

The Oriental Institute  
1985–1986  
Annual Report

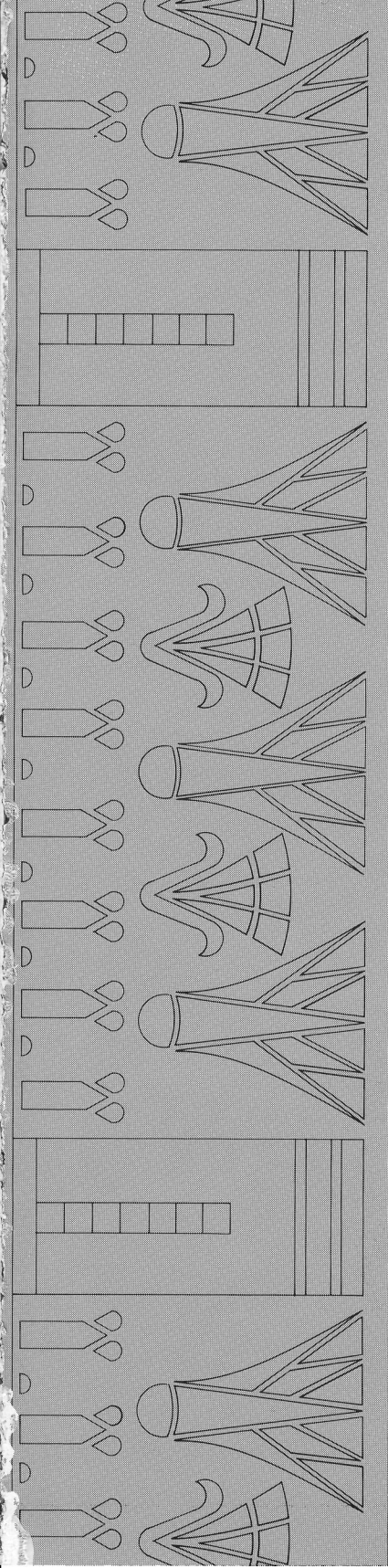
The University of  
Chicago



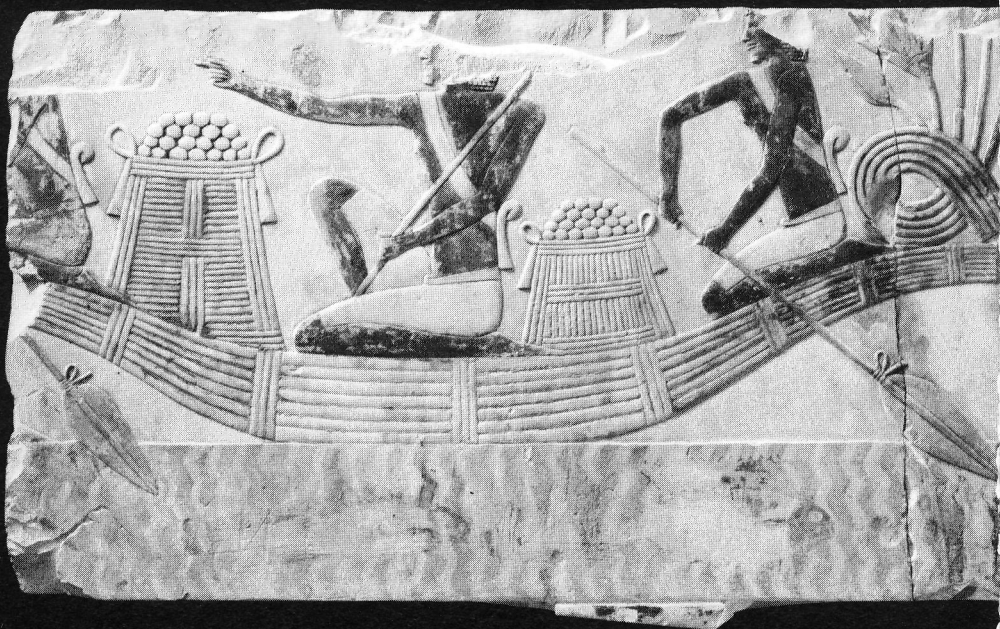


# The Oriental Institute 1985–1986 Annual Report

The University of  
Chicago







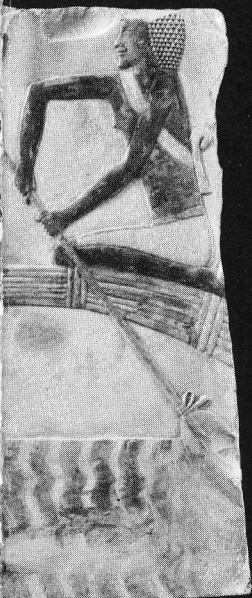
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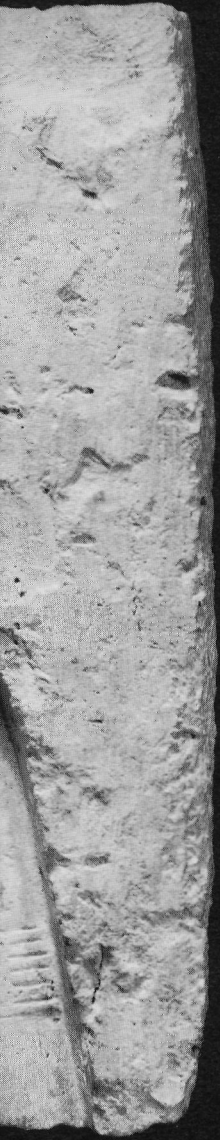
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# Introduction



# Introduction

As members of the Oriental Institute know, the scientific work of the Institute spans many disciplines and thousands of years of history throughout the Near East. The Oriental Institute was founded to enable trained scholars to pursue various approaches toward a common end: unraveling the development of civilization in the Near East and the history of its cultures and peoples, cultures which had enormous direct and indirect influence on western civilization as a whole. Members have come to appreciate the wide range of scholarly activities undertaken by the Oriental Institute, both personal research pursued by individual faculty and large-scale projects involving several researchers—sometimes extending beyond the active lifetime of any one scholar.

