our kite up over the area, but the wind failed us on three different days. Since the site is so low, it will probably be plowed and planted upon soon, unless we mark it as archaeological territory by putting in a trench or two. We expect to do just that in our next field season (January–March, 1986). A large, deep trench across an adjacent canal, which we hired an excavating machine to cut, may serve to mark the remains there until our return. In the trench, Margaret Brandt found deep, thick layers of



A bronze bowl with a rosette decoration found on the surface of the 13th Century A.D. Islamic site near the ziggurat. Bottom view, size about 10 cm dm.

clay unparalleled in all our previous geomorphological work. This layer was the object of several days' examination by Brandt and Stephen Lintner, with thousands of minute insects as companions.

In Chicago, the work of analyzing material and preparing photos, plans, and manuscript for publication goes on. John and Peggy Sanders continue to produce plans on computers, at the same time revising the programs for mapping the excavation and recording the finds. They have tested refinements of the system on other digs in Arizona and Cyprus, and it is working well.

Also in Chicago, the Friends of Nippur remain a solid core of support for the fieldwork. The number of Friends is too great to list in detail, but we must express our thanks for their long-term interest and generosity.



Turkish Salvage Project

Leon Marfoe

In the summer of 1984, we carried out the fifth and last season of excavations at Kurban Hoyuk. Since the 1983 season had been a very successful, full scale excavation season, a large backlog of unanalyzed artifacts remained to be processed. In addition, both the scheduled completion of the preliminary dam and tunnel in 1985, and the appropriation and compensation of the village lands during 1984, made the processing of backlogged artifacts imperative. The 1984 campaign was consequently a study season, with excavations undertaken only to clarify problems left over from preceding seasons.

One focus for the excavations was the completion of the sequence on the south mound, particularly the critical transition between the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. Under the supervision of Michael Ingraham, who has worked on this trench for the entire five seasons of fieldwork, we also completed the excavation of the level associated with our Early Bronze Age "fortification" wall. This work thus completed our sampling of each phase encountered in the long sequence of occupation at Kurban.

On top of the south mound, the final operation was to clear a courtyard which had been partially excavated in 1983. Bruce Verhaaren, who had supervised this area since 1981, managed to reach the floors in a few short days of work, and found a large number of broken vessels. A second objective was to find the eastern edge of the Early Bronze/Middle Bronze settlement. Unfortunately, extensions of the excavations in this direction failed to find that edge, although we did find a cist tomb of the period which had been robbed out in antiquity. Instead, the edge of the settlement was found quite by accident in another area, which was being dug for another purpose.

This area was on the east slope of the mound, where we had started digging in 1980. Under the supervision of Pati Wattenmaker, we reopened this area with the hope of getting a larger sampling of domestic structures through horizontal excavation. Although we were interested mainly in the Mid/Late Early Bronze Age (ca. 2300 B.C.), the first level that we found was in fact that of the Early Bronze/Middle Bronze Transition, demonstrating that the settlement of this period



Area A step trench. Remains dated to the middle of the Early Bronze Age.

extended down the slope. Below that level, we then found the expected Mid/Late Early Bronze Age settlement and were able to clear part of a street and its associated houses. Also partly by accident, this level seems to date to a subperiod for

which we had little evidence, and therefore provides us with a larger corpus of materials for reconstructing the sequence.

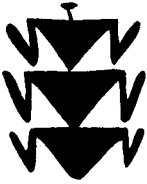
Most of the effort, however, was placed on analysis, since we hoped to process as much of the backlog as possible before moving any remaining artifacts to the local museum. The museum had very little room available for storage, and the dig house was to be given up at the end of the season. No more survey work was undertaken during the season, and Tony Wilkinson was able to concentrate on studying the surface remains that he had collected in past seasons. Despite an enormous quantity of pottery too, Guillermo Algaze was able to record virtually all the ceramics that we had dug up, an extraordinary amount in the brief time that was available to us. We also finished the groundstone and objects, and made good inroads into the chipped stone. We were fortunate to be able to send the botanical and faunal remains back to the U.S.

At the end of the season, we had managed to reduce our study collections to about 130 boxes, and these were transported to the museum. Finally, we closed up shop, with the bulk of the dig supplies acquired by the museum (by Turkish law), and a small amount donated to Bosphorous University.

Five seasons of fieldwork entailing 27 weeks of excavation now permit us to give a fairly good outline of the history of the site and our region. In December, Bruce Verhaaren and Guillermo Algaze took on the task of organizing a symposium in conjunction with the ASOR meetings in Chicago, held at the Palmer House hotel. There, the staff members gave progress reports on the work that had been done so far. These reports have now been submitted together as an interim report which will be published shortly by our Dutch colleagues at the Netherlands Archaeological and Historical Institute in Istanbul.

Our last remaining task is publication. Although it was our intention to have the first two of three volumes ready by the end of this summer, it now appears that the survey volume will be delayed until the Autumn. The second volume is still on schedule, and we are optimistic that by next year, at this time, it will be in print.

Finally, our last report would be remiss in not acknowledging the Oriental Institute members who have been so supportive of the project over its relatively brief history, and of the colleagues both in this and other countries who have extended their aid to us. The list would be too long for this report, but to all of them, we hope that our initial publications will serve as an indication of our gratitude for the trust that they placed in us.



Chogha Mish

Helene J. Kantor

In the annual reports on Chogha Mish there has often been occasion to refer to the continuity of cultural development there over long periods of time. This continuity becomes ever more apparent in the on-going analysis of the finds, among which pottery stands out as the commonest and most frequently replaced category. It is thus a particularly important guide to cultural changes. The comparison of the sequence at Chogha Mish with the finds from other excavations and surveys in the Susiana plain (central Khuzestan) shows the homogeneity of the area's culture.

Chogha Mish was occupied at an early stage of man's existence in the Susiana plain, the Archaic Susiana period, which probably began around 6000 B.C. The pottery of its first phase already has designs in which reserved areas are as important as the painted elements. This method of composition often reappears in later Susiana periods. The Close-line ware of the final phase of the Archaic Susiana period provides prototypes for the pottery of the following periods. For example, bell-shaped bowls densely covered with parallel lines are the ancestors of Early Susiana bowls of the same shape (Fig. 1); however, the Early Susiana potters, skilled as they were, no longer had an interest in keeping each stroke distinct from its neighbor, so that they partially coalesce (Fig. 2). A standard Close-line pattern consisting of opposed diagonal bands, either solid or crosshatched, separated by crosshatched triangles (Fig. 3) recurs as a frequent motif on Early Susiana bowls and jars; also the shape of the latter is derived from Close-line ancestors (Fig. 4). Another motif that can be traced directly from Close-line to Early Susiana pottery begins as an apparently abstract pattern, a row of paired vertical strokes linked by bent ones (Fig. 5). In the Early Susiana period, each pair of lines has amalgamated into a single one differentiated into a head, shoulders, and lower body (Fig. 6). The design now looks like a row of human beings with linked arms. The Middle Susiana period brings still more naturalistic renderings of the motif, as on a sherd from Tepe Khazineh excavated by a French expedition many years ago (Fig. 7). In such versions the motif has been interpreted by some archaeologists as dancers.

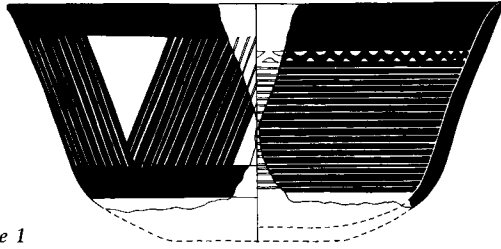


Figure 1

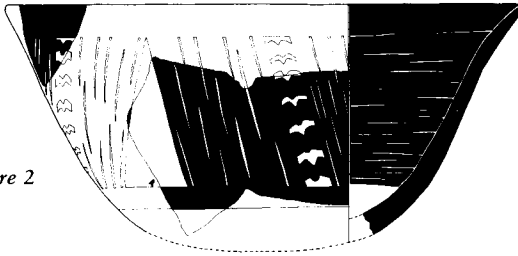


Figure 2

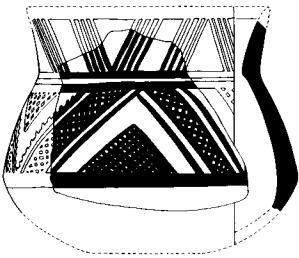


Figure 3

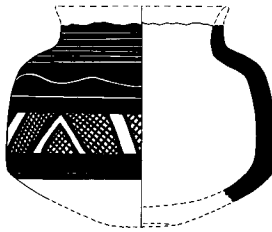


Figure 4

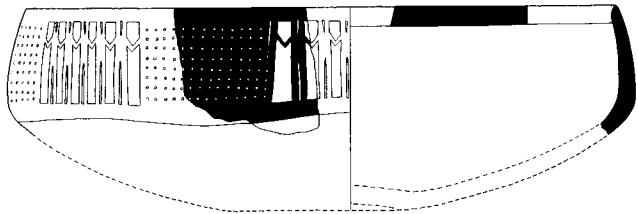


Figure 5

Another long sequence of patterns indicative of a continuous cultural tradition begins with a small fragment from the base of a Close-line bowl where the circular field was divided by crossing lines. Such simple patterns were the germ of circular designs appearing on Early Susiana pottery (Fig. 8). These in turn were the prototypes for the circular designs which proliferated in many varieties in the following Middle

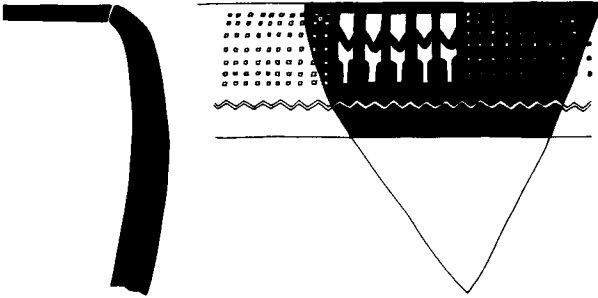


Figure 6



Figure 7

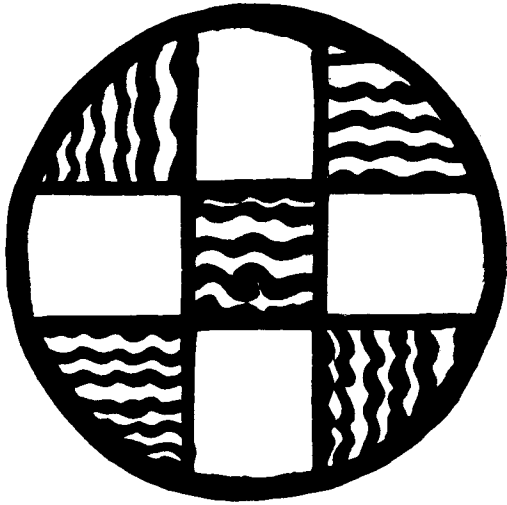


Figure 8

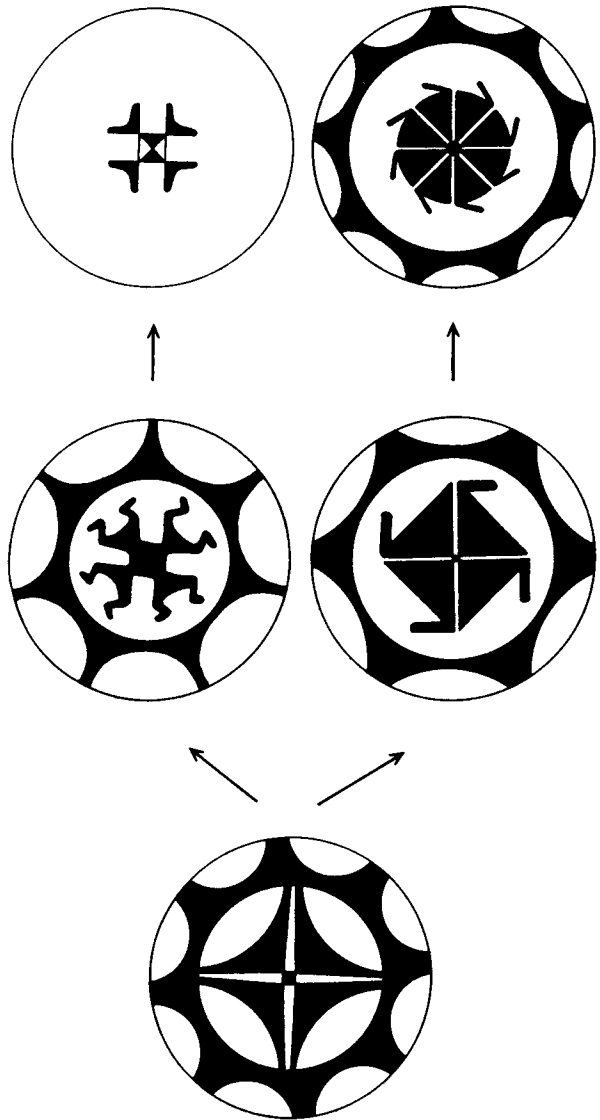


Figure 9, *Quadrant Patterns*

Susiana 1 phase (Fig. 9). Normally the central design was surrounded by a cusped border. By Middle Susiana 3 such designs had been simplified and sometimes transmuted. The central part of the pattern is reduced to a detached motif,

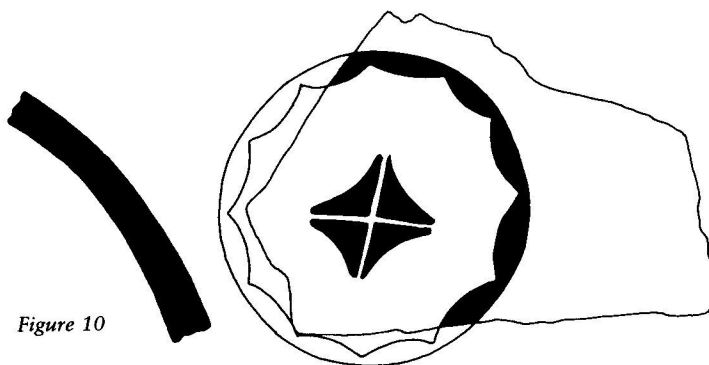


Figure 10



Figure 11

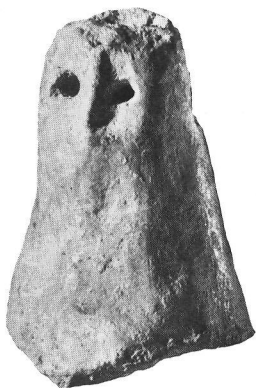
floating in the middle of a scalloped-circle frame (Fig. 10). The origin of the latter can be explained by the interaction between positive and negative parts of designs which was characteristic for the Susiana tradition of decorative art. The scalloped circle develops when the negative, reserved areas of the cusped border are made positive. In the final phase of the Susiana tradition, Late Susiana, dating to the first half of the fourth millennium B.C., the last descendants of this long tradition of circular designs can be found, as on a bowl from Susa (Fig. 11).

The pottery designs from Chogha Mish testify to a continuous cultural tradition spanning over two thousand years.