Scholars have the responsibility of communicating new discoveries, new analyses and syntheses both to their colleagues in the academic world and to the general public. One of the claims to fame of James H. Breasted was that, in addition to being a superb scholar and visionary of what could be done in the field of Near Eastern studies, he was also an excellent communicator: stories are told of the throngs who went to hear his public lectures and he wrote some of the most readable, and exciting, general portraits and histories of the ancient Near East that have ever been written. The Oriental Institute strives to continue

this two-fold legacy from James H. Breasted by combining formal training of students and publication of results of investigations by scholars with the more public members' programs and the museum. The museum itself combines both aspects, with its displays intended to acquaint the beginner or the school child with the high points of ancient Near Eastern civilization and, at the same time, display for the graduate student or visiting scholar many of the important and unique materials in our collection, derived largely from our own excavations. The actual work currently in progress at the Institute is summarized in the rest of this report. What I would like to do here is show how the communications aspect of the Institute is organized and how it fits into the overall plan/organization of the Oriental Institute.

The volumes working their way through the Publications Office from submission to publication reflect the wide-ranging interests, approaches, and contributions of the Institute. We are responsible for both primary publication of data and interpretive studies. Archaeological, epigraphic, textual, grammatical, historical and cultural studies, and various combinations of these approaches are represented. The volumes range over the geographical and temporal extent of the ancient Near East. They appear in various series which reflect the scope of the volume. Although

none of these books will hit the New York Times bestsellers list, they will all have major impact on the field of Near Eastern studies, as the Institute continues its tradition of being at the forefront of Near Eastern studies.

*Oriental Institute Publications* are the primary publications of data in a manner which will be the standard of reference for all future scholars and studies for generations to come. One such volume appeared this year, the Epigraphic Survey's publication of the battle reliefs of Seti I at Karnak. Others in progress in this series include both archaeological studies (on the Holmes expedition to Luristan, on the Institute's excavations at Ishchali, in Iraq) and publications of texts (on land tenure). Similarly, the *Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition* series is designed to present the final reports on the materials excavated by the Institute during the Nubian salvage campaign; Williams' A-Group royal cemetery appeared during the year while several other volumes, covering material ranging in date from neolithic through Meroitic and X-Group (Roman and early Christian Nubia), are in press.

**O***riental Institute Communications* are usually shorter or more preliminary reports of archaeological excavations (on the recent Oriental Institute excavations at Kurban Höyük, in Turkey), types of publications which also appear occasionally in the series *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations* (on a neolithic village in Syria). More frequently in recent years the SAOC series has included interpretive studies (the pa-

pers presented at an Institute symposium on bureaucracy; study of Nippur neighborhoods based on cuneiform texts found during excavations), especially on Egyptological topics (introductory grammar of Demotic). Similar work in Assyriology and related cuneiform disciplines usually appears in the series entitled *Assyriological Studies* (on Old Babylonian letters from the Oriental Institute's excavations at Tell Asmar, in Iraq; studies in honor of Hans Güterbock). The *Materials and Studies for Kassite History* presents primary material and interpretive studies of this important period in Mesopotamian history.

In addition to these series which incorporate many different types of material, the Assyrian Dictionary publishes the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (15 volumes have appeared and proofreading is being done on vol. 17) and the Hittite Dictionary is publishing the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (of which the first three fascicles have appeared). The Demotic Dictionary has prepared the first draft of its Demotic Dictionary Supplement, which will appear as one unitary volume.

All these publications represent the permanent record of work in the field, museum, and library which is the underlying purpose of the Oriental Institute. All are directed toward professional colleagues. By contrast, the museum has a dual audience and dual purpose. Not only do we have one of the major collections of ancient Near Eastern artifacts in the U.S., but a very large proportion of it comes from our own archaeological excavations. The

knowledge of the original context of the artifacts increases their usefulness for scholars. Therefore, we are regularly visited by students and scholars from all over the world who are working on studies of individual objects or categories of objects and who stay from one day to several weeks studying pieces in our collection. We also have a constant flood of requests for photographs of objects in the collection for publication, both in scholarly studies and in more popular books designed to appeal to the general public. Although such visits and requests take a great deal of staff time, we are pleased to encourage such research and to help spread knowledge of our collections.

**T**he more public face of the museum involves the thousands of visitors who come through it each year. Many are school groups, many are church groups, and many are individuals or individual families. Thanks to our well-informed and extremely enthusiastic volunteers (some of whom man the *Suq*, assist behind the scenes in the Museum and work for individual faculty, although most spend a morning or an afternoon a week giving tours of the museum), these groups and individuals may participate in either a general tour of the museum or more specific tours focussing on a specific region or conceptual orientation (e.g., tours with a biblical theme). The workshops for children and for adults, especially teachers, help people become acquainted with the museum and help them relate the objects of antiquity to similar objects in the

modern world. This helps make the people of the ancient Near East seem more real.

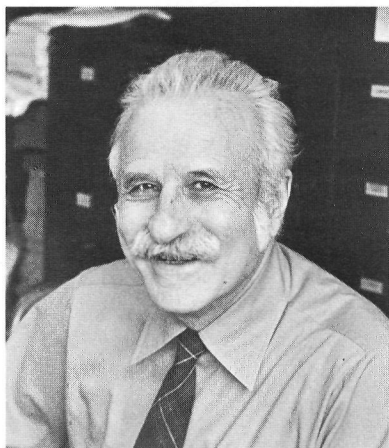
**I**n the course of their research, some faculty and staff regularly travel to distant parts to engage in archaeological or epigraphic field work; others remain at home, working in museum and tablet collections and libraries. The former group is the more glamorous and attracts more interest from the general public. It is they who are most frequently called upon to present their latest results to the members via an evening lecture (e.g., the lectures on recent excavations at Nippur, Çayönü, Ashkelon, Mendes, Luxor, Aqaba and in the Galilee) or a short report in the *News & Notes* (reports from Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, even China). But the “stay-at-homes” also have important things to say, not only to their colleagues but to the interested layman. These results may come from the reading of tablets or papyri (e.g., the lectures on Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon and on Halley’s comet); from preparing old archaeological excavations for publication, what we have termed “museo-archaeology” (e.g., the lectures on Woolley’s Ur in retrospect and on the architecture of Early Dynastic Lagash); or from working or reworking materials in museum collections (e.g., the lectures on portrait sculpture in Late Period Egypt, on the sculptural school of Aphrodisias, and on excavating museum basements and the *News & Notes* articles on recent museum acquisitions and the “Baal” exhibit). The members’ courses offered throughout the year provide

more in-depth coverage of a topic, usually combining the excitement of treatment of individual sites or excavations with deductions derived from study of related textual or museum collection materials (e.g., the courses on the Philistines, on ancient Iran, and on the history of Egyptology). Others concentrate more completely on one corpus of material (e.g., the courses on Egyptian art and on Egyptian ethics and law). One enduring favorite, which provides insight into the character and philosophy of an ancient culture while also providing the student with a bit of esoteric information, is the introductory hieroglyphs course, which is now offered regularly by mail as well as at the Institute.

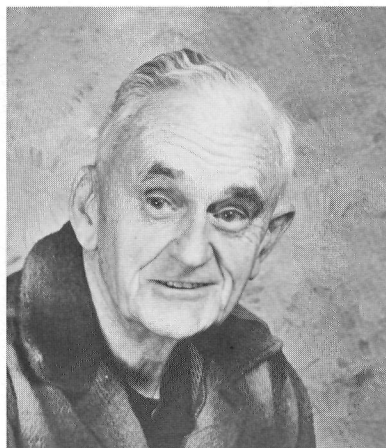
This year's annual report of the Oriental Institute is dedicated to two Institute scholars who made major contributions to the whole field of Near Eastern studies, as well as to

the Institute, and who shall be sorely missed by all their colleagues and students. Their widespread interests exemplify the breadth of the Institute. I. J. Gelb, a world renowned Assyriologist who had worked especially on Hittite hieroglyphs, cuneiform texts from the Sargonic period, and the history and development of ancient scripts before branching out into his major studies of social and economic history revealed by the tablets. Toward the end of his life, he had become one of the major experts on the study of the Ebla tablets. Michael Rowton was a specialist in ancient chronology and grammar. He became interested in the study of tribal nomads and the role of the environment in the development of the Near East and did groundbreaking work in this field.

Janet H. Johnson  
Director



Ignace J. Gelb



Michael B. Rowton





# Archaeology

The Epigraphic Survey  
*Lanny Bell*

Nippur  
*McGuire Gibson*

Chogha Mish  
*Helene J. Kantor*

The Istanbul-Chicago Universities'  
Joint Prehistoric Project  
*Linda S. Braidwood and  
Robert J. Braidwood*

The Chicago Medieval  
Luxor Project  
*Donald Whitcomb and Janet Johnson*

Recent Excavations in  
Medieval Aqaba  
*Donald Whitcomb*

The Nubian Publication Project  
*Bruce B. Williams*

# The Epigraphic Survey

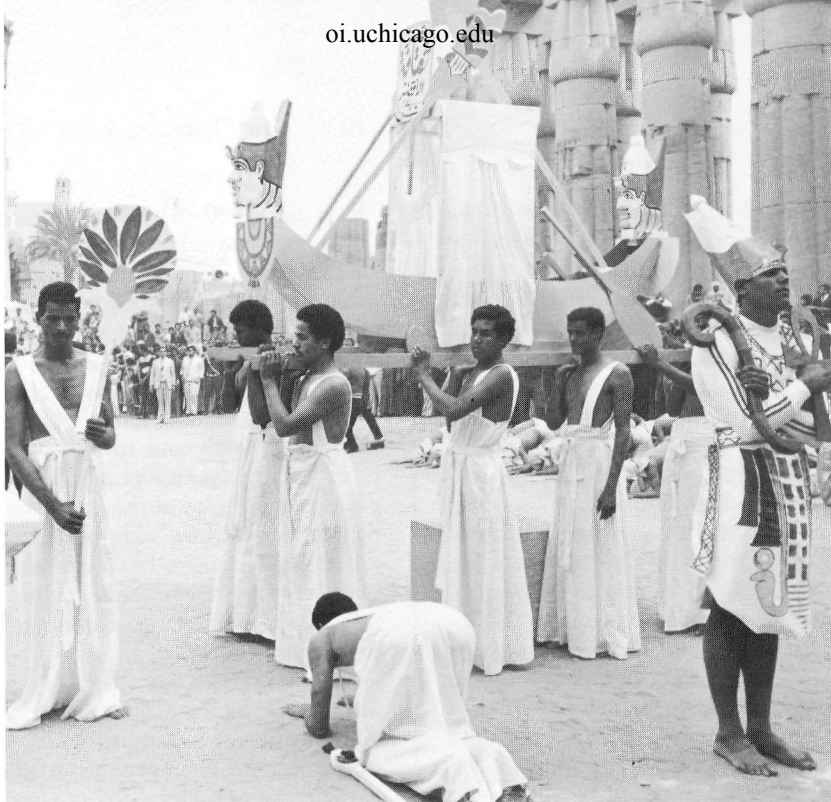
Lanny Bell

The 1985–86 season of the Epigraphic Survey was our sixty-second. This was a season of many extraordinary happenings in Luxor, beginning with a full lunar eclipse witnessed from the roof of Chicago House, and including a week of performances of the new Egyptian ballet “Osiris” set under the stars in the courtyard of Amenhotep III at Luxor Temple. Our field work began on October 21, one week later this year, so that I could attend the program “A Night in Egypt,” a benefit for the Epigraphic Survey held at the Oriental Institute in Chicago on the evening of October 8. The proceeds from this gala were nearly enough to cover the costs of our operations in Egypt for the entire season. The great success of this party is due primarily to our Honorary Chairman, Mohammed K. Azzazi, Consul General of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Chicago, our Co-chairmen Jill Carlotta Maher and Bernard Sahlins, and our Guarantors Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz.