This unbroken development in the Susiana plain contrasts with the situation in various other parts of the ancient Near East where more abrupt changes in culture appear. Clear though the Susiana ceramic tradition is becoming, major difficulties arise when we try to guess at the social and political realities reflected by the archaeological remains. Does the continuity in the ceramic tradition reflect a continuous occupation of the Susiana plain by people of the same general ethnic character and speaking the same language? It seems almost impossible to believe that during such a long stretch of time there were no interactions between sedentary and nomadic groups, no incursions of new groups and conflicts with earlier inhabitants. We can only assume that the indigenous Susiana culture was strong enough to impose itself upon newcomers.

The archaeological evidence demonstrates the growing size and complexity of the settlement at Chogha Mish throughout most of the Susiana period. The fairly limited occupation of the Archaic phases was followed by increasingly larger Early and Middle Susiana settlements. Middle Susiana 3 brought the peak of the prehistoric settlement; the entire mound of sixteen hectares appears to have been occupied. The combined evidence from the finds at Chogha Mish and the small site of Chogha Banut six kilometers to the west indicates a pronounced difference between the simple structures of Chogha Banut and a building of more monumental character at Chogha Mish. Such distinctions in architecture must reflect a considerable degree of social stratification. Chogha Mish was not a village but the preeminent town in its area and very likely the major settlement in the entire plain. But its fortunes changed. There appears to be a brief gap in the occupation at Chogha Mish at the end of the Middle Susiana period and in the last Susiana period the settlement is limited to the northern third of the site. The specific events reflected in these changes in occupation patterns remain unknown although it is certain that the paramount position was now taken over by a settlement first founded in the Late Susiana period, Susa, which was to remain as the capital city of the region for many centuries.

The appearance in the Susiana plain in the second part of the fourth millennium B.C. of the Protoliterate civilization current in southern Mesopotamia ended the long indigenous tradition, but we still have much to learn concerning the transitional period and the possible contributions of the Susiana tradition to later developments. The fortunes of Chogha Mish revived; it was the main town of its area in the Protoliterate period.



The Istanbul-Chicago Universities: Joint Prehistoric Project

*Linda S. Braidwood and
Robert J. Braidwood*

Many of this report's readers may have seen the results of a press release we made in early June. It concerned the 1984 season of the Joint Istanbul-Chicago Universities' field work at Çayönü in southeastern Turkey. Halet Çambel of the Prehistory Section in Istanbul University and Wulf Schirmer of the Institute for the History of Architecture at Karlsruhe University—our project's other senior colleagues—also floated press releases for the same date. No one of us had ever tried press releases before and the results—in our case, at least—were both gratifying and odd. From an excellent article in the *New York Times* to garbled versions of AP copy in a variety of regional newspapers throughout the country, we did indeed get publicity. We then began to receive a batch of odd responses, including one warning that we must quickly rebury the skull tops taken from our special building at Çayönü “. . .because all ancient religions put a curse on anyone who disturbed their dead or stole their effects. . .in such a curse those responsible die suddenly or their Museum burns to the ground. . .” We're holding our breaths!

The main focus of our press release was prompted by the so called “skull building.” We actually first encountered it in our previous (1981) field season. The background thinking for the press release went about as follows. We first began excavation at Çayönü in 1964 and had already finished eight campaigns when we returned in the late summer of 1984. We resumed the clearance of more house remains, in order to broaden our comprehension of the general plan of the original village. We also needed more of that “Sears Roebuck” inventory of all the articles in daily use that had managed to survive—the key to *all* culture-historical interpretation for prehistoric times.

By now we have cleared more than several dozen domestic house foundations. In many cases, these also involved re-buildings of earlier examples of similar size and plan. The later editions were usually built right over the earlier ones; just why, we don't know. In any case, it was the overall uniformity of our houseplan types and of the articles of daily use in the “Sear's” catalogue we recovered, that tended to fool us. Based on our assumption that this overall uniformity

of simple domestic finds (characteristic too of what we'd ourselves encountered at Jarmo in Iraq, Sarab in Iran, and as found elsewhere by colleagues in comparably early sites), we had come, we now realize, to have a naively simplistic view of what life must have been like in Çayönü. For the earliest food-producing villages of just after 10,000 years ago, we reasoned, life must have been a simple bucolic affair.

We should, indeed, have tempered this idea earlier but it took the final clearance of the "skull building" last October to really shake us up. Already in 1964, we had found the "flagstone floor building," the foundations for a rather large single roomed structure, open to the south, with interior pilasters paired with the bases of stone slabs—doubtless originally of columns which supported roof beams. We couldn't quite visualize these remains as those of a simple house but we didn't then consider the broader implications.



Fragmented skulls in situ.

In the 1970 season we encountered the remains of another building of much the same plan and orientation, a bit bigger, and with a fine smooth orange-colored terrazzo floor. Set into the terrazzo were two pairs of lines, made of white marble-like chips, running between interior pilasters. Ter-

razzo means both the burning of limestone to make cement and the implication of a staggering number of man-hours committed to the finishing of the smooth floor itself.

We were much impressed by the “terrazzo building:” but we still did not shift from our long held overall impression that Çayönü (and comparable early villages) had been a simple settlement, just over the threshold of effective food-production at about 7500 B.C. Indeed, while domesticated wheat, peas, lentils and the dog were present from the beginning, domesticated sheep and probably domesticated goats seem only to have come into the Çayönü inventory as time went by.

Finally, in 1981, came the first traces of the “skull building,” whose clearance we completed only in 1984. Again, the plan was open to the south but in this case, included three small rooms behind the large central room. On the floors of two of the small back rooms, some forty or more human calvaria—simply the tops of skulls—had been placed. These skull tops showed clear traces of having been burned and all were more or less badly broken. Furthermore, we encountered several fragmentary skeletons in holes below the floors of two of the small back rooms. The large front room was provided with a plastered floor and a large flat and well smoothed stone, now fragmentary. Just what all this burned skull top business in a building of very special nature can mean, we still do not know. Finally, however, what Çayönü had been hinting to us from the start began to soak through our thick heads! Here was no simple bucolic little farm village, notwithstanding that its people had only recently crossed the threshold of the new food-producing way of life. It seems sure that there already had been a marked upward swing in the curve of cultural acceleration. Instead of our assumed very smooth gradual pace of development—to arrive eventually about four thousand years later in the first appearance of literate urban civilization in Mesopotamia—Çayönü seems to be telling us that given year around settlement and a reasonably assured food supply, new things could begin to happen both earlier and faster than we had imagined.

Well, this was the message we tried to float in our respective press releases in June. They have certainly attracted a good deal of attention and hopefully will bring some new “friends” to the Prehistoric Project, thus adding to the group of loyal old “friends” who have so generously helped support the project over the years.

Halet says her own press release got excellent attention in Istanbul; we haven’t yet heard from Wulf in Karlsruhe in the matter. Some of the newspaper coverage here got pretty garbled. Reporters who came into our lab or phoned usually

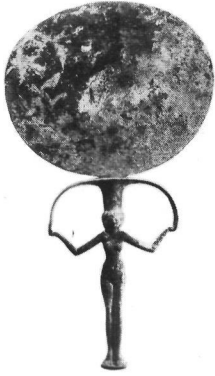
wanted specific answers—what exactly did those burned smashed skull tops mean? That we certainly can't answer as yet, but they surely make us keen to try and find out.

As we write this, we will soon be returning to the 1985 field season. Mike Davis, highly valued field hand, is already enroute to Turkey for his eighth field campaign at Çayönü. Traveling together with us, for her second field season, will



From left to right: Linda Braidwood, Bruce Howe, Robert Braidwood and Halet Çambel.

be our extremely helpful Chicago field hand, Andrée Wood. With Halet's formal retirement from Istanbul University (but not from field work) the Turkish Government has, at our joint request, formally appointed Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan, an assistant professor in Prehistory at Istanbul, to be the expedition's next director. Mehmet—as a beginning student in 1964—had his very first field season with us and has been at Çayönü for at least part of every field season since then. We are enormously proud to have had a role in the development of this highly distinguished young Turkish colleague.



Nubian Publication Project

Bruce B. Williams

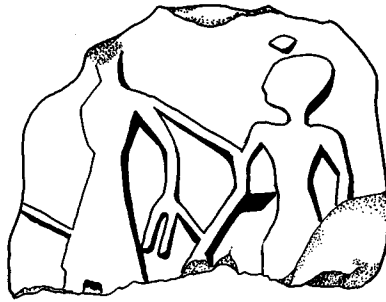
SERRA EAST

As we organized manuscripts and illustrations for the volumes of Qustul-Ballana material, work has begun on collections from the third of the Oriental Institute's five concessions in Nubia and the first in Sudan, Serra East. The concession was centered on the Middle Kingdom fortress, which became, in due course, a New Kingdom fort, and finally a Christian town. The area around was dotted with sites and cemeteries and these have much to tell about developments in local culture and relations with the Egyptian rulers.

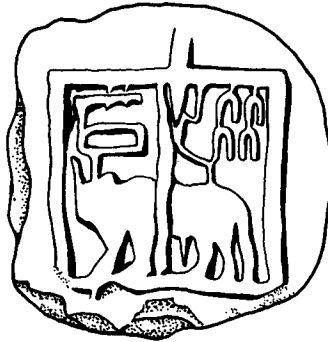
Long before the fortress was ever planned, the area nearby was occupied in the middle of the A-Group, about 3500 B.C.; about 2100 B.C., it was settled by the C-Group. These people left their characteristic circular stone burial tumuli and incised bowls (many published just last year in *Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, Vol. 5, from Adindan*), but with additional features that indicate an early relationship with the developing culture of Kush at Kerma, far to the south.

This culture disappeared from the immediate area about 1900 B.C. and Serra Fort was built by the pharaohs of the Twelfth Dynasty to contain the activities of another people, who were commemorated in its name "Repelling the Medjay." Almost no burials or settlements of this people (conventionally called "Pan-Graves" by archaeologists) appear in the concession contemporary with the fortress' Middle Kingdom occupation, but the fortress itself contained a good deal of their pottery. After the fortress system fell from Egyptian control in the Second Intermediate Period, graves of Medjay-Pan Grave Culture appear nearby, small groups of five or six. Several of the tombs are exceptionally large and elaborate for this culture, and they may be precursors of an important series in the New Kingdom.

After New Kingdom Egypt extended its conquests southward again, the area just north of the Second Cataract was the seat of a series of client-rulers. Some we know by name, parentage, and career, for they erected large tombs elsewhere in the region whose inscriptions have partly survived. A series of four ruled at Serra, and they left huge tombs there. The first two were round tumuli, outsize versions of Nubian tumuli with brick chapels where only deposits of pottery vessels



Seals from Serra Fortress under Kushite Rule (Second Intermediate Period, ca. 1700–1550 B.C.)



As Lower Nubia fell from Egyptian control during the Second Intermediate Period, the fortress garrisons came under the rule of Kush, a powerful kingdom in Nubia centered above the Third Cataract. This kingdom developed its own style in seals, of bold simple figures with few additional elements. The example above on the left shows a bound prisoner held by a soldier, a common subject on these seals. Drawings by Carlene Friedman.

had been commonly placed before. These tumuli covered deep vertical shafts with multiple chambers, cut into the rock in typical Egyptian fashion. Instead of tumuli, the second two tombs were given solid rectangular structures with a small chamber and a chapel in front, structures that surely must have been the bases of pyramids. Erected in the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty, these must be among the earliest pyramids erected away from the Egyptian capitals, and the presence of rock-cut tombs for the well-to-do in a wadi just below carries the pharaonic parallel further.

Documenting the vicissitudes of settlement and the local equivalence of tumulus and pyramid is an important part of preparing final reports on Serra East. Detailing the archaeology of the fortress itself is the next step.

This winter, we obtained the help of three students for a semester from the Art Institute of Chicago as a part of that institution's cooperative education program. The work of Carlene Friedman, Kristina Jones, and Demetrius Betinis substantially advanced the publication of the Serra East Cemeteries and it is gratefully acknowledged, along with the continuing work and support of the Art Institute's program coordinator, Susan Collister.

At this point it is also appropriate to acknowledge the indispensable contribution of student workers and volunteer-interns to the Meroitic and X-Group phase of the Qustul-Ballana publication. Artists Lisa Heidorn and Kathy Cruz-Uribe, photographers Carlos Cabasos and Jennifer Christiano, recording-assistant Karen Bradley, and archaeological interns John Robb and Patrick Zak. Stephanie Goldberg, a graduating Laboratory School senior, did her May Project sorting and repackaging sealings from Serra East.



Inanna Temple Publication Project

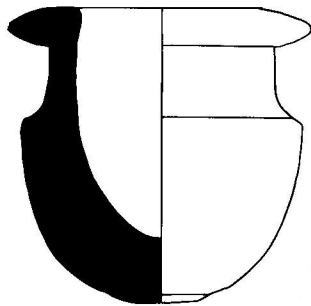
Richard L. Zettler

In 1984–85 work on the publication of the Inanna temple excavations, which were carried out at Nippur from 1951–1963, continued for a second year and an outline of the final report began to take shape. The report, as I currently envision it, will be in two parts. The first part will consist of a discussion of the architecture and stratigraphy, a stratigraphic catalogue of finds, that is, a list of finds arranged by level and within levels by locus, feature, etc., and a chapter on the dating of the levels. The second part of the report will include chapters on the statuary and reliefs, seals and sealings, pottery and stone vessels. A detailed catalogue of tablets and inscribed objects will be published in a future volume, as will various technical reports, for example, analyses of soil samples, botanical and faunal remains, etc.

As of the current time, work on the architectural plans is well advanced and the stratigraphic catalogue of finds is done, if in preliminary form. Over the last few months Professor Donald P. Hansen, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, has been preparing remarks on the dating of the lower levels of the temple and on the statuary and reliefs. Karen Wilson, who just defended her Ph.D. dissertation at the Institute of Fine Arts, has been working on the pottery from the excavations. In addition to working on the plans and catalogue, I have spent a good part of my own time during the last year on the seals and sealings and the stone vessels from the excavations.

Although the stone vessels from the Inanna temple excavations may seem at first thought to be a less enticing object of study than the seals and sealings, their consideration has proved to be of no little interest. Nearly two hundred seventy-five whole and fragmentary stone vessels were found in the excavations. I had hoped when I first approached the study that those vessels would be distributed randomly through the successive levels of the temple and that their study would shed light on changes over time in shapes and raw materials used. Because the development of stone vessels in the early cultural phases of southern Mesopotamia is at present poorly known, the study of those from the temple of Inanna held out the promise of being important for pinpointing chronological indicators. In addition, because southern Mesopotamia is stone poor and nearly all stone used had to be imported from outside the area, the study also promised to

illuminate such matters as access to stone sources and, by extension, trade routes from one period to the next. As frequently happens in such undertakings, however, initial hopes were not fulfilled. The stone vessels turned out not to be randomly distributed at all but clustered in two levels. Fifteen percent of the total number of stone vessels were recovered from the earliest levels in the temple sequence, that is, from Levels XX-IX or the levels of the Uruk and Jemdet Nasr periods and the first phase of the Early Dynastic period. An overwhelming seventy-two percent of the total number were found in Levels VIII-VII, which date to the late Early Dynastic period. The remaining thirteen percent were found in later levels, and more than half of those in Level IV, which dates to the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur.