Once on site, our funding-related activities continued even beyond the end of our official six-month season, culminating in a four-day/three-night Luxor tour on May 2–5, the Shemm el-Nessim weekend, encompassing Coptic Easter and the Egyptian national spring holiday. Organized to introduce Egyptian and American businessmen and their families living in Cairo to the important role played by the Epi-

graphic Survey in salvaging the endangered cultural heritage of ancient Egypt, this event led to the founding of a new support group called the Friends of Chicago House in Egypt. The results of our first efforts, begun just the previous season, to spread the news about the work of the Epigraphic Survey to Cairo have thus proven immensely satisfying for those of us engaged in it.

In all, I spent 33 days in Cairo this season pursuing our fund-raising campaign there, mostly accompanied by our Development Officer Jill Carlotta Maher, my wife Martha, or our Administrative Assistant Christian Loeben. Besides the tireless efforts of these three faithful and hardworking members of our team, we would like to extend special thanks for their help in the planning and preparations for this tour to Ron and Ann Wolfe of Professional Business Services, Fathi Salib of American Express in Luxor, our Luxor Oriental Institute member Ingeborg Aeschlimann, Ted Rosen and Dick Undeland of the United States Embassy, the management and staff of the Nile Hilton, the Luxor Mövenpick-Jolie Ville and Isis Hotels, the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, the Egyptian Businessmen’s Association, and the Joint Egypt-U.S. Business Council. In addition, we wish to note that our long-time friend David Maher flew to Luxor from America just to take part in this celebration.



*The Festival of the Oars ceremony in Luxor Temple takes place in late December.*

**I**n the meantime, even in this year of much reduced tourism, we enjoyed the presence at Chicago House of more than a thousand visitors, including 18 Oriental Institute members. The scholars who came to our library represented some 80 institutions located in 20 countries. From the Oriental Institute we hosted Jan Johnson and Don Whitcomb with the staff of the Chicago Medieval Luxor Project. Those who signed our guestbook also included former United States Ambassador to Egypt Roy Atherton and his wife Betty; Pat Veliotes, wife of the current United States Ambassador; and Donald and Margaret Wilber—he had been an artist for the Epigraphic Survey in 1931–33.

Our field work this season was devoted almost exclusively to ongoing projects at Luxor Temple: the final adjustment of drawings of the relief

on the standing walls of the Colonnade and the identification and placement of decorated fragments removed from the Colonnade walls between the seventh and nineteenth centuries A.D. Up to now 69 of the Luxor drawings have been finalized, with work on 141 still in progress. Next season should see the joining up of the drawings of several major scenes.

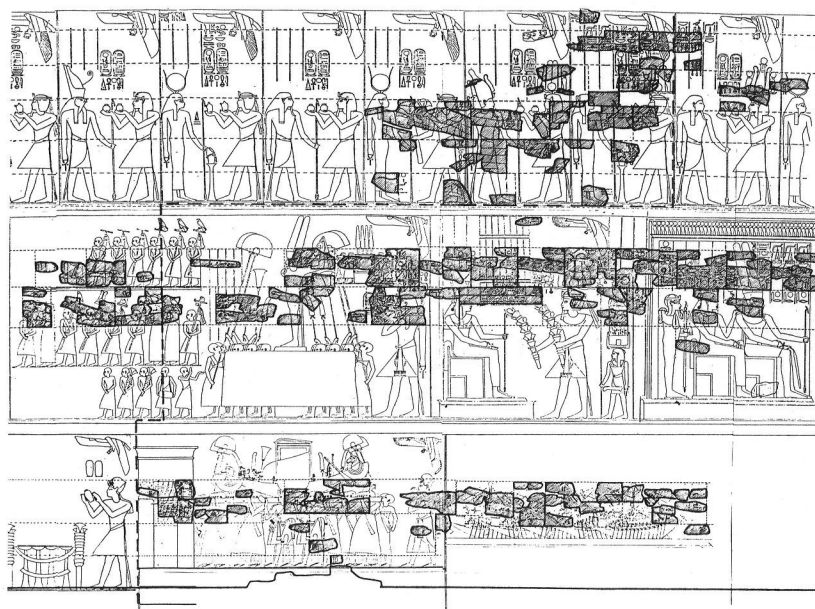
Some 2000 fragments certain to have come from the Colonnade and the Court of Amenhotep III to the south are under study at present. The identification of three large decorated chunks of stone, which probably fell from the standing wall not long after its excavation in the last century, has been made; and these will be replaced in their original positions near the southwest corner of the Colonnade. With the help of the Sety I fragments re-



covered from the east side of the Avenue of Sphinxes last season, we can now establish the decorative program of all three registers of the southern half of the west wall of the Colonnade, with the scheme of the second register nearly complete along the whole length of the Colonnade. As a result, we can expect many other pieces to fall rapidly into place. During the excavations conducted by the Chicago Medieval Luxor Project on the remains of the ancient town mound to the west of the Avenue of Sphinxes in 1985–86, for instance, four additional stones belonging to the Colonnade came to light, one even joining a fragment we had already been able to assign to the decoration of the west wall.

In our 1980–81 season, Françoise Traunecker of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak made a preliminary study of the architecture of the Colonnade for us. Now, working in close consultation with her, utilizing his knowledge of the whole decorative scheme of the Colonnade walls and his own observations on the architectural clues preserved by many of the fragments he has been working with, our Chief Artist Ray Johnson has been able to greatly expand and refine our picture of the ancient appearance of the Colonnade.

Some surprising new results of our work with fragments include the identification of 67 sandstone *talatat* (small building blocks characteristic of the constructions of Akhenaten)



Upper registers of southern end of west wall of Luxor Colonnade, as reconstructed from fragments. Drawing by Ray Johnson.

decorated in raised relief by Tutankhamun, 29 fragments from Akhenaten's Re-Horakhty Temple at Karnak, and even fragments belonging to the Mut Temple complex. Before this season we had isolated 29 raised relief fragments in the style of Tutankhamun but had been completely unable to incorporate them into our reconstructions. Finally recognizing them as talatat, Ray Johnson took another look at some of the talatat stacks at Luxor and found 38 additional pieces, including two more inscribed with the cartouche of Tutankhamun. Of the talatat he has been able to examine so far, at least 25% are reused, having sunk relief decoration of Akhenaten on another of their faces. These discoveries seem to indicate that it was actually Tutankhamun who began the demolition of Akhenaten's temples at Karnak, rather than Horemheb, as has been thought up to now. We have been in touch with Donald B. Redford of the Akhenaten Temple Project, who has agreed to let us examine his documentation on the 35,000 talatat photographed by Ray W. Smith in the late 1960's, in order to look for further pieces to add to our find. We have already looked through the documentation of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak in search of more of such *talatat*.

These *talatat* were possibly brought to Luxor from the Second Pylon at Karnak, where at least one can still be seen and where other reused blocks of Tutankhamun's known Karnak monuments are also to be found. The remaining talatat at Luxor possibly came from the Ninth Pylon. The Akhenaten Re-

Horakhty material was certainly quarried from the Tenth Pylon where it had been placed by Horemheb. We have brought this to the attention of the University of Geneva expedition documenting the Tenth Pylon under the auspices of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; it should be included in their final publication. Likewise, Richard Fazini of the Brooklyn Museum's Mut Temple Project has been notified of the Luxor Mut fragments. All of these decorated stones seem to have been transported to Luxor Temple as building material for the rapidly growing town of medieval Luxor at a time when the Karnak site had been largely abandoned. Further study may allow us to identify the sources of many other fragments recovered in and around Luxor Temple.

Following up on some secondary cuttings which we had long ago noted on the architraves, as well as the patterns of damage observable on the column capitals, our Senior Epigrapher Bill Murnane, in consultation with Jean-Claude Golvin of the Franco-Egyptian Center, was also able to find evidence for Roman period repairs to the roof of the Colonnade at its northwest corner. He has very plausibly suggested that these repairs took place in conjunction with the conversion of Luxor Temple to a Roman camp, or *castrum*, in the early fourth century A.D. Bill made this discovery while enlarging and updating our report on the history of the Colonnade in the last century. Another of his field assignments was the relocation of the miscellaneous, non-Colonnade fragments

which, because of their intrinsic interest, will be included in the full report on our activities in Luxor Temple. These had tended to wander from where we first saw them as various areas of the fragment piles have been moved around, sorted, and restacked over the years.

Bill continued to work with our dictionary cards throughout the season, filling in most of the remaining gaps and beginning the revision of the files to eliminate the major inconsistencies. Much of his time, however, was occupied with sorting, cataloguing, indexing, and filing the rich materials contained in the Labib Habachi archives at Chicago House. He and Dr. Henri Riad, assisted by Atteiya Habachi, pursued the identification of the numerous photographs, negatives, slides, tracings, drawings, notebooks, and manuscripts, organizing them by site or present location, in preparation for storing them in an easily retrievable fashion. Some of these records have already been dispersed to scholars for completion and publication. During the course of the season, Atteiya also presented Labib's beautiful desk to the Epigraphic Survey for use in the Field Director's office.

In the Chicago House library Martha Bell accessioned 283 new items, in addition to current journals. Three volumes, the *Annual Egyptological Bibliography* for 1980 and 1981 and Eric Uphill's *The Temples of Per Ramesses* (the site of some of Labib's most important discoveries), were donated through the Labib Habachi Memorial Fund. In April some 200 volumes, mostly issues of journals and periodicals, were sent off to Cairo for binding under

the supervision of May Trad. Other conservation measures included the purchase of acid-free interleaving paper for buffering valuable plates or photographs. This season 140 of our most precious books, which had been withdrawn from open shelving last season to a special collection in the librarian's office, were described so their condition can be better monitored. A dossier on the history and current price of each one will be kept, in preparation for undertaking the evaluation of our holdings. A rare book was identified in this process: *Historia Aegyptiaca Naturalis* by Prosper Alpin and John Wesling. Based on Alpin's travels to Egypt in 1581-84, this edition was printed in Leiden in 1735. The preface to the French Institute's republication cites only four known copies, two in the British Museum, one in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and one in the public library of Lyon.

Another 146 decomposing large-format negatives were duplicated this season. These and the negatives copied in the previous eight seasons were then stored in acid-free envelopes and filed in metal cabinets away from the older negatives, to prevent recontamination. Till now, however, we have been able to handle less than 15% of our entire collection of 13,000 negatives in this way. All the remaining boxes of 5" x 7" sheet film were rechecked this year for signs of further deterioration (yellowing, dichroic stains, separation of emulsion from the base, etc.), and a spot check was made of the 8" x 10" negatives. An unexpected result of this work was the discovery

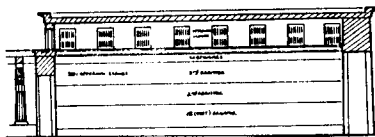
of a series of undocumented duplicate negatives, themselves now in need of reduplication. The circumstances and history of this previously unknown duplication effort at Chicago House await elucidation.