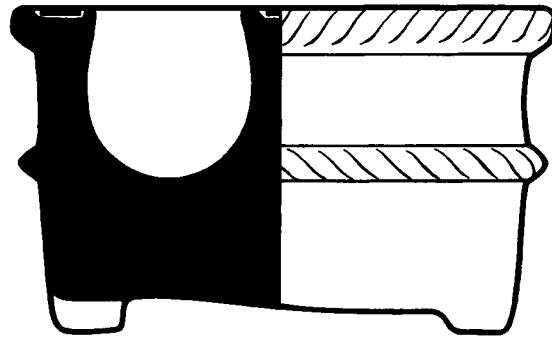
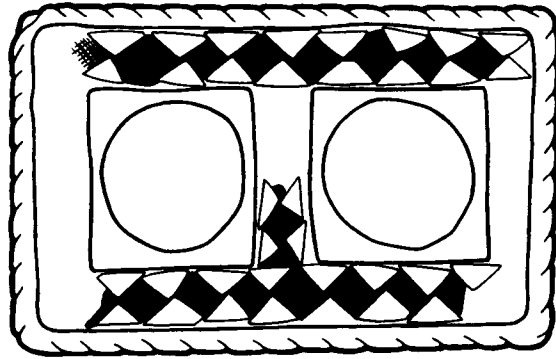


7 N 355. White stone cosmetic jar. Inanna temple Level VIII.

7 N 177. White stone double cosmetic jar supported by two pairs of recumbent bulls. Inanna temple Level VII.



If the stone vessels found in the excavations of the temple do not yield information on changes over time in shapes and raw materials, they do at least provide a large and important corpus of the late Early Dynastic period. That corpus has its strongest parallels with the late Early Dynastic finds from Fara (ancient Shuruppak), a site located some sixty kilometers south of Nippur and excavated by a German expedition in 1902–03 and by Erich Schmidt on behalf of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, in 1931. Most of the vessels from Levels VIII-VII are open forms with straight



7 N 13. White stone cosmetic vessel with mother-of-pearl inlay.
Inanna temple Level VII.

sides, beakers, cups, bowls and plates or trays. Open forms with incurving, flaring, convex or bell-shaped sides also occur, but are considerably less common than those with straight sides. Closed forms, miniature and standard-sized jars, do not make up as large a percentage of the total number of stone vessels as do open forms, but are, nevertheless, numerous. Among the jars are two of particular interest. Both are biconoid in shape and have high ring bases. One has crisscrossed bands cut into the body of the vessel and cut decoration on the base; the other has three rows of zig-zag lines carved in relief on the body of the vessel and cut decoration on the base. The two vessels have a close parallel in a pottery jar from Fara. The German excavators suggested that the decoration on that jar was in imitation of a net or wickerwork which perhaps served to prevent the vessel from

cracking or which held a cracked vessel together. I would think that such a net or wickerwork might also have been used for suspending the vessel.

A particularly interesting feature of the corpus of stone vessels from Levels VIII-VII is the number of cosmetic vessels which it contains. Roughly twenty-two percent of the vessels are cosmetic containers. Roughly half are small, shallow jars with a rounded or flattened base, semi-circular body, carinated shoulder, frequently with rope pattern decoration at the point of carination, and club rim. A typical example is shown in figure 1. A number of these jars are supported by recumbent animals such as geese or bulls. Figure 2 shows a double vessel supported by two pairs of recumbent bulls whose heads are broken off. At each end a hero stands with arms around the necks of the bulls. A second group of cosmetic vessels consists of vessels rectangular or sub-rectangular in shape. The vessels frequently have two holes in the top for pigments, but not infrequently four or five holes. A few of the more elaborate vessels, for example, that shown in figure 3, have inlaid decoration around the edges of the flat top surface and/or scenes carved in relief on their sides.

Only one of the cosmetic vessels from the temple that I have seen has traces of the pigment which it contained and that pigment is white in color. The range of colors used in late Early Dynastic Mesopotamia is known, however, from finds in the Royal Cemetery of Ur. Sir Leonard Woolley, who excavated the Royal Cemetery, reported that the grave of nearly every woman contained a shell or shells with pigments and that the colors included white, red, yellow, blue, green and black; green and black being most common.

That so many cosmetic vessels were found in the temple of Inanna is perhaps not surprising. Most of the stone vessels found in the temple, as inscriptions on them occasionally indicate, were gifts to Inanna from her devotees. Inanna, as goddess of love, was renowned for her beauty and sexual allure. A cosmetic container either with or without pigments would seem to be an appropriate gift for the goddess.

The Inanna temple publication project is not and was never intended to be one of the Oriental Institute's long-term projects. This year I am happy to report that while the project is still going at full-speed, the light at the end of the tunnel is clear. I should be able to report next June that the final report has gone to press. In closing, I must express thanks to Janet Johnson, Director of the Oriental Institute, for her continued support and to Robert D. Biggs, Miguel Civil, McGuire Gibson, Donald P. Hansen and Karen Wilson for their advice and aid, as well as for the work which they have put into the publication of the Inanna temple excavations.

P H I L O L O G Y



Ancient Society and Economy

I. J. Gelb

This report gives the gist of a paper that was read in the "Special Session on Archaeology of Syria: 'The Origins of Cities of Mesopotamia in the Third Millennium B.C.'" In order to avoid further confusion in geographical terminology, two names were introduced in the paper: "Ebla" for northern Syria and "Lagash" for southern Mesopotamia or ancient Babylonia. The names of Ebla and Lagash were chosen to be used symbolically for Syria and Babylonia for obvious reasons, "Ebla" because it is the only site from which documentation is available, and "Lagash" because it contains the best documentation.

For a person who, like myself, has worked for years on the socio-economic history of ancient Babylonia, working on Ebla has been like working in a different world.

The vast majority of the sources pertaining to Lagash and its area concern agriculture, including not only plowed fields but also the adjoining pastures, orchards, and forests, processing of agricultural products, manufacture of finished goods, and registration of the incoming and outgoing products in the chancellery and its affiliates.

Contrasting with the Lagash sources, one finds almost no texts pertaining to agriculture at Ebla, as the overwhelming mass of the economic and administrative sources of Ebla deal with the production of sheep's wool (and much less of linen and goat's hair), manufacture of textiles, and the registration of finished products for internal consumption and export in the chancellery and its affiliates.

Facing the archival treasures of Ebla, I felt somewhat like Francisco Pizarro when he entered an Inca storehouse in Cuzco and was overwhelmed by the mountain of wool blankets piled up from floor to ceiling. He had seen nothing like it in Spain. Contrast, if you will, Pizarro's experience in Cuzco with the descriptions of the astonishing fertility of Babylonia and of the fields that produced hundredfold and two hundredfold its seed.

The important point that the growth of early civilization depends on wool has not received the attention it deserves

from political scientists: most have assumed that grain alone could nourish the growth of higher forms of civilization.

While the manufacture of metal products was well known both at Ebla and Lagash, strange as it may appear, both Syria and Babylonia are almost devoid of natural resources. Of these, copper and tin had to be imported from far-away countries both in Syria and Babylonia and while stone and timber were available in Syria, it was lacking in Babylonia and had to be imported from nearby mountains. Several years ago in a lecture to an Arab club in Chicago I said, "There was no stone, no wool, no metal in ancient Babylonia, all they had was dirt and water." I still remember the white faces of the audience who misunderstood the common American use of the word "dirt" for "soil" (as in "dirt-farmer").

	Latitude	Temp.	Rainfall	Hydro- graphy	Soil
North Syria (Ebla)	36° N	Summer 25° Winter 8° (aver.)	22 cm variable	small rivers	middling
South Mesop. (Lagash)	32° N	Summer 35° Winter 12° (aver.)	12 cm variable (irrele- vant)	large rivers	alluvial, v. rich

Ebla and Lagash: Environmental Contrast

The contrasting features of Ebla and Lagash are charted in the accompanying figure. The figure extends from the climatic and physical features on the left, to the industrial and commercial features on the right.

For years I thought and taught that great civilization first arose along large rivers, leading to full canalization, full-scale irrigation, and fully developed agriculture. This is true of the Mesopotamian civilization on the Tigris and Euphrates, the Egyptian civilization on the Nile, and similarly, of the Indus

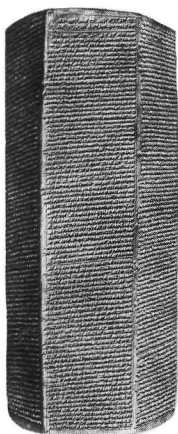
civilization on the Indus River, and the Chinese civilization on the Hoang-Ho. At the same time I had assumed the existence of several mountainous or semi-mountainous bridges with a secondary type of civilization: Syria and Palestine linking Mesopotamia and Egypt, Anatolia linking the Near East and Europe, Iran linking Mesopotamia and the rest of Asia, and Nubia linking Egypt and the rest of Africa.

The discovery of the great literate civilization that blossomed at Ebla allows us to test the development of the early civilization as outlined above.

- 1) It may still be true that civilization first arose along large rivers in prehistorical times and was based on agriculture.

Arable Land	Produce	Pastures	Animal Husbandry	Produce	Main Import	Main Export
only 1/40 irrigated	middling (self-sufficient)	extensive	sheep = 20 × cattle (grass-fed)	wool (surplus)	metals	textiles
all irrigated	high (surplus)	very limited	sheep = 6 × cattle (grain-fed + plant-fed)	wool (self-sufficient)	metals, stone, timber	grain

- 2) But it is also true that higher forms of civilization were based in early historical times not only on agriculture but also on the raising of sheep.
- 3) Thus progress in early civilizations was achieved on the basis of leisure provided by two kinds of surplus:
 - a) surplus of grain in the case of Lagash and Babylonia
 - b) surplus of wool in the case of Ebla and Syria, and
- 4) The native availability of natural resources, such as stone, timber, and metal played no role or a very limited role in the history of early civilizations.



Chicago Assyrian Dictionary

Erica Reiner

Volume 15 (*S*) of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, which was in press at the time of last year's report, has finally appeared. Advance copies were received in November in time to accompany our application for the renewal of our NEH grant, and distribution of the volume began in January. In the fall of 1984 we sent to the printer an additional c. 1500 manuscript pages of Volume 17 (*Š*) to bring the manuscript at the printer to the halfway point. We now hope to publish Volume 17 in two parts instead of the three originally envisaged. *Š* is by far the largest volume; its projected length is roughly 1350 pages, compared to the longest single volume so far, *K*, 617 pages, and the largest double volume, *A* parts 1 and 2, 923 pages. To date 900 galleys have been received and over half returned for the next stage of proofs.

As we were anxious to take in hand the remaining letters to be written (*T, T, U, W*), we welcomed the return this spring of Prof. Richard Caplice of the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, a long-time faithful collaborator on the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, who was pleased to see the fruits of his previous work, the letter *S*. With his arrival a beginning was made on letter *T*, Volume 18; the collaborators whom we expect this summer will continue work on *T*. Professor Caplice also contributed some additional words to the manuscript of *P* which he had begun at previous stays in Chicago, and the editor-in-charge hopes to prepare this volume next for press. During this academic year we also retained Prof. Dietz O. Edzard for an additional month in July, and Prof. Parpola arrived in April for a three-month stay.

Finally, we are happy to report that the NEH has offered us a further grant, in part on a matching basis, for the next two academic years.



The Demotic Dictionary Project

Janet H. Johnson

ONCHSHESHONQY HAD A FARM

“The Instructions of ‘Onchsheshonqy’” is a collection of ancient Egyptian aphorisms intended to instruct ‘Onchsheshonqy’s son on proper behavior (with family, friends, officials, and employers) and to pass on a selection of Egyptian folk wisdom. Those of you who have followed the progress of the Demotic Dictionary Project know that this text is one of the large, important texts on which the supplement we are currently preparing is being based.

Since Egypt was, and is, largely an agricultural country, many of the aphorisms deal with animals, their uses, and their ways. For example,

Don’t tether your donkey to a palm tree, lest he shake it!
If a donkey runs with a horse, it will take a million(?) steps.
Don’t kill a snake and leave its tail!

A snake which is eating has no venom.

The one who has been bitten by a snake is afraid of a coil of rope.

If a bird flies from place to place, a feather will fall from it.
Frogs are the ones which praise the inundation; mice are the ones which eat the grain.

Oxen are the ones which harvest the barley and emmer;
donkeys are the ones which consume it.

Occasionally these aphorisms even tell us the Egyptian word for the noise that different animals make. Thus,

The hissing of a snake is more significant than the braying of a donkey.

This sentence can be compared to one from another piece of demotic wisdom literature, known as Papyrus Insinger after its first modern owner.

A donkey is not praised for its load because of braying.

In some cases, such as these, either these names of animal noises or the names for the animals themselves may be considered onomatopoeic, that is, they imitate the sound itself. Thus, the word for snake is *hef* and the sound it makes is *nef*. The Egyptian word for donkey is 𓆎 the first sound of which is often described as the sound which we make in the back of our throat when we are strangling. The word for “braying” is *huhu*, reminiscent of English “heehaw.”

Further examples of this phenomenon are found in other demotic texts on which we have been working. The common Egyptian word for cat is *miou*, that for dog, or puppy, is *yiuyiu*. One ostrakon even says “The *yiuyiu* said *wuhwuh*,” for which the best English translation is “The puppy said ‘woof woof.’” There is also a word *gaagaa* which is used in demotic to mean “scream” but which corresponds to a word in an earlier Egyptian story which indicates the cackling of a goose. In earlier stages of Egyptian there are further examples such as *baa* meaning “ram” or *jedfe*, lit. “(animal which) says *fff*” meaning “snake.” There are a few other cases where, although the animal name is not reflecting the animal’s distinctive noise, the name seems quite appropriate. For instance, the word for “ant” is *gepgep*, which seems to come from a verb meaning “to hurry.”

One recently published demotic text makes use of punning as a mnemonic to help remember names of different birds. This text contains two lists of birds. In the first, each bird is said to be on a specific tree or bush where at least the initial sounds of the name of the bird and the name of the tree are identical (e.g., *p³ hb hr p³ hbyn* ‘the ibis is upon the ebony-tree’). In the second list each bird is said to have gone away to a place and again at least the initial sounds of the name of the bird and the geographical location are identical. An indication that the Egyptians were conscious of the word-play involved in such names is provided by other words, not related to animals, where the same phenomenon is found. For instance, the word for “sistrum,” a musical instrument which, when shaken, sounded somewhat like a mariachi, is *sesheshy*.

As in modern societies, so in ancient Egypt, people made pets of their dogs or cats, which are sometimes shown on a stela or in a wall painting with their master. We have several references to specific kinds of dogs in demotic texts (e.g., there is an ostrakon with a sketch of a man holding 2 dogs on leashes, one of which is called a “snub-nosed dog” and the other a “Maltese” dog). One ostrakon mentions a “dog with a flaw/blemish,” which may actually refer to a “dog with spots,” i.e., “Spot.” In addition, just as modern farmers have had the tendency to name their cows, so ancient Egyptian farmers named theirs. A few of these names have been preserved, including *Ta-romoom* “The one who goes ro-moom,” which sounds rather like an attempt to mimic her mooing or lowing and reminds one of the English “ruminant,” which meant, originally, to chew the cud.

As this report shows, writing a dictionary, which is often a tedious task, can sometimes provide a bit of levity and can sometimes make one aware of aspects of the culture behind

the language which one would not otherwise have thought about. The writing of the supplement is moving forward at a good pace. The first draft for 16 letters of the alphabet has been completed; three are in progress, leaving only 4 completely untouched. There are over 450 pages of draft manuscript on which the initial checking of every reference has begun.

Robert K. Ritner, the Associate Editor of the Demotic Dictionary Project, presented a status report on the project at the 2nd International Congress of Demoticists held in Leiden, Holland, in September. Everyone involved seemed to like the format which has been developed and the most common question was "How long will it be until it's done?" We had to admit we couldn't say for sure, but by this time next year I hope I can say we are well on the road to finishing the final manuscript. We are, at the same time, thinking ahead to how best to continue our work beyond this initial supplement. More of that as the time nears.

I would like to acknowledge the extraordinary contribution of all the members of our small staff, including Professor George R. Hughes, our invaluable resource person on unusual words, out of the way references, and common sense, as well as Robert Ritner, Lisa Moore, Adrian Esselström, Edward Walker, and Joseph Manning, all Research Assistants. Richard Jasnow has been on leave this year, working in Würzburg, West Germany, with Professor Karl-Theodor Zauzich, who spent a month in Chicago in the fall helping us with the myriad of problem words which had been identified by the regular staff.



The Hittite Dictionary Project

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

1984–85 was the final year of a grant period for the Hittite Dictionary. As such, it was also the final year of service for two of our staff members, Drs. Howard Berman and Silvin Košak. Berman has been a member of the project from the beginning (1976). As the staff member in charge of keeping the main lexical file up to date, he proved his worth many times over. The GIGO rule ("garbage in, garbage out") cited for computer data is equally true for the non-electronic systems of data retrieval such as the xeroxed file card. The value of the CHD's file cards is directly proportional to the ac-

curacy of the person who prepared the original master card from which the individual xeroxed file card was prepared. Other staff members and visiting scholars alike can testify to the high standard of reliability set by Berman's cards. Over the years of his tenure he personally prepared master cards which constitute the bulk of the system. His work was not only transcribing texts, but also using our files of transliterated texts to identify new duplicates and join pieces to known texts. With his departure on June 30, 1985 the project enters a new phase. Berman succeeded in putting on master cards all of the Hittite texts published in hand copies as of 1985 and most of the unpublished fragments in the possession of Prof. Güterbock which our project is authorized to use. There is almost no backlog at all, as Dr. Berman leaves us. This is quite a tribute to his work.

Dr. Kořak was with the project from 1980 to 1985. His primary responsibility has been the writing of first drafts of dictionary articles. His particular strength has been the interpretation of words of extremely low frequency of occurrence and words for realia, of the sort likely to occur in inventory texts. In fact, Dr. Kořak managed to publish during his tenure with the CHD a standard edition of Hittite inventory texts (*Hittite Inventory Texts*, Heidelberg, 1982). The progress in preparing the final copy of the dictionary seems agonizingly slow. But Dr. Kořak's production of first drafts has always been one of the most encouraging sides of our work. By the time he left us on June 30th he had written first drafts of almost all words beginning with the letters N and P. It will probably be two more years before the CHD can bring all of these first drafts to a final published form. He has given us a two year lead. This is a monumental achievement. We are extremely sorry to lose him on the staff. One consolation is that he will join the staff of the Academy of Sciences and Literature at Mainz. In this prestigious center for research in Hittite language and literature his duties will be wider but similar in nature to his work in Chicago. We wish him well in his new position.

Finding replacements for scholars such as Berman and Kořak is never easy. But we were fortunate to find two excellent young men. Dr. Ahmet Ünal is a tenured Associate Professor of Hittitology at the University of Ankara, Turkey. He received his professional training in Ankara and subsequently in Munich. In Munich he studied under Prof. Annelies Kammenhuber, one of the foremost Hittitologists. After obtaining his doctorate in Munich and teaching in Turkey, Ünal was taken onto the research staff of Kammenhuber's *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* (Hittite Dictionary) in Munich. He also did some

teaching in Munich to fill in for professors on leave. He comes to us, therefore, as a mature scholar of considerable experience both in teaching and writing and especially well qualified in the area of Hittite lexicography.

For the second position we sought a younger scholar, having only recently completed the doctorate. We were fortunate to have an application from Richard Beal, who was trained in our own program with a dissertation on the Hittite army. Beal has had experience with the inner workings of our project, having been employed as a graduate student. In addition to his dissertation, which he has submitted, Beal has written several good articles on aspects of Hittite history. Both new staff members will commence their work in July, 1985.

During the year 1984–85 work was completed on the final copy of articles for the third fascicle of the CHD (CHD III/3). Galleys for the first third of the fascicle were received in late 1984, those for the remaining two thirds have been received from Eisenbraun's in early July, 1985, and work on the corrections is under way (summer 1985). CHD III/3 will contain the articles *miyahuwant-* through *nah-*. Final drafts of articles *nahhasi-* through the end of *N* (for CHD III/4) are being edited to send to the compositor in the fall of 1985. First drafts up through *puwatti-* (with some lacunae) have been prepared by Košak.

During the winter quarter of 1985 the Oriental Institute was able to bring Prof. Philo Houwink ten Cate of Amsterdam University here as a visiting collaborator. During this three month period he wrote first drafts of the large articles on *namma* "furthermore" and *nasma* "either, or."

In June 1985 we were notified by the National Endowment for the Humanities of the awarding of a new grant to the CHD which will run through June 30, 1987. The level of funding possible this time was lower than hoped, with more needing to be raised from friends of the Oriental Institute. The new NEH grant is only for two years, while our earlier grants ran three years. This short term is inconvenient, since it requires more time spent by the senior staff in preparing applications and leaves less time for doing the work we are being funded to do. Nevertheless, the CHD is grateful not only to the National Endowment for the Humanities but also to faithful donors from the Institute's membership, whose gifts to the Hittite Dictionary qualify for matching gifts from the NEH.



Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon

Miguel Civil

The XVIIth volume of *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* (MSL) with the critical edition of the lexical series Erimḫuš = *anantu* and Antagal = *šaqû*, prepared by Antoine Cavigneaux, Hans G. Güterbock, and Martha T. Roth, should be out—after incredible and unexpected technical problems in the printing plant in Rome—by the time this report is published. The XVth volume with the series Diri = *atru* and its multiple and, to a great extent, completely new forerunners will be in press utilizing a different, much faster, and more economical printing technique. We hope to see the series of eighteen volumes completed by 1988.

With the series complete and new lexical texts continuing to appear, there is significant additional material for practically all previously published MSL volumes. Even with the imminent appearance of the “Supplementary Studies” and the update sheets announced in the previous report, years pass before the new material becomes available to interested scholars. With the increasing interest in Sumerian lexicography fostered by the publication of the first volume of a Sumerian dictionary by the University of Pennsylvania, these delays are inadmissible and a way had to be found to speed up the processing and consolidating of new data. It has thus been decided to put all of MSL in computer files that can be instantly updated as soon as new materials are received. Sample editions of three ḪAR-ra = *hubullu* tablets, incorporating the new texts from Warka and other fragments, indicate that it will be easy to transfer MSL to this flexible format. These computer editions will be immediately available for use in the CAD and the Sumerian Project work. Their distribution to outside users, either as printouts or directly in diskettes, is being studied.



Ugaritic Letters and Ritual Texts

Dennis Pardee

Two years ago I reported on a new publication project of the Ugaritic letters and ritual texts which was to be partially funded by NEH. The grant was for two years and was intended to cover the development of the photographs of these texts that I had taken during a stay in Syria and the salary of a research assistant to do some of the initial philological work. It was projected that the texts would be published in two volumes; completion dates were proposed of one year after the termination of the grant for the volume of ritual texts and about two years later for the volume of letters.

The goals for the first two years have been met. All the photographs have been printed and filed with my hand copies for each text and have proved invaluable in the interpretative work. No matter how representative the copy, one always asks oneself at some point in the attempt at making sense of the text: Could this sign really be another? or, Could this trace really have been slightly different so as to permit another reading or restoration? Of course, nothing can replace having the tablet immediately accessible but photographs are a very big help. They serve to answer at least half, perhaps more, of the epigraphic questions that come up.

The philological work has advanced well also. Several letters have actually been published in preliminary form and Robert M. Whiting and I have written a long article on a syntactic feature of the letters (the “epistolary perfect”) which has a very close parallel in Akkadian letters—and in Hittite, Greek, and Latin letters, for that matter. Since the first volume promised was to be on ritual texts, however, we have concentrated our efforts on the ritual texts. A first translation and philological commentary of the cult rituals has been prepared by my assistant Donna Freilich and reviewed by me. I have just finished a long preliminary publication of a text consisting of prognoses based on abnormal births of sheep and goats. This is a well-known *genre* in Mesopotamia and goes in Assyriological circles by the first two words of a given omen *šumma izbu*, “If an anomaly . . .”. The Ugaritic text almost certainly derives ultimately from a Mesopotamian ancestor but since it does not reproduce exactly any of the known Mesopotamian or Hittite versions its precise pedigree is still unknown. As an appendix I also re-edited a small fragment of a text dealing with abnormal human births. This



The obverse of the Ugaritic šumma izbu tablet, RS 24.247+. The first line reads ʿatt šin [kt]ldn¹ ’abn m’adtn tqln bhwt “As for the ewes of the flock, [if t]hey give birth to a stone, many will fall in the land” (i.e., if a ewe gives birth to a stone, the homeland will suffer many casualties in battle). In spite of the heavily damaged condition of the tablet, many of the lines can be partially or wholly reconstructed on the basis of Akkadian parallels. Photograph Dennis Pardee, courtesy Mission de Ras Shamra.

sub-*genre* is also well known from Mesopotamian sources and in this case the Ugaritic text, though very fragmentary, is much closer to the Akkadian model. Finally, as the subject of four lectures at the Collège de France in June of 1984, I dealt with five Ugaritic texts in which ritual features are mixed with mythological ones. I have termed these texts “para-mythological” and am preparing them for a separate publication.

Which brings me to future plans. As stated above, the original project called for two volumes. The current excavators of the site of Ras Shamra, the source of the Ugaritic tablets, have requested that our publications figure in the *Mission de Ras Shamra* publication series and editorial groups have been set up which include, variously distributed, me, Donna Freilich, and our French colleagues Pierre Bordreuil and Jesus-Luis Cunchillos. The great advantage of this arrangement, aside from having more eyes and brains to correct each other's mistakes, is that the French participation will permit full-fledged publications, virtual *editiones principes*, with, for each text, photographs, hand copies, transliteration, translation, commentary, and a complete word index for each volume. I call this an advantage because virtually none of these tablets has ever received such a full publication based on autopsy of the tablet itself. Because they are official *Mission de Ras Shamra* publications, however, they must be in French, which did not sit well with the NEH. We have reached the following agreement which should be to the advantage of everyone. The bulky technical publications just described will be in French and will consist of three volumes, one on the cult rituals, one on the “para-mythological” texts, and one on the letters. Appearing more or less concurrently with these publications there will be two English volumes, one on ritual texts, one on letters, as first projected. With the technical details out of the way in the French publications, the English volumes can be less epigraphically and philologically oriented and devote a bit more space to larger social and historical questions. The NEH are thus getting good value for their money: instead of two technical volumes, there will be three technical ones and two others which will have a broader view and thus will appeal to a larger audience.

According to the current publication schedule the first volume, on the “para-mythological” texts, should be ready for the press within about a year, the second on the cult rituals about a year after that (though that estimate may be a bit too sanguine), and the letters about two years later.

S C H O L A R S H I P

Individual Research Activities

ROBERT BIGGS Robert Biggs continued his research in cuneiform texts of the third millennium, particularly those from Abu Salabikh and Ebla. Participation in the Oriental Institute Nippur Expedition in February and March gave him the opportunity to study original texts from the Inanna Temple in the Iraq Museum in Baghdad. Following a visit to Bahrain, he was invited to lecture at Damascus University for two weeks. His stay in Damascus provided an opportunity to visit excavations in Syria. In July he was invited (along with I. J. Gelb and Dennis Pardee of the Oriental Institute) to give a paper at a conference at the University of Rome. He spoke on the Semitic personal names from third-millennium Abu Salabikh and Nippur in comparison with names from Ebla. Closer to home, he was elected president of the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

JOHN BRINKMAN John Brinkman was named the Charles H. Swift Distinguished Service Professor in June 1984. He spent the past academic year, as a Guggenheim Fellow, in England and the U.S. doing research on the tribal populations of Babylonia. His book, *Prelude to Empire: Babylonian Society and Politics, 747–626 B.C.*, was published in April by the University Museum (Philadelphia). He gave lectures in Leningrad on the Eastern Arameans, in London on Babylonian demography, and in Ann Arbor on Babylonia's relationship to the Arameans. He submitted several articles for publication, including a discussion of the Middle Assyrian laws and an analysis of an atypical land sale at Nippur during the Dark Ages (late eleventh century B.C.).

JOHN CARSWELL On leave as Research Associate during the past year, John Carswell's research has focussed mainly on the continued excavation of Mantai, a medieval trading-post in Sri Lanka with direct links to the Near East, South Asia and China. A three-month season in 1984 produced much new evidence, including Tang *sancai* decorated earthenware (never before recorded so far West); tangible evidence for the Sasanian presence in Sri Lanka, in the form of a triple-impressed baked clay sealing; Near Eastern pottery and glass of the Abbasid period; numerous beads, and evidence for Mantai as a bead-

manufacturing centre, using diamond technology for working crystal; and numerous other indigenous and imported artifacts. The lowest level at Mantai, a mesolithic settlement, has now been dated by Carbon ¹⁴ to c.1750 B.C. In the spring of 1985, as work was impossible at Mantai because of the security situation in the north of the island, the finds were transferred to Colombo, and a month spent preparing material for publication. The excavation was funded by the Ford Foundation, the Metropolitan Museum, and the British Museum, and was a cooperative venture with the Sri Lankan Archaeological Commission. It also served as a training ground for Sri Lankan archeological graduate students, and was featured as such in the Ford Foundation Annual Report.

Returning from Sri Lanka, the field work on a monograph on the tiled revetment of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem was completed, and more work accomplished on the catalogue of late medieval metalwork in the Armenian Cathedral in Jerusalem, and the catalogue of the Ottoman ceramics in the Benaki Museum, Athens, for which the J. Paul Getty Trust has just made a generous grant. Much of 1985 was spent visiting museums and selecting material for the *Blue-and-White* exhibition at the Smart gallery in October, as well as preparing the detailed catalogue. Publications include a report on excavations at Vankalai, in the National Geographic Society Research Papers; an article for *Song Dynasty Guangdong Wares* (Oxford University Press), and a contribution to the James Rutnam *Festschrift*. He was also awarded a Senior Fellowship at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, for 1985–1986.