We were greatly assisted by the services of Helen Lindley who functioned as assistant to the photo archivist for more than two weeks in January. She was able to resolve some long-standing problems in the photo registry, noting unused numbers, straightening out a confused sequence of numbers, and searching for negatives when the notations "no negative," "negative destroyed," or

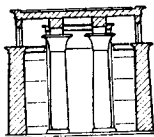
"negative in Chicago" appeared: of 400 negatives so marked, she located four actually still in the negative files. With Jill Maher she looked through more than 250 prints marked "duplicate," checked them against the print files, and restored the non-duplicates to their proper places. Jill also went through our Seele and Schott photos, correcting their attributions, and listing them in the appropriate place in the library copy of Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography*. In addition she completed the registration of 48 rolls of 35 mm black-and-white negatives from past seasons. A major improvement in the darkroom was the installation of an exhaust fan in



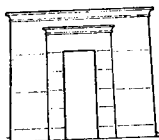
FACADE SOUTH



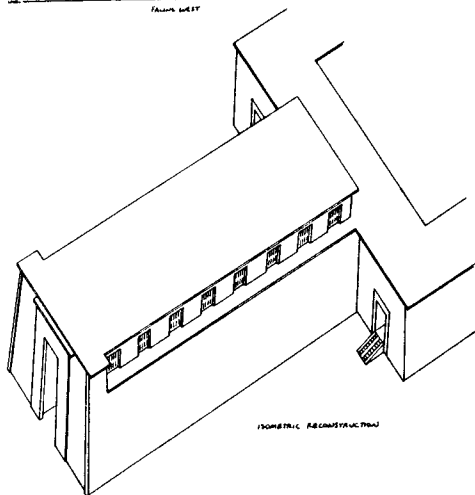
FACADE WEST



FACADE NORTH



NORTH FACADE



ISOMETRIC RECONSTRUCTION



A peaceful moment at the front gates of Chicago House.

the printing room, to reduce ambient chemical contaminants in the air.

Two of our staff members, Peter Der Manuelian and Christian Loeben, brought their personal Apple Macintosh computers with them to Chicago House this year. They both generously made them available for Epigraphic Survey business as well as for personal word-processing. This grand experiment was so successful, proving the computer's ability to function well in spite of heat, dust, periodic black-outs, and extremely variable electrical current, that the Epigraphic Survey plans to bring its own newly-acquired Macintosh to Luxor by the middle of next season. In March we enjoyed a brief visit from Will Schenk of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, on his way to join the expedition at Lisht. He drew most of the pottery in the small Chicago House antiquities collection, and several other pieces as well, as part of our effort to document this collection before turning it over to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. Will also agreed to conduct a pottery drawing seminar for the benefit of the Epigraphic Survey artists while he was in residence with us.

In June the first bound copy of our long-awaited volume, *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I*, finally ap-

peared. This publication was made possible, in part, by the continuing support and generous benefactions of the Friends of Chicago House.

For the first time in 50 years, a full-time Administrative Assistant was hired to work at Chicago House. This sorely needed position, admirably filled this season by Christian Loeben, relieves the Field Director of most of the routine daily administrative chores involved in running Chicago House, and frees him to participate more in the scientific work of the expedition. As an example of this aspect of the work load, let me quote the statistics on resident guests: 642 guest-nights were spent at Chicago House this season, averaging 3.6 guests per night for six months. For making up all the rooms at Chicago House, including those in the small Healy House in the garden, 96 pillow cases, 94 sheets, 56 towel and face-cloth sets, and 74 blankets were almost constantly in use. The first test in over ten years was made on the quality and purity of the water obtained from our 18-meter deep well; and our aluminum temple scaffolding was in use through most of the season in the first comprehensive pruning of the Chicago House garden conducted in over nine years.

A series of general staff meetings was instituted this season, with discussions ranging from general orientation (covering administrative procedures; an introduction to Chicago House: buildings and grounds, facilities, rules and regulations; health and safety procedures, medical advice; an introduction to modern Egypt: culture and customs, Arabic aids, and birds, trees, and astronomy) to an introduction to epigraphy and the work of the Epigraphic Survey, tours of the Luxor and Medinet Habu Temples, and progress reports on the work and fund-raising activities. The aim was to expedite settling into the life and work at Luxor, maintain high morale, and improve communication. In all, 12 sessions, amounting to more than 20 hours total, were held, the longest being a 6½ hour (all-day) miniseminar. The success of these meetings may be gauged by the fact that of the five new staff members who started the season, four will be returning for the 1986-87 season.

Our professional staff this season, besides myself, consisted of Martha Bell as Librarian; William Murnane, Epigrapher; W. Raymond Johnson, Peter Der Manuelian, Carol Meyer, Barbara Arnold, and Susan Osgood, Artists; Robert Cedarwall, Photographer; Christian Loeben, Administrative Assistant; Jill Carlotta Maher, Photo Archivist and Assistant to the Field Director; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman, Chief Engineer. Henri Riad and Atteiya Habachi continued to play a major role in local liaison, Arabic translation, and crisis management. In addition to those already mentioned in connection with specific contributions, we would also like to

acknowledge the help of the following people: Robert Vergnieux, Françoise Le Saout, Claude Traunecker, Daniel Le Fur, Alain Bellod, and Jean Larronde of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; Bob Carr of the United States Embassy; Katherine Rosich, Gretel Braidwood, Ray Tindel, and Jim Richerson of the Oriental Institute. Some of our expenses in Egypt and our international air fare were defrayed by a final counterpart fund payment 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. This year also saw the establishment of the David G. Kolch Memorial Fund for Photography and Conservation at Chicago House. 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; 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 appreciation to the many friends who continue to encourage and support our work. Let me once again extend our open invitation to all those planning to come to Luxor who want to visit Chicago House; please let us know your expected dates well in advance, and contact us as soon as you reach Luxor (at telephone 82525), so that we can arrange the most convenient time to meet you.

# Nippur

McGuire Gibson

The 17th Season at Nippur, scheduled for the winter of 1986, was postponed when permissions and visas were not issued until late in January. The postponement, although regrettable, may prove to be for the best. We have in mind a specific research project at Nippur and it is better to do it in the fall rather than the winter.