MIGUEL CIVIL

Miguel Civil has finally seen his 1982 Naples paper “Bilingualism in Logographically Written Languages: Sumerian in Ebla” published in *Il bilinguismo a Ebla*, L. Cagni, ed. He has published “New Historical Texts Mentioning Ur-Namma” (*Festschrift van Dijk*) which includes, besides a historical cylinder and the first fragment of a royal hymn of Ur III date ever found, a collection of the inscriptions on votive objects in the Inanna temple in Nippur compiled by an Old Babylonian scribe from Nippur. “Sur les ‘livres d’écolier’ à l’époque paléo-babylonienne” (*Mélanges Birot*) is a study of a literary text which mentions by name the different “text-books” used in the schools and throws new light on the Mesopotamian didactic methods. Civil was able to identify a recently published (D. O. Edzard, *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi V no. 39 text—considered as some sort of ununderstandable “bilingual proverb”—as the immediate continuation of the syllabic Sumerian lexical list of food items he had published in *Oriens Antiquus* 21 three years ago. A note

about it is in press in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*. A corpus of Sumerian riddles with special attention to their phonological and grammatical patterning will be published this Fall in *Aula Orientalis*. He is also working on the early history of the series HAR-ra and on some long range projects already mentioned in the last report.

FRED M. DONNER For the past several years, Fred M. Donner's research has centered on two large issues: the role of nomadic groups in Near Eastern society, especially in the Middle Ages, and the development of early Arabic historiography. On the first front, he completed an article entitled "Xenophon's Arabia," which examines that author's use of the term Arabia and discusses its implications for the history of nomadism in Mesopotamia in the fifth century B.C.

On the historiographical front, he continued his efforts to develop methods for evaluating the reliability of early Arabic sources about the rise of Islam. The difficulty with these sources is that they are not truly documentary sources, but rather narrative compositions that only acquired their definitive form some centuries after the events they describe. Because of this, it is frequently not clear how to separate earlier, more reliable traditions from later ones introduced as political, social, or religious polemic. A paper he read at the Fourth International Conference on the History of Bilâd al-Shâm (Syria), held in March in Amman, Jordan, related to this theme. The paper, on the subject of "The Problem of Early Arabic Historiography in Syria," will be published as part of the proceedings of the conference.

WALTER FARBER Contrary to some O.I. rumors, Walter Farber has not devoted all his time to translating German drinking songs into Akkadian. His more sober scholarly contributions of the past year include a discussion of a 3rd Millennium style Sumerian inscription on a stone vessel of great beauty but doubtful authenticity (to be published in a joint article with P. Z. Spanos, Munich), and a detailed discussion of terms for "blind" in Akkadian. A number of book reviews are to appear in several international journals. He attended meetings of both the American Schools of Oriental Research, and the American Oriental Society, and was co-opted onto the editorial board of the newly established 'Mesopotamian Studies Series.'

I. J. GELB I. J. Gelb's article "The Inscription of Jibbit-Lim, King of Ebla" has just been published in the Aro Memorial Volume (*Studia Orientalia* vol. 55). Two articles are in press; the first, "Early History of Mari," is 140 pages in length and contributes new insights to the history of Mari in the Third Millen-

nium B.C., the other is "Environmental Contrast: Ebla and Lagash." Two large papers on topics dealing with Ebla are in the final stages of preparation.

McGUIRE GIBSON

McGuire Gibson continues research and publishing on a variety of topics. Reports on various aspects of Nippur have appeared, or are in press, in the journal *Sumer*. A paper, entitled "Alternate Systems of Trade: a Key Element in Mesopotamian Civilization," delivered in Denmark in August, 1984 at a conference on Asian Trade Routes has been revised for publication. He stopped in London on his return trip to do some research on environmental, social and economic conditions in Ottoman Iraq (1600–1918) at the India Records Office, where documents from the East India Company's trading stations in Iraq are housed. Later in the year, he delivered a paper and chaired a session on the Early Dynastic period of the Hamrin at a conference in Paris. This conference will also be published. In June and July of 1985, he was one of five lecturers in a summer institute sponsored by the American Schools of Oriental Research in Philadelphia. This course, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, was designed to allow college teachers to brush-up their knowledge of Near Eastern archaeology.

Gibson continues to serve as the university's trustee on the board of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies. He is also the first chairman of the newly formed Council of American Overseas Research Centers, which is a not-for-profit organization formed to facilitate and expand research abroad. The Council is housed as a guest within the Smithsonian Institution.

GENE GRAGG

Gene Gragg is continuing to work towards the goal of building up an integrated computer-based historical linguistic data base for Cushitic and Afroasiatic. In this perspective he gave a number of papers: 1) on the status of our knowledge of the comparative Cushitic lexical stock at the Afroasiatic Conference held in conjunction with the American Oriental Society in Ann Arbor; 2) on the structure of computerized etymological files at a session on computers and linguistics in Lexington, Ky.; 3) on the structure of an integrated data base at an International Conference on Computers and the Humanities in Provo, Utah. In the coming year he will be working on obtaining outside (and in fact international) collaboration on the project.

JOSEPH GREENE

Joseph Greene continued working on various aspects of the settlement and population history of ancient Carthage in Tunisia. He presented papers on the Carthaginian demog-

raphy to the Collegium Archeometricum of the University of Toronto, at the Congrès International sur Carthage in Quebec and at the annual meeting of the North American Patristic Society in Chicago. During January he joined the University of Missouri excavations at Kataret es Samra in the Jordan Valley, investigating Bronze Age settlement along the Jordan River. In 1986 he will return to Amman as an NEH post-doctoral research fellow at the American Center for Oriental Research to conduct a regional survey in the Ajlun district of north Jordan.

HANS G.
GÜTERBOCK

Beside the ongoing work on the Hittite Dictionary Project, Hans G. Güterbock completed his part of the publication of Hittite Seals from Boghazköy in collaboration with Dr. R. M. Boehmer of the German Archaeological Institute. In November of 1984 he spent two weeks in West Berlin for consultation with Dr. Boehmer, and during that time also collated texts for the Hittite Dictionary in the East Berlin museum.

On October 19, 1984, he participated in a Symposium on the Trojan War organized by Professor Machteld J. Mellink as part of the centennial celebration of Bryn Mawr College; his paper was entitled "Troy in Hittite Texts? Wilusa, Ahhiyawa, and Hittite History." Continuing in the same vein he lectured on "Hittites and Greeks: an Overview" in the Oriental Institute on February 27, 1985 and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill on April 23. He also wrote articles for a few *Festschriften*.

HARRY A.
HOFFNER, JR.

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr. continued to spend most of his research time in duties as editor of the *Hittite Dictionary* (see separate report). He also devoted a great deal of time in 1984-85 to continuing editorial work on the *Festschrift* for Hans Güterbock to be published by the Institute in the series Assyriological Studies.

In April of 1985 he was invited to speak at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in Ann Arbor, Michigan as part of a panel addressing the question of the use of computers in lexicography. Throughout the year he continued to add to his computer corpus of Hittite texts, which serves as a necessary backup to the non-electronic lexical retrieval system of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary main lexical file. His review of H. Otten's *Die Apologie Hattusilis III, Das Bild der Überlieferung* appeared in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. 105.

JANET H.
JOHNSON

Most of Janet H. Johnson's free time has been spent working on the Demotic Dictionary Project (see separate report). However, she also attended the 2nd International Congress

of Demotists held in Leiden, The Netherlands, in September, and presented a paper on the use of the definite article in demotic texts. She discussed the same topic with colleagues when she visited UCLA and gave a talk on the use of monumental inscriptions in the study of Egyptian history. While in Los Angeles, she lectured on Chicago House and the Epigraphic Survey for Oriental Institute members, University of Chicago alumni and members of the Southern California affiliate of the American Research Center in Egypt. She has recently been appointed to the Board of Governors of the David and Alfred Smart Gallery on campus.

WILLIAM
MURNANE

William Murnane returned to El Amarna at the end of the Epigraphic Survey's 1984–85 season. Working under the auspices of the American Research Center in Egypt, and funded by a grant from the National Geographic Society, he and Charles C. Van Siclen III completed the field work required for their projected new edition of the boundary stela of Akhenaten. Among the publications which will have appeared by the time this report goes to press are *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I (Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak IV)*, for which Murnane wrote the text volume; *The Road to Kadesh*, a historical commentary on Sety's battle reliefs with special reference to the confrontation between the Egyptian and Hittite Empires; and "False Doors and Religious Ritual inside Luxor Temple" for *Mélanges Gamal Moukhtar*. In April of 1985 Murnane received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, permitting him to attend the meeting of the International Congress of Egyptologists held at the end of August. The papers he delivered at this meeting, on the Amarna Boundary Stela Project and on aspects of the Opet Feast inside Luxor Temple, also provided the subjects of lectures delivered in 1984 and 1985, and of a number of short articles written last winter, to be published in the French magazine *Histoire et archéologie*. Also during the winter, at Chicago House, he wrote an essay on the intellectual achievements of James Henry Breasted, which was requested for a volume of the *Dictionary of Literary Biography* devoted to Twentieth Century American historians.

CHARLES F. NIMS

Charles F. Nims and Richard C. Steiner have continued their transliteration and translation of sections of the Aramaic Papyrus in Demotic Script, noted in the 1980–81 *Annual Report*. The first article, "A Paganized Version of Psalm 20:2–6 from the Aramaic Text in Demotic Script," *JAOS* 103 (1983), pp. 261–94, was given one of the three awards for a "Most Significant Article on Archaeology and the Bible" for the year by the Biblical Archaeology Society. The papyrus and article

were given particular attention in "Bible's Psalm 20 Adapted for Pagan Use," *Biblical Archaeology Review*, XI (1985), pp. 20–23. This covered eight lines of the original text. The next, treating a whole column, was, "You Can't Offer Your Sacrifice and Eat it Too: A Polemical Poem from the Aramaic Text in Demotic Script," *JNES* 43 (1984), pp. 89–114. The third article, the most ambitious yet, deals with almost one quarter of the entire papyrus. Titled "Ashurbanipal and Shamash-shum-ukin: A Tale of Two Brothers from the Aramaic Text in Demotic Script," it is appearing in two parts, the first in *Revue Biblique* for 1985.

ERICA REINER

Erica Reiner continued her work on Babylonian celestial omens and had several meetings with Prof. David Pingree of Brown University to discuss the manuscript of the next fascicle, *Babylonian Planetary Omens* 3. She hopes to be able to print the manuscript directly from diskettes of her personal computer, for which she designed fonts to handle the necessary diacritics. In June 1985 she spent a week in the British Museum checking the texts to be included in *BPO* 3. Her article on a point of Akkadian linguistics appeared in the volume dedicated to the memory of Jussi Aro (*Studia Orientalia* 55 [1984]). Her book of essays on Babylonian literature, *Your thwarted in pieces, Your mooring rope cut* (*Michigan Studies in the Humanities*, 5), on which she had been working for several years, has appeared at last.

MARTHA T.
ROTH

Martha T. Roth was the recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend and an American Council of Learned Societies Grant-in-Aid, both for the summer of 1984. These awards allowed her to conduct research at the British Museum, London, and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for her study of late first millennium B.C. marriage and matrimonial property. The study should be completed within the next year. While in England, she presented a paper, "Witnessing and Dowries in the Neo-Babylonian Period," in Oxford at the Third International Conference of the Jewish Law Association. In April of 1985, Roth attended the 195th Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society, where she chaired a sectional meeting.

LAWRENCE E.
STAGER

Lawrence E. Stager spent the greater part of the year organizing and launching the archaeological expedition to Ashkelon, Israel, one of the great Mediterranean seaports of antiquity. The first of many seasons of investigation yielded remains from the Middle Bronze Age through the Crusader Period, including a church with frescoes and wall inscriptions, a Byzantine bathhouse (or bordello), several phases of the

Persian Period, Philistine houses and courtyards of the Iron Age, and Canaanite bread ovens and courtyards from the 13th century B.C. Work on the wealth of materials excavated from the first campaign continues in our laboratory at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem, under the direction of Dr. Douglas Esse, Associate Director and Oriental Institute Research Associate, in preparation for a lengthy monograph which we hope to have in press before beginning the second season of excavations in spring, 1986.

The first installment of a long-term study dealing with ancient Israelite society will be published in the fall of 1985 as the "Archaeology of the Family" in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 260. There I examine changes in the highland frontier after 1200 B.C., as newcomers established hilltop villages, cultivated intermontane valleys, and pioneered new land for agriculture by terracing the slopes. I suggest that spatial patterning within villages, particularly multiple-family (*bet 'ab*) compounds, and certain toponyms were influenced by patrilineal kinship throughout the Iron Age. I select a few examples to illustrate some of the tensions which developed from the interaction of three key components in the structure of ancient Israelite society—kinship, clientship, and kingship. As the highland population continued to grow and monarchy became a reality, the frontier was effectively closed. Opportunities for acquiring new land in the traditional manner diminished. These circumstances created hardships for many unmarried males who had little hope of inheriting the family estate. They had to look elsewhere for patrons and positions. From the ranks of these noble "youths" came ready recruits for the military, the government, and the priesthood.

EDWARD F.
WENTE

At the Spring meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt held in New York, Edward F. Wente, in conjunction with Dr. James E. Harris, presented a paper on the subject of the royal mummies of the Thutmosid line. Since the biologic evidence of craniofacial morphology and variation does not neatly support the traditionally held identifications of certain of these mummies and their genealogical relationships, Wente has questioned some of the mummy labels and docketts, penned on the shrouds of the mummies that were rewrapped by restorers during the Twenty-first Dynasty, probably at the Temple of Medinet Habu before their transfer to two royal caches. Using the genetic evidence as a guide, one can propose new identifications, and suggest two possible solutions for the vexing problem of Tutankhamen's lineage. The results of this investigation are being prepared for publication by Dr. Harris and Wente.

During this past year, with the assistance of his advanced graduate students, he proceeded with the recording of the New Kingdom non-literary hieratic ostraca in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum. Most of these flakes of limestone and pot-sherds, inscribed in the cursive hieratic script, derive from the ancient workers' settlement at Deir el-Medina on the west side of the Nile at Luxor. While the majority of these nearly two hundred documents are not preserved in their entirety, even such fragmentary information as can be gleaned from parts of letters, accounts, work rosters, etc., can provide the scholar with valuable clues regarding the life of the workers who built and decorated the royal tombs in the famous Valley of the Kings. Even a previously published large complete ostrakon, now on exhibit in our Egyptian gallery, was worth a first-hand reexamination that yielded a few revised readings significantly altering our previous understanding of a rather complicated legal case involving the sale of a jar of fat. His students have prepared an article presenting a new interpretation of this document, which other scholars writing on the subject of Egyptian law have misunderstood.

DONALD
WHITCOMB

Donald Whitcomb divided his time during the past year between his current work in Egypt and earlier work in Iran. His volume *Before the Roses and Nightingales: Excavations at Qasr-i Abu Nasr, Iran* has now appeared. He participated in the 2nd International symposium on work in the regions surrounding the Persian Gulf and in a conference on the long-term excavations of Susa, in Iran. In both cases he concentrated on the later, Parthian, Sasanian, and Islamic, materials from these sites. He also gave one of the Institute's Members' lectures on Museo-Archaeology, presenting Istakhr, the Islamic city near Persepolis which was excavated by the Oriental Institute in the 1930's. At the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt, he gave an introductory talk on the work on medieval Luxor which he will begin in December. He has also continued working with Janet H. Johnson on the publication of the third season of excavations at Quseir al-Qadim. This work has been assisted throughout the year by the editing and proof-reading skills of long-time volunteer Sally Zimmerman, whose enthusiasm and dedication have been extremely valuable and greatly appreciated.

ROBERT M.
WHITING

This year Robert M. Whiting has seen the appearance of an article "Six Snake Omens in New Babylonian Script," *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 36 (1984), 206-10, which publishes a cuneiform text acquired by the Oriental Institute in 1930

that records several previously unattested omens from the lengthy omen series *Šumma Ālu*.

Completed this year was an article "An Old Babylonian Incantation from Tell Asmar," which publishes a text excavated by the Oriental Institute's expedition to the Diyala region in 1930. This text is the only piece of "literature" found at Tell Asmar (ancient Eshnunna). Also included in the article are editions of two parallel Old Babylonian incantations. Another article, "The Reading of the Divine Name ⁴*Nin-MAR.KI*," hopes to alleviate some of the confusion surrounding the interpretation of the name of this deity. Both articles will appear in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.

His public lecture on the Old Babylonian palace at Tell Asmar also spurred the completion of an article "Four Seal Impressions from Tell Asmar," which publishes several seal impressions of early Old Babylonian rulers foreign to Eshnunna, one of whom is otherwise completely unknown. This article will appear in *Archiv für Orientforschung*.

Finally, Dennis Pardee and Whiting have prepared a lengthy article "Aspects of Epistolary Verbal Usage in Ugaritic and Akkadian," which will be published in *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*.

RICHARD
ZETTLER

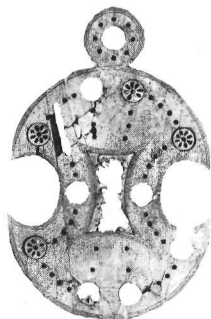
Richard Zettler was principal instructor for summer seminar for Illinois high school teachers held at the Oriental Institute in July, 1984. The seminar was sponsored by the Museum Education Office and funded by a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council. In addition to the seminar, he taught a members' course in the winter, 1985. The course focused on the excavations of the Oriental Institute in Iraq.

He gave three public lectures on his work on the Inanna temple excavations: at the Oriental Institute in October, 1984; at Harvard University in March, 1985; and at American Oriental Society Meetings in Ann Arbor, Michigan in April, 1985.

In addition to teaching and lectures, he completed two articles, one, entitled "The Administration of the Temple of Inanna at Nippur under the Third Dynasty of Ur: Archaeological and Documentary Evidence," for a volume on administration and bureaucracy in the ancient and Ottoman Near East. The other article, currently untitled, was for a volume on archaeological work in museums. He also completed several reviews for the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* and one for *Aula Orientalis*.

He continued to pursue his long-standing interest in evidence of clay sealings for institutional administration, working on a group of approximately fifty sealings from the Early

Dynastic I levels of the temple of Inanna, studying not only the sealed surfaces but reverses or what was sealed as well. The results of the study, combined with work done earlier on clay sealings from the Ur III levels of the same temple, should provide a dichronic view of administration of a single institution.



Research Archives

Charles E. Jones

In July 1984, twenty new bookstack units were added to the shelving in the reading room of the Research Archives. In order to accommodate this additional shelving, and to allow for expansion in the future, the existing units were turned 90°. This reorientation had the additional benefit of increasing visibility and simplifying traffic flow in the Research Archives. The installation of the new stacks has increased the shelf space in the reading room by 110 meters. Almost half of this space was immediately occupied by the books from 'Special Collections' which had been stored in cramped and unsatisfactory conditions for several years in room 203.

With the reintegration of 'Special Collections' into the main body of the Research Archives' holdings, we have been able to convert both sides of room 203 into office space and storage for our microfilm and map collections, both of which require controlled access. We now also have secure storage for our duplicate volumes and files. Room 200 has been fully converted into open stacks holding a (relatively) stable collection of all volumes of journals dated 1970 and earlier. The photocopying machine located in room 200 continues to be used heavily and appears to alleviate some of the research difficulties caused by a non-circulating collection.

In December 1984 I began a long-term project to recatalogue the holdings of the Research Archives. Because of the specialized makeup and organization of the collections, determined for the most part by the traditions of the disciplines represented, we have never used the standard systems of classification and cataloguing. Over the past ten years we have developed a system of organization and cataloguing which is compatible with the needs of the users of the collections as well as the requirements of the physical administration of the collections. The fact that this cataloguing procedure developed organically over a period of years has resulted in inconsistencies and lacunae in the catalogue. The rules have

now been standardized. All new acquisitions are being catalogued according to the new rules, and I have begun to recatalogue the rest of the collection.

Repairs to the roof of the Oriental Institute during the Summer of 1984 have made it possible to begin the long awaited restoration of the reading room. It is hoped that this project will be completed during 1985.

Acquisitions		Total Holdings
April 1984–April 1985		
Monographs	515	7954
Series	202	3699
Journals	315	6513
Total		18166
Pamphlets	34	8224 (approx.)

Our exchange agreements continue to expand. Thanks are particularly due to Robert D. Biggs and the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, and to Thomas Holland and the Publications Office for so kindly providing materials for exchange.

From among the many contributors to the Research Archives, the following deserve special mention:

Mr. Charles B. Altman, architect with Gordon Loud on the Oriental Institute expeditions to Megiddo and Khorsabad, for his generous gift of a number of rare volumes.
Mrs. Raymond A. Bowman for the gift of Professor Bowman's Hebrew typewriter.

Professor Charles F. Nims for the donation of his pamphlet and offprint file including nearly two thousand items.

Dr. James A. Paulsen for his gift of Egyptological books including a fine copy of Champollion's *Grammaire égyptienne*.

Mr. Mark M. Osgood for his gift of many useful and hard to obtain textbooks.

Donations of books and journals dealing with the Ancient Near East, including duplicates, will be gratefully received.

The staff of the Research Archives during the past year included Jonathan Elias, Gary Greig, Christine Riddle, Margaret Schroeder and Donald Vance.

During the academic year the Research Archives keeps the following hours:

Monday–Friday	8:00 AM–5:00 PM
Saturday	10:00 AM–4:00 PM
Sunday	12:00 noon–4:00 PM

During the summer and holiday periods, please call ahead.

The Research Archives is available for the use of all members of the Oriental Institute.



Publications Office

Thomas A. Holland

The publications staff had a very busy time during the 1984-85 year processing new books and promoting their sales as well as carrying out the production of forthcoming volumes. The four new books published were SAOC 36, *The Hilly Flanks and Beyond: Essays on the Prehistory of Southwestern Asia Presented to Robert J. Braidwood, November 15, 1982*, edited by T. Cuyler Young, Jr., Philip E. L. Smith and Peder Mortensen; SAOC 41, *Ecology and Empire: The Structure of the Urartian State*, by Paul E. Zimansky; SAOC 42, *The Road to Kadesh: A Historical Interpretation of the Battle Reliefs of King Sety I at Karnak*, by William J. Murnane; and the latest *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary*, Vol. 15 (letter S), edited by Erica Reiner et al. The two books sent to press during this period, but not printed before the submission of the present report were: OIP 107, *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak IV: The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I*, by The Epigraphic Survey and AS 23, *Kaniššuwār - A Tribute to Hans G. Güterbock on His Seventy-fifth Birthday, May 27, 1983*, edited by H. A. Hoffner, Jr., and G. M. Beckman.

The sales office issued a new book catalogue, with a comprehensive list of publications in stock, which updated the last such list of March, 1983. The catalogue was reprinted twice and other forms of advertising appeared during the year. This resulted in a dramatic increase in book sales. One thousand seven hundred forty-eight books were sold during this period. The numbers of volumes sold from each of the Oriental Institute series and miscellaneous publications is as follows:

AS	(<i>Assyriological Studies</i>)	29
CAD	(<i>Chicago Assyrian Dictionary</i>)	723
CHD	(<i>Chicago Hittite Dictionary</i>)	116
MSKH	(<i>Materials and Studies for Kassite History</i>)	19
OIC	(<i>Oriental Institute Communications</i>)	12
OINE	(<i>Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition</i>)....	74
OIP	(<i>Oriental Institute Publications</i>).....	151
SAOC	(<i>Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations</i>)	477
MISC.	(<i>Miscellaneous volumes</i>).....	147

We are much indebted to Mr. William Craig, an Institute Member, who has given much valuable advice and physical help concerning the promotion and sales of all of the Oriental Institute publications. Also, we appreciate the hard work performed by Mrs. Kerry Bedford who was in charge of

Publications Sales during the first half of the year. Upon Mrs. Bedford's return to Australia in June for an extended vacation, Mr. John Palmer took over her duties and continued the smooth running of the sales office.

The publications editorial office supervised the editing and production of a number of books which will appear in various Oriental Institute series. Dr. Rudolph H. Dornemann, a former Institute graduate and presently Curator of History at the Milwaukee Public Museum, submitted his manuscript entitled *A Neolithic Village at Tell El Kowm in the Syrian Desert* (SAOC 43). The publication of this book will represent part of the results of the work of the Oriental Institute's Euphrates Valley Expedition of 1967 (Professor Maurits N. van Loon is also preparing the final manuscript of excavations at Selenkahiye, Syria). Dr. Robert M. Whiting, also an Institute graduate, completed his work on *Old Babylonian Letters from Tell Asmar* which will be volume 22 in the series *Assyriological Studies* (AS). Other manuscripts edited during the year, but not yet published, are: 1) Bruce Williams, *Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition*, vols. III and IV; 2) Ignace J. Gelb, et al., *The Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Middle East: Ancient Kudurrus* (OIP 104); 3) Lawrence Stager, et al., *American Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus, vol. II* (OIC 24); and 4) Elizabeth C. Stone's doctoral dissertation entitled *Nippur Neighborhoods* (SAOC 44).

The editorial office had visits from a number of authors who are at present engaged in research to complete manuscripts concerned with past Oriental Institute excavations. Dr. Winfried Orthmann (Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology, University of Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, West Germany) and Dr. Alfred J. Hoerth (Wheaton College, Illinois) concluded their work at the OI on the small objects found in the later assemblages of the Amuq sites (Syrian-Hittite Expedition, 1932–1938). Professor Thorkild Jacobson gave a private lecture on Old Babylonian public buildings in the Diyala Region and conferred with our office on his final publication of this important material (part of the Oriental Institute's Iraq Expedition in the Diyala Region, 1930–1938). In 1984, Mr. Hans H. Curvers, a graduate student from the University of Amsterdam, worked on the unpublished finds from Iran (The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan, 1934–35, 1937–38).

We also gave advice to internal authors on their forthcoming Oriental Institute publications. They include Dr. Leon Marfoe who is completing two volumes on the recent Oriental Institute excavations at Kurban Höyük in Turkey; Professor Helene J. Kantor who will be submitting her final report on excavations at Chogha Mish, Iran in the near future; and Professors McGuire Gibson and Robert Biggs who

are joint editors of a volume publishing the results of an OI symposium during 1983 on the aspects of administration in the ancient and Medieval Middle East.

One of the highlights of the year for the Publications staff was the Annual dinner in May, sponsored by the Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute, which was held in part to encourage support of the overall publications program. A special exhibition of all Institute publications still in print that are sold by us was set up in the Palestinian Gallery of the Museum for Members to examine.

We appreciate the support we received from the Oriental Institute Members who generously purchased tickets for the book raffle which was held to raise some additional funds for publications. The three book prizes in the drawing were awarded to the following: 1) Mary Shea (*The Temple of Khonsu I: Scenes of King Herihor in the Court* by the Epigraphic Survey); 2) Paula Harbage (Paul Zimansky's *Ecology and Empire: The Structure of the Urartian State*); and 3) Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alsdorf (William J. Murnane's *United with Eternity: A Concise Guide to the Monuments of Medinet Habu*).

We wish to especially thank Mr. Raymond Tindel for the construction of the beautifully made book stand used to display Institute publications during the evening and which we hope will display many other volumes in future years. The Publications Coordinator and staff are indebted also to the other members of the Museum staff who helped us in displaying our publications on this occasion. We appreciated very much the entertaining lecture given by Professor McGuire Gibson concerning the field work of earlier Oriental Institute authors.

In summing-up this general yearly report of the activities of the Publications Office, it seems fitting to give here my personal appreciation and thanks to those working 'behind-the-scenes' on our publications who are not always acknowledged elsewhere in print. Because of the numerous 'back-log' of outstanding volumes, external assistance is still required of people with various skills connected with the business of finally 'seeing a book into print.' In this respect, I wish to thank five computer typists, Katherine Rosich, Theresa Bicanic, Helen Dates, Alan Jeude, and Eric Penny; three manuscript editors, Pamela Bruton, Sally Zimmerman and Frank J. Yurco; four book production specialists, Jane Alderfer, Paul Hoffman, Pamela Pokorney, and Julie Wines; and W. Raymond Johnson for various art illustrations.

M U S E U M



The Oriental Institute Museum

John Carswell

As I have been actively engaged in research for the second year running, my responsibilities as Curator have been nominal, which has perhaps made me more than usually aware of the great amount of activity among the museum staff, the details of which I can only begin to outline. First I must put on record my profound thanks to Barbara Hall, who as Acting Curator has assumed an enormous responsibility on top of her normal work as the Institute's Conservator. This has been no easy task, and the continued smooth operation of the Museum has been largely due to her energy and wise counsel.

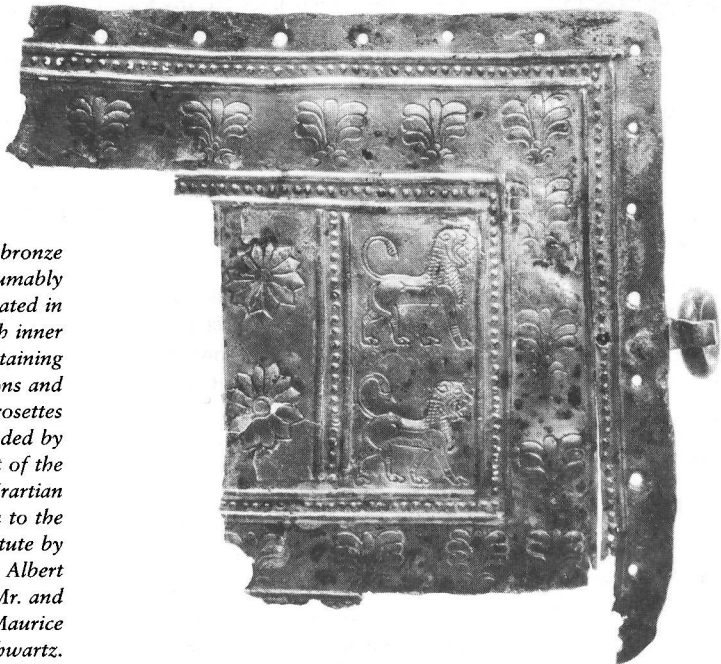
The most important event—as usual—was the securing of yet another Institute of Museum Services grant for the past year. As this can be used for general operating support, it not only serves to free funds which otherwise would have to be spent for necessary services, but also allows us to implement projects of immediate impact on the quality of the museum operation. For instance, almost half of this year's grant was spent on additional staff, and to augment the hours of permanent staff. Salaries were provided for graduate assistants, which meant that we could profit from their special areas of expertise.