In previous Annual Reports, I have detailed our investigations on the West Mound, especially on the low southern end of the site where we have been able to recover important information on the Ur III city wall (ca. 2100 B.C.), the Kassite occupation (ca. 1250 B.C.), and the time when the city was under the control of the Assyrians (ca. 7th century, B.C.). Last year's report was devoted to a description of our return in the 16th Season to Tablet Hill, one of the eastern mounds, for a concentrated investigation of the stratigraphy there. In that season we gained a tremendous amount of information not only on the time before, during, and after the period of Assyrian control, but also on the second millennium B.C. We were able to gain new proof that at least in the Tablet Hill section of the city (and we think for most or all of the rest of the site) there was an abandonment from some time after 1750 B.C. until some time in the Kassite period (about 1400, we think). Equally important was the finding that after a flourishing under the

Kassites, when Nippur was a cultural and religious center of great importance, the city once more went into a decline for most of the time between about 1100 and 800 B.C.

We still have problems we wish to solve in the period from 1750 to 600 B.C., but we think we have a fairly good idea of the history of the city for that span of time. We now think that it is time to turn to both the very early and the very late levels at the site.

It is our intention, when we return to Nippur for the 17th Season (in the fall of 1986, we hope) to investigate the earliest levels of occupation in a spot just to the north of the ziggurat. We know that there are here remains of the Ur III city wall, and earlier versions of the city's defenses which have been dated to the Akkadian and Early Dynastic periods (as early as 2600 B.C.). There is nearby a very large, low area that has been interpreted as a harbor within the city walls. Carl Haines, the former director of Nippur, thought the basin was created by the Parthians, who built gigantic mudbrick buildings at Nippur at about A.D. 100. It was Haines' idea that the Parthians, in looking for material to make mudbricks, did as many ancient people did—they dug up an unoccupied part of the site. If in digging for brick-making they also created a basin, which could be filled with water that would make a defensive barrier and a resource in case of siege, all the better. We know

from some of Haines' exploratory pits and from one we made in 1972 that there are Uruk period (ca. 3500 B.C.) levels near the edge of the basin. There were also sherds from earlier, prehistoric periods, going back as far as a phase we call the Hajji Muhammad (ca. 5,000 B.C.).

Giving weight to the idea that the Parthians dug the basin to make mudbricks is the fact that in all the Parthian buildings that lie near the top of Nippur's mounds, the mudbricks are full of sherds. These sherds are of various periods, including the earliest at the site. We see no location on the mound, other than the basin north of the ziggurat, where extensive ancient digging took place. Therefore we think the Parthians did in fact create it and we also think that the edges of the

basin will provide us with a sequence of the earliest levels at Nippur.

In thinking of digging to the early levels, we must prepare to deal with a high water table. Increased irrigation around Nippur, supplied by development projects that have transformed southern Iraq in the past fifteen years, has resulted in a much higher groundwater level than at any time since Chicago began to dig at Nippur (1948). In the early 1970s, before the completion of reservoirs and irrigation schemes, we could excavate to at least four meters below the present plain before we encountered water. In some years, when there had been little rain, we could reach six meters below the plain.

*The Ekur ziggurat at Nippur showing the area to the north (at left) where new trench is planned to investigate early levels.*





Beginning in the late 1970s, we found that the water in the winter months could be as high as a meter below the plain. Thus, if we wish to reach early occupations, we must work in the early fall, in September and October, when the water table is still low because of the evaporation caused by the heat of summer. In order to reach the very earliest levels, some ten meters or so below the plain, not only would we have to work in early fall but we would also be obliged to use pumps.

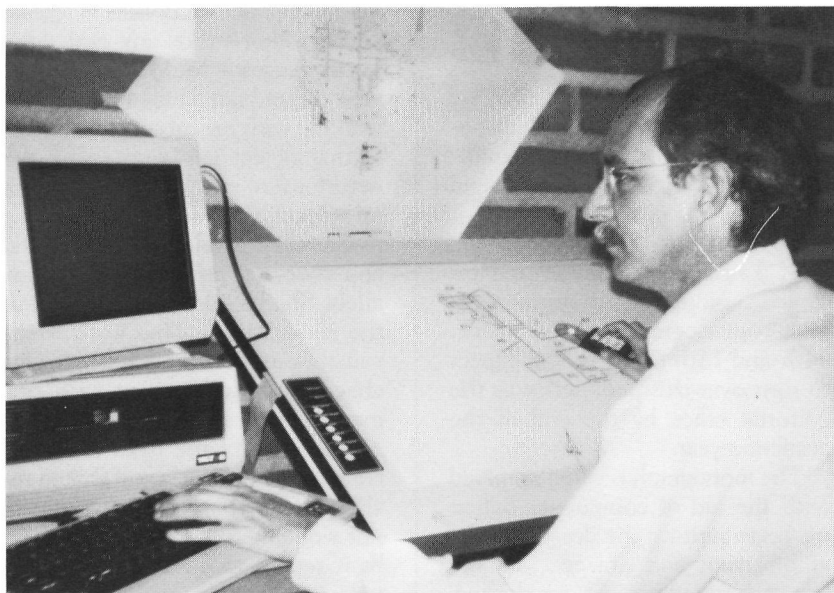
**W**e are envisioning a multi-season operation in these investigations of the early levels. In the forthcoming season, we will open a fairly large area but not attempt to go below the water table. In future years, when logistical problems are less pressing than at the present time, we will operate with pumps and try to reach virgin soil. In doing this work, we will be redefining the pottery sequence and verifying or correcting the findings of earlier excavators. We will also be gaining a better idea of activities in the area immediately adjacent to the most important shrine in Mesopotamia, the ziggurat complex of Enlil.

We have already begun to investigate the latest levels at Nippur. We put in a tiny trench on the top of the West Mound (Area WE) in the 16th Season. This area was laid out as an alternate site for work whenever the sand might be blowing too hard to continue digging at Tablet Hill. As it happened, we were forced off Tablet Hill only once that season and, thus, we worked only one day on the Islamic remains in WE. We expect to open a large area

nearby in forthcoming seasons. This will be the first systematic, controlled excavation of the Islamic and the underlying Sasanian levels that has been undertaken at Nippur. Earlier excavators cut through these levels rather fast on their way to the older strata.