Besides augmenting human resources, funds were provided for significant technological advance, and two Macintosh computers were purchased during the past year. This has transformed both the operation of the Museum Office (this machine is also being used by the Suq, and the Docents), and the Office of the Registrar. In the first instance, this has led to vastly improved and more efficient accounting procedures; in the second, it has allowed a greatly expanded documentation of records pertinent to the collections, and their correlation and manipulation in a manner unthinkable even five years ago. A major project is the computerization of gallery records, with appropriate graphic records of object distribution within the cases.

Physical improvements included the repainting of the archaeological laboratory in the basement, which means that more than 75% of the basement area has now been reha-

bilitated, either to provide new and better work areas, or modernized storage. Even more impressive has been the reorganization of the Archives on the second floor. Long a dumping-ground for what everyone agrees has to be kept, but no-one could agree as to where, this highly important aspect of the Oriental Institute's responsibility to its own past history has now received the attention it deserved. New cabinets and shelving have endowed the archives with an impressive facility, and a sharp critical appraisal has been made of the multiplicity of problems inherent in the preservation of many different types of archival material, and appropriate action taken. An increasing interest in original field records has led to their consultation by numerous scholars; the Megiddo, Alishar Huyuk and Amuq material have been examined by visiting scholars, and research associates have been actively working on archival material from Iraq, Iran, Palestine and Nubia.

Urartian bronze fragment, presumably a belt, decorated in repoussé with inner panels containing standing lions and pointed-petal rosettes surrounded by palmettes. Part of the collection of Urartian bronzes given to the Oriental Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Haas and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz.



Although there has been no major program of exhibitions, mini-exhibitions associated with the Members' Lecture Series have been a great success, and a reinstallation and reinterpretation of the Khorsabad material in an alcove of the Assyrian Hall is in progress. On a more mundane but equally important level, is a study now underway to upgrade the building's fire alarm and detection system, and a plan is being



*The ancient Egyptian
funerary statuette
donated to the
Oriental Institute by
Mr. Eugene Chesrow.*

drawn up for the installation of smoke detectors and sprinklers throughout the building. For this, a substantial sum of money must be sought in the near future, so that the Institute's priceless collections are no longer at hazard from fire.

The Museum participated with the Renaissance Society as an exhibitor at the Chicago International Art Exposition at Navy Pier in May; and a member of the staff was also invited to participate in a panel on public relations at the annual general meeting of the American Association of Museums in Detroit. Other staff members taught courses in Egyptology, researched objects for Museum publicity, participated in the Docent training courses, presented a joint workshop with the Adler Planetarium, and participated in excavations in the Jordan Valley and in Israel.

It is a pleasure to record gifts to the Museum, notably a collection of Urartian bronzes, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Haas and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz, whose long established interest in the Institute has been manifested in this generous manner; we are also most grateful to Mr. Eugene Chesrow for the gift of a wooden ushabti of the New Kingdom, in favor of Ken-Amun.

Loans have been made from the collections to the Art Institute of Chicago, and to San Diego State University, and others are under consideration.

We should also thank those volunteers who have generously given their time: Lilla Fano, Diana Grodzins, Marsha Holden, Georgie Maynard, Luciana Stefani, Peggy Wick, who have assisted the Registrar, as well as interns Walter Palmer and Debbie Schwartz. Lillian Cropsey, Joan Rosenberg and Harold Rantz have also worked on special projects for the Archivist. Karen Bradley has been Assistant to the Registrar, and Michael Berger, Assistant to the Archivist.

There have been some major staff upheavals in the Museum. Myrna Simon, our Secretary, has left after eight years dedicated service; we welcome Eileen Caves in her place. Joseph Greene has resigned in order to finish his dissertation, in anticipation of an ASOR Fellowship to work in Jordan next year, and Raymond Tindel has taken his place. Barbara Hall has also resigned, after twelve years as Conservator, during which she has built a magnificent Conservation Laboratory, trained numerous interns and performed invaluable work on the Museum's collections, not only through her expertise with individual objects but also through her knowledge of object handling and collections management; internationally recognized for her professionalism, she will be sorely missed and difficult to replace. To all of these departing members, our thanks for their services and our very best wishes for their future careers and prosperity.

As I myself am leaving to become Director of the David and Alfred Smart Gallery at The University of Chicago, this is my last annual report and takes on a somewhat valedictory note. I sincerely thank those of my colleagues who are remaining, Anita Ghaemi, Registrar; John Larson, Archivist; Jean Grant, Photographer; and Honorio Torres and Jim Richerson, Preparators, for their loyalty and hard work, and wish them also every future success. I should also put on record my deep appreciation of the fruitful relationship which we have had with the Volunteer Program, and my warm personal thanks to Peggy Grant, Chairman for most of the time that I was also Curator. Another pleasant duty is to thank Denise Browning, Manager of *The Suq*, for her skilful integration of the museum store into many of the museum's activities.

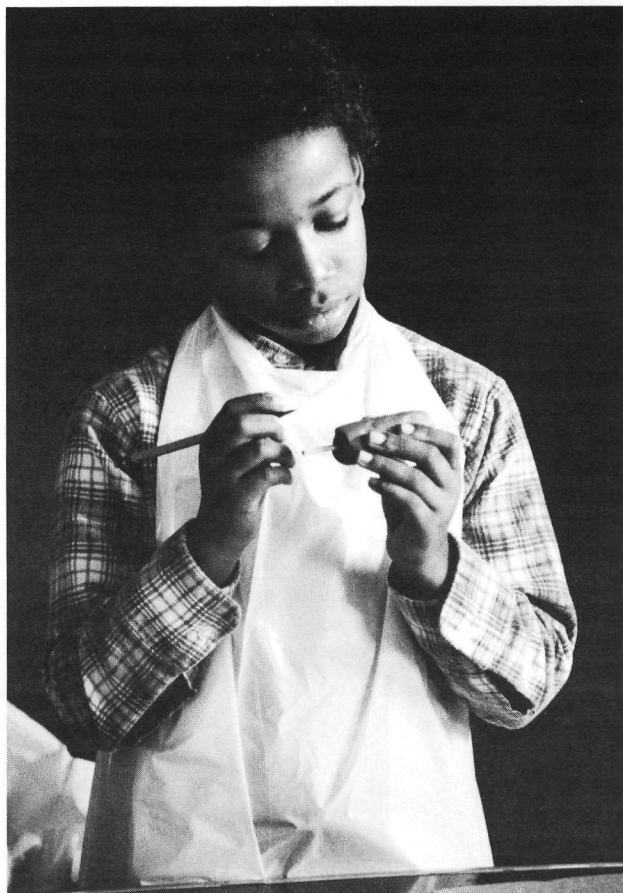
Finally, I heartily greet my successor as Curator, Thomas J. Logan. Tom did graduate work at the Institute, taught Museology and Egyptology at New York University, Hunter College and Seton Hall University, and was Associate Curator in the Egyptian Department of The Metropolitan Museum of Art for seven years, where he was responsible for Phase II of the brilliant reinstallation of the Egyptian collection. Since 1981 he has been Director of Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art, and with his wide variety of professional, teaching and museum experience, we welcome him back to Chicago.



Museum Education Program

Joan D. Barghusen

A major effort of the Museum Education Program this past year, and a very gratifying one, was the Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers, sponsored jointly by the Museum Education Office of the Oriental Institute and the Illinois Humanities Council and supported in part by a grant from IHC. Entitled "Before the Greeks: Origins of Civilization in the Ancient Near East," this Institute brought 26 Chicago-area high school teachers to the Oriental Institute for three weeks in July. The teachers came from both public and private schools in Chicago and its suburbs; they taught social studies, art history and humanities courses; many had Master's degrees and years of teaching experience; a few were just beginning their teaching careers. Morning lectures gave them



*A participant in the Children's Workshop on Cylinder Seals carefully carves out his design in clay.
(Photograph by Herbert Barghusen)*

a comprehensive and up-to-date background in the history of the ancient Near East. In the afternoons, they heard slide lectures on special topics, attended gallery tours, participated in discussions based on ancient texts, and studied in the Institute archives. More than a dozen Institute scholars and a like number of docents participated in sessions with the teachers. Research Associate Richard Zettler was the primary instructor for the Summer Institute, giving the morning lectures and overseeing the choice of student research paper topics. Other faculty members, research associates and graduate students who helped with the Summer Institute included James Armstrong, Lanny Bell, Robert Braidwood, Donna Freilich, McGuire Gibson, Joseph Greene, John Larson, Rob-

ert Ritner, Bruce Williams, William Murnane, Silvin Košak, Jack Foster, Charles Jones, John Brinkman, and Douglas Esse. Several docents participated in the gallery study and hosted the luncheon gatherings; included were Mary Jo Khuri, Mary Shea, Debby Aliber, Georgie Maynard, Kitty Picken, Rita Picken, Dianne Haines and Lilian Cropsey. In administration and management of the logistics of the program, as well as in the gallery study sessions and luncheon arrangements Volunteer Chairman Janet Helman was an invaluable aid. Peggy Grant, the former Volunteer Chairman, also helped with administrative tasks related to the Summer Institute.

Teachers in the Summer Institute were given an opportunity to review curriculum materials available through the

*Education
Coordinator Joan
Barghusen puts up
participants'
drawings for a
showing at the last
session of the
"Sketching is Seeing"
program for teen-
agers.
(Photograph by
Herbert Barghusen)*



Museum Education Office, such as films, slide talks and mini-Museum loan boxes, and each teacher was given a copy of the Oriental Institute Advanced Level Teacher's Kit. Several of the teachers later brought their classes to visit the Museum, in some cases using the gallery guide sheets from the Teacher's Kit; some arranged to see films or use slide talks or loan boxes. When the teachers came together again at a seminar in late October to share insights and curriculum ideas, many indicated that texts read and materials acquired as part of their summer study had been directly useful in their classroom work.

The goal of the Summer Institute was to teach the teachers about the history of the ancient Near East and its often unknown contributions to the origins of Western civilization so they, in turn, would be able to teach topics in this field to their students. Judging from the evaluations of the teachers attending, that goal was achieved. Quite unanimously the teachers expressed their approval of the program, their appreciation of the opportunity for study that it afforded them, and its usefulness to their teaching. One teacher stated at the end of the Institute, ". . . before this summer I was afraid of teaching about the ancient Near East, and now I'm enthused and inspired. Quite a transformation!"

Fall 1984 marked the publication of the art manual *Art Projects from the Oriental Institute Museum*. Designed primarily for teachers but useful to parents as well, this manual offers instructions, patterns and background information for ten art projects developed in the popular Saturday morning workshops for children aged 6–12. Among the projects are a pyramid model to be built of cardboard, a sock doll to be dressed in Egyptian style, jewelry of gold foil in various ancient Near Eastern motifs, a cardboard reproduction of the ivory gameboard from Megiddo, cylinder seals made of clay, a tapestry inspired by the striding lion wall carving from Persepolis, an Egyptian cartouche with names in hieroglyphs, clay pots in imitation of ancient ones, and amulets including the famous Pazuzu, in the form of a puppet with flapping wings. The attractive format and lively drawings in this manual are the work of Joan Hives, whose volunteer efforts on behalf of the Museum Education Office are prodigious, indispensable and warmly appreciated. A teacher workshop in February brought together approximately fifteen teachers who spent the afternoon making a sample project of their choice from the manual preparatory to doing the project in their classrooms. As he left, one enthusiastic teacher queried, "When is the next workshop?"

Fall is always a busy time for the Education and Volunteer Office, with a full schedule of school tours and unending

phone calls to make appointments, reserve materials or just to ask for information. Demands on the Education Coordinator and Volunteer Chairman were lightened with the addition of Esther Wicker, our cheerful, competent and compatible work-study student whose nine hours in the office each week freed us from many telephone and clerical chores.



An artist at work in the "Sketching Is Seeing" program. (Photograph by Herbert Barghusen)

The Education Office took a small step into the world of high technology by changing its mailing list from an old-fashioned card system to a new mailing-label system entered on a word-processor, which greatly facilitates making additions and changes to the list. The mysteries of this task were performed by docent Roberta Tracy who, in addition to her regular duties as a volunteer guide, has taken on the special task of volunteer for the Education Coordinator. Roberta also works with the Saturday morning workshops for children, our popular children's program offered in the winter months. Taking a hint from these activity-oriented workshops, we augmented the summertime Thursday morning special interest tours for children this past summer with a "Paper and Pencil Activity" after each tour. Given pencil, backing board and activity sheet, the children move around the galleries on their own sketching and answering questions as the activity sheet directs.

Again this year, as in most recent years past, the Museum Education Program has enjoyed the support of a grant from the Illinois Arts Council. Among the new projects funded this year is the Featured Object program. The Arts Council grant helps to pay for the production of a four-page brochure giving information about an object selected from the permanent collection as the "Featured Object" for a four-month period of time. The brochures are available free of charge to the visiting public. The first object, featured in Spring 1985, was an important but undistinguished-looking and often overlooked wooden rod that originally formed part of an ancient astronomical instrument, made and inscribed in the time of King Tutankhamun. Egyptologist John Larson, the Museum Archivist, researched and wrote the brochure for this object and participated in a workshop which also in-

*A teacher in the
Teacher's Workshop
on the Art Projects
Manual constructs
her own pyramid
model as a learning
process and a
prototype for the
classroom.
(Photograph by
Herbert Barghusen)*



cluded Sara Genuth, Assistant Curator of the History of Astronomy at Adler Planetarium, who presented a slide lecture about astronomical knowledge and its use in ancient Egypt. The second "Featured Object," highlighted during Summer 1985, is the display of embossed bronze bands from Khor-sabad, the fortress capital of the Assyrian King Sargon II. This material was prepared by Research Associate Richard Zettler.

A second new project supported by the Illinois Arts Council grant was the the Sketching is Seeing program, a drawing workshop for 12–18 year olds. This was our first program developed especially for a teen-aged audience, outside of school visits. Fourteen young people, mostly high school students, came to the Museum for six three-hour sessions on consecutive Saturday afternoons in April and May. At each session they were given a brief tour of selected objects reflecting a theme for the session, after which they sketched objects of their own choice in the galleries. Drawing instruction was given by Sarah Burnham Mertz, a Hyde Park artist and art teacher. The tours were given by the Education Coordinator and docent Marianne Ford. At the end of the program a reception and viewing of art work was held, and a display of drawings was mounted in the Museum lobby wall cases for visitors to see throughout the summer of 1985.

Outreach to the general adult audience includes the Sunday afternoon free film series supported in part by the Illinois Arts Council grant. A new film, "Egypt's Pyramids: Houses of Eternity," was added to the series rotation this year. Another adult education program, the Members' Courses, received special attention from the press when the *Chicago Tribune* featured the Winter Quarter Courses in an article in their Friday Arts Section in early January. The Education Program itself was the subject of another *Chicago Tribune* article, the lead article in the City Trib Section of January 23. To continue to provide and to improve those services to schools and to the general public of all ages, remains the primary goal of the Museum Education Program. As I recount the past year's projects, I am reminded once again of the extent to which the endeavors of the Education Office rest on the time, energy and talent of docents, staff and faculty, all of whom lend themselves generously to the important function of sharing the world of the Museum with the visiting public. It is truly a collaborative effort.

P E O P L E



Membership Program

Gretel Braidwood

The membership program at the Oriental Institute is designed to offer our members ways to keep abreast with the current developments in our increasing knowledge about the rise of human civilization in the ancient Near East.

In order to accomplish this we issue a bimonthly newsletter and an Annual Report. We present an evening lecture series for members, with both Oriental Institute speakers and outside lecturers, and we offer archaeological tours to the Near East. The Education Office runs a series of Saturday classes for members and presents free Sunday afternoon films on archaeology and the Near East. Every year and a half we also open the offices and basement of the Institute to members for Members' Day, with behind-the-scenes tours of the projects and workrooms of the Oriental Institute.

The major theme of this past year's lecture series was museum-archaeology, or the re-excavation, analysis, interpretation and publication of materials originally excavated often decades ago but which have lain unpublished in a museum basement ever since. The 1984-85 opening lecture in the membership series was given in October by Margaret Root of the University of Michigan on "New Perspectives on the Art of the Persian Empire" and was followed by a gala reception in the museum halls. Later in October, Richard Zettler of the Oriental Institute spoke on "Inanna at Home: The Goddess of Love and War at Nippur," followed in November by Kenneth A. Kitchen, the University of Liverpool, on "High and Low Life in Ramesside Egypt." In December Dr. Leonard Gorelick from New York presented "The Change from Stone Tools to Metal Ones in the Manufacture of Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East," and in February the Institute's Douglas L. Esse told us about "Just off the Farm: City Life at Khirbet Kerak in the Third Millennium B.C." Later in February Hans G. Güterbock, the Oriental Institute, lectured on "Hittites and Greeks: An Overview," followed in March by Robert M. Whiting of the Oriental Institute on "Tell Asmar Tablets: Three Hundred Years of Palace Administration." The series ended with the Institute's Bruce B. Williams' April lecture on "A New View of Pharaonic Culture in Nubia: The

Beginning, the End and the Crossroads” and the May lecture by Donald Whitcomb, the Oriental Institute, on “Persepolis Revisited: Oriental Institute Excavations at Istakhr.” Each of the lectures was followed by a reception in the Egyptian Gallery, allowing the audience and speakers a chance to chat informally.

Two tours to the Near East were run by the Oriental Institute in 1984–85. In October of 1984 twenty three members of the Institute, accompanied by archaeologists Robert and Linda Braidwood, traveled through Turkey visiting archaeological and historical sites. In February of 1985 Eryp-



Turkish tour at the site of Priene.

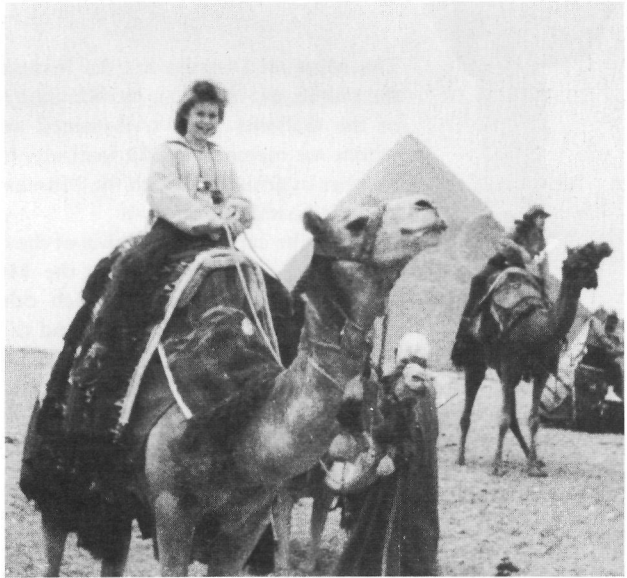
tologist Ann Roth led a group of eighteen members on the Institute’s annual tour of Egypt.

News & Notes, the bimonthly newsletter, continued to carry information about the members’ courses, offered every quarter by our Education Office, as well as articles about the current work of the Oriental Institute, both in the Near East and here in Chicago.

The Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute presented its annual dinner this year on the 13th of May. Entitled, *Take a Scribe to Dinner*, it celebrated the long history of the Institute and its publications. Those attending enjoyed cocktails in the Iranian Hall and the courtyard garden, and dinner among the mummies and Assyrian reliefs in the Museum.



Turkish tour in the ruins at Ephesus.



Eloise Eilert using an alternative form of transportation on the tour to Egypt. (Photograph by Geraldine Eilert).

McGuire Gibson then gave a brief slide presentation in Breasted Hall with photographs of early Oriental Institute "digs" and the people involved with them.

The Membership Office couldn't function without the help of a number of people. Our volunteer Helen Glennon faithfully sends out your membership renewal notices monthly, a tedious but necessary task. Carlene Friedman, a work-study student from the Art Institute of Chicago, did the art work for the invitation, program, and note cards for the annual dinner. Elda Maynard continues to offer advice and support for *News & Notes* and other projects. Jill Maher, chairman of the Institute's Visiting Committee's Sub-committee on Development, works closely with us, especially on fund-raising for Chicago House. Finally, my part-time Membership Assistant, Kerry Bedford, turns her hands cheerfully to anything and everything which comes along.



The Volunteer Guide Program

Janet Helman

The Museum Docents are the Institute's representatives to the public, providing an introduction to and an explanation of the Galleries. Our well-trained and able guides, all of whom are members of the Institute, lead an ever-increasing number of groups through the Museum, making the exhibits and the history come alive.

Under the capable leadership of the daily captains, docents keep groups moving through the Museum without interrupting or interfering with each other. Captains manage somehow to preserve their tact and calm when a group doubles in size on arrival, when a large group arrives without a reservation, or when a child gets sick in the galleries. This year's captains are:

Alice Mulberry, Tuesday morning
Terry Friedman, Tuesday afternoon
Jane Imberman, Wednesday morning
Muriel Nerad, Wednesday afternoon
Kitty Picken, Thursday morning
Elizabeth Spiegel, Thursday afternoon
Deborah Aliber, Friday morning

Gloria Orwin, Friday afternoon
Georgie Maynard, Saturday morning
Marianne Ford, Saturday afternoon
Teresa Hintzke, Sunday
Peter Hanco
Steve Ritzel

One major change this year was the retirement of Calla Burhoe as Saturday morning captain. We are grateful to Georgie Maynard who has taken over her duties, and to Gloria Orwin who came out of retirement to take over for Rosalinde Vorne on Friday afternoons.

Suq docents, a remarkably resilient group, take a rush of customers in stride whenever the guides finish their tours. Somehow, with good humor and without making anyone feel slighted, they manage to take care of the shopper who wants an original bedouin necklace; a 6th grader who wants one cylinder seal, a button and a mint; and a student who wants to try on every pair of purple earrings.

Many of our regular guides and suq docents also give time, along with other volunteers, to the Museum Archivist, to the Registrar, in the photo lab, in the Membership Office and to various faculty projects.

Docents keep up to date and keep their enthusiasm fresh by attending monthly Docent Days where lectures and gallery workshops bring new information about history and work in the field as well as in our galleries to our attention. This year's Docent Days featured: staff members of Chicago House discussing their work and organization; hieroglyphs by Joan Barghusen; a house tour of Sargon's palace by Dick Zettler; Cuneiform writing by Gertrud Farber; a talk about the first Featured Object by John Larson; a talk on what the conservator does by Barbara Hall; a trip to the India exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry and a report from the field by Bill Murnane on the Amarna Boundary Stelae. We're always grateful to faculty and staff who take the time to discuss their work with us.

Gallery workshops following the talks were conducted by Joan Barghusen and Janet Helman on Inscribed Objects, Dr. Erhard Loewinsohn on Eunuchs and Janet Helman on Sakhure's pyramid after a viewing of our newest film, *Egypt's Pyramids*.

Articles for our monthly Docent Digest were provided by Joan Rosenberg, Elda Maynard, Dianne Haines, Gertrud Farber, Richard Zettler and Marsha Holden covering everything from the use of the camel to fashions in the ancient world.

Our annual Christmas celebration was highlighted by a travelogue and slide show of the 1984 OI tour of Egypt by

Joan Barghusen. Awards for docent longevity were distributed at the luncheon to:

<i>5 years</i>	<i>10 years</i>	<i>15 years</i>
Anne Conway	Terry Friedman	Muriel Nerad
Harold Dunkel		
Dorothy Mozinski		
Mary Shea		

Our 9 week spring Docents' Course comprised a wonderful historical survey that was attended by many established docents as well as by candidates. Planned with the aid of our advisory committee, Klaus Baer, Peggy Grant, Carolyn Livingood and Jill Maher, it included lectures by Silvan Košak, McGuire Gibson, John Brinkman, Matt Stolper, Klaus Baer, Edward Wente and Joseph Greene. Gallery study was led by Joan Barghusen, Peggy Grant, Janet Helman and Jill Maher. A small, but stalwart, crew of new guides now joins the regular docents:

Christel Betz
Rebecca Binkley
Gordon Evison
Alice James

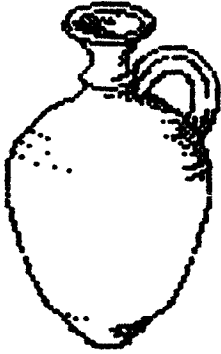
Our docent library was enriched this year by several new books purchased with funds donated in memory of Dorothy Perlman who had been a member of the original docent class of 1966.

This has been a transitional year with Janet Helman assuming the duties that Peggy Grant had so efficiently and gracefully carried out. The strong aid and support along with the fresh suggestions and innovative ideas for our programs of Joan Barghusen, Education Coordinator, and the closeness with which we work is most gratefully acknowledged by all the docents.

**Regularly
scheduled docents**

Elaine Antoniuk	Dianne Haines	Eric Penney
Dorothy Blindt	Marsha Holden	Jean Robertson
Teddy Buddington	Julie Katz	Chris Robinson
Catherine	Mary Jo Khuri	Linda Robinson
Chilewski	Kathryn Kimball	Joan Rosenberg
Anne Conway	Dennis Kopaz	Janet Russell
David Cooper	Nina Longley	Mary Shea
Lilian Cropsey	Katy Mann	Lexie Spurlock
Mary d'Ouille	James Meany	Luciana Stefani
Cathy Dombrowski	Joan Mitchell	Oliver Szilagyi
Milton Droege	Dorothy	Roberta Tracy
Laurie Fish	Mozinski	Beverly Wilson
Helen Glennon	Melanie Petroskey	Carole Yoshida
Anita Greenberg	Rita Picken	
Sally Grunsfeld	Jo Ann Putz	

Part-time Museum Docents	Betty Baum Calla Burhoe Ida DePencier Lita Gaber	Nancy Gerson Peggy Grant Carol Green Bud and Cissy Haas	Gerry Enck Erhard Loewinsohn, M.D.
Regularly-scheduled Suq Docents	Maria Ahlström Muriel Brauer Leonard Byman Charlotte Collier Evelyn Dyba Carol Goldstein Diana Grodzins	Jane Hildebrand Inger Kirsten Peggy Kovacs Norma Kruskal Mary Martino Rochelle Rossin Mary Schulman	Eleanor Swift Mardi Trosman Norma van der Meulen Kate Walker Barbara Watson Lee Weaver
Part-time Suq Docents	Barbara Frey Peggy Grant	Carol Green Sarah Helman	Jo Jackson Daila Shefner
Museum Archives Volunteers	Lilian Cropsey	Harold Rantz	Joan Rosenberg
Registrar's Office Volunteers	Lilian Cropsey Lilla Fano Diana Grodzins	Inger Kirsten Georgie Maynard Luciana Stefani	Peggy Wick Laura Barghusen
Ceramic Restoration	Betty Ticken		
Assistant to Miss Kantor	Carolyn Livingood		
Assistant to the Epigraphic Survey	Katherine Rosich		
Assistant to Prehistoric Project	Andrée Wood		
Assistant to Quseir Project	Sally Zimmerman		
Photography Laboratory Volunteers	Maria Ahlström	Joe Denov	Richard Frank
Volunteer in the Suq Office and Stockroom	Eleanor Swift		
Volunteer in the Membership Office	Helen Glennon		
Education Office Volunteers	Deborah Aliber Joan Hives	Kitty Picken	Roberta Tracy



The Suq

Denise Browning

The sales in the Suq increased \$11,849.77 over last year bringing our sales for the fiscal year July 1984—June 1985 to a total of \$188,149.77, plus our wholesale sales of \$1,234.39 and \$245.98 in royalties. Hopefully next year we will be able to reach \$200,000!

New items developed this year were our Quail Chick Christmas card, and several mailing brochures, about which we are most excited. With the use of the Oriental Institute's computer and Donald Whitcomb's drawing technique (actually done on the computer) we were able to develop a nice double sided brochure for a fraction of the cost of earlier brochures. These were mailed to our members with the help and patience of Gretel Braidwood. This will facilitate informing our customers, especially those who live out of town, of our new items and books in the store. Since many of our items are either one of a kind or are made in such few quantities, it just wasn't feasible to develop a new catalogue.

But all of this would not be possible without the help of our docents. They are the ones who give so freely of their time, skills, and energy to make the Suq what it is today. Each one adds something special to the Suq. They are indeed our largest asset!

Thank You!

Ria Ahlström	Diana Grodzins	Mary Schulman
Muriel Brauer	Jane Hildebrand	Daila Shefner
Leonard Byman	Jo Jackson	Eleanor Swift
Charlotte Collier	Inger Kirsten	Amanda Toole
Evelyn Dyba	Peggy Kovacs	Mardi Trosman
Carol Goldstein	Mary Martino	Kate Walker
Carol Green	Norma van der Meulen	Barbara Watson
	Rochelle Rossin	

A very special thank you to Mrs. Swift who gives an extra share of her time, and who is the backbone of the Suq, to Florence Ovardia who keeps coming up with new ideas for her beautiful displays, and to Bud Haas for his business expertise.

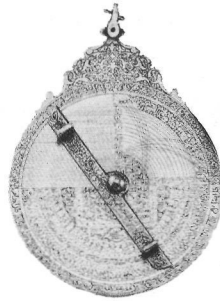
Thank you all for a job well done!



The Chester D. Tripp Endowment Fund

Under the terms of the will of Mr. Tripp, who died in 1974, an endowment fund was established to support the programs of the Oriental Institute. During 1984-85, income from the fund helped support the following activities and projects:

- establishment of secure storage facilities for our “special collections” in the Research Archives
- payment of the salary for the Nippur site guard
- purchase of an additional micro-computer and equipment for use by Oriental Institute faculty and staff



The Maurice D. Schwartz and Lois B. Schwartz Endowment Fund

This past year the income from the Schwartz endowment underwrote:

- the costs of two members' lectures:
 - 1) The Opening Lecture by Margaret Root, Kelsey Museum at the University of Michigan, *Persepolis 1984: New Perspectives on the Art of the Persian Empire*.
 - 2) Kenneth A. Kitchen, University of Liverpool, *High and Low Life in Late Ramesside Egypt*.
- publication expenses for:
 - 1) Paul Zimansky, *Ecology and Empire: The Structure of the Urartian State*.
 - 2) William J. Murnane, *The Road to Kadesh*.
- support for travel to professional meetings by various faculty



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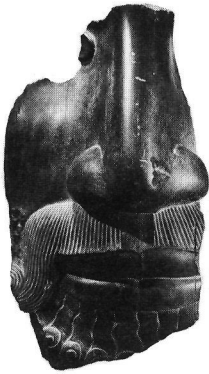
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Balance June 30, 1985		10,211