It is important to excavate the late levels for a number of reasons, the most fundamental being that nowhere in Iraq, and almost nowhere in the entire Middle East, has there been a controlled excavation that could show in artifacts the transition from the Sasanian period (A.D. 224 to 642) to the Islamic. The main mounds at Nippur have no occupation later than about A.D. 800, during the Abbasid Caliphate, but there are small mounds a hundred meters west of the city that date from about A.D. 900 to 1200. Last season, because the belt of sand dunes east of the city had moved appreciably, we discovered that just outside the city wall to the northeast of the ziggurat there was a very interesting low mound datable to the 14th century, after the Mongol conquest. This last occupation and the canal that fed the settlement are especially important since in surveys around Nippur, no sites of this period were recorded in the vicinity. We can, by excavating in the Islamic layers on the main mounds and on the subsidiary mounds, help to lay out a detailed, controlled sequence for the Islamic era.

If we can succeed, in the next few seasons, in excavating to virgin soil while also investigating the Sasanian and Islamic remains, we will have established a sound sequence for all periods of occupation at Nippur from 5000 B.C. to A.D.



*John C. Sanders working with a plotter on plans from Nippur.*

1400. In conjunction with the corrected sequences derived from earlier modern operations at Tablet Hill and the Inanna Temple, the artifact typology we have established would constitute the most complete sequence in all of Mesopotamia, even with the periods of abandonment or near abandonment in the 2nd and early 1st millennia, B.C.

**D**uring the past winter, when we stayed in Chicago instead of going to Nippur, we continued to work on the analysis of materials and the writing up of results. Richard L. Zettler and James A. Armstrong, who have been concentrating on different portions of the pottery sequence, have come to very important new conclusions on the development of types. They are both at a point where they may

have a hunch that some specific object was given an incorrect dating in previous publications and, by searching through the original dig records, they can often find notes that prove the hunch to be true. Things that once appeared to be unrelated are falling into place. Armstrong, who is dealing with the material around the time of the Assyrian domination (ca. 7th century, B.C.), is able to make corrections in plans from earlier excavations, including some we did ten years ago, and to reassign pottery types to later dates than previously thought. The magnitude of these changes can be indicated by a discussion of one kind of cup. When we began the current program of excavations in 1972, the published pottery sequence was so inadequate that we depended on only three or four types of pottery, including this

cup, as critical markers for the Kassite period (ca. 1600–1157 B.C.). We can now show, from a reanalysis of our own finds and those of other excavators, that this cup did not appear at Nippur or any other southern Iraqi site until some time around 800 B.C.

**T**hese new analyses and revisions are to appear in a monograph on the 13th, 14th and 15th Seasons. We expect to turn over this manuscript to the editorial office by the end of the academic year.

The monograph is being prepared with the aid of computers. Before we begin writing the description of architecture and objects, we first have the computer list out the loci and walls, telling us which loci were contemporary and which walls were found under or above others, giving us the basic sequence of events. We then call up a list of all the objects found in all the loci in a level. Then, we prepare the catalogue of objects, deciding whether a given item should be illustrated with a photo or a drawing or both. As we write up the descriptive section on buildings, we include a discussion of the objects found in specific rooms. Various categories of objects are being compared statistically, attempting to find patterns in the relative frequencies of various types. Eventually, we expect to turn over to the editor not just a manuscript, but a set of computer disks that will be edited and then sent for automatic typesetting to produce the book.

The key role in a publication is still the human being, regardless of the use of computers. The machines cannot create the report, assess sig-

nificance of one set of facts as against another, nor make any real decisions. Augusta McMahon, an advanced graduate student, has been working with me for several months sorting object cards, assessing the need for new photographs, marking up negatives to be printed, doing preliminary catalogues of objects, and checking publications for parallels. She has also begun to lay out the illustrations. This work is invaluable experience for a field archaeologist. In working with primary field records, one gains an appreciation of the need for good, consistent field notes and should realize, better than others who have not worked on the preparation of a basic report, that taking care of details in the field avoids problems when it is no longer possible to re-measure an object or check with a supervisor on exactly what was meant by a description of some architectural feature.

Miguel Civil and Robert D. Biggs are preparing all tablets from the 13th, 14th and 15th Seasons for publication in the volume.

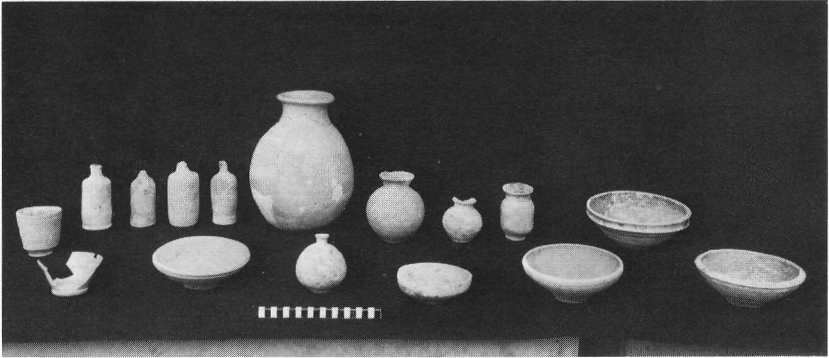
Judith A. Franke, who is now Associate Director of the Dickson Mounds Museum in Lewistown, Illinois, has recently completed writing her doctoral dissertation on the Old Babylonian houses (ca. 1750 B.C.) at Area WB. This work, an intricate study of all objects in the buildings, will probably be published as a separate monograph. In addition to her professional duties and the writing of the dissertation, Judi has also been analyzing and writing a report on the post-Old Babylonian material in WB, which will be included in the general monograph, mentioned above.

John and Peggy Sanders continue to expand our use of computer mapping, drafting, and record keeping, which should help to avoid problems of forgotten details. All our current plans and sections are being computer-generated and we hope to succeed in introducing the entire system to Iraq as soon as it is feasible. For now, John and Peggy, in their roles as the partners in Archaeological Graphics, Inc., a small business in Tucson, Arizona, are working not only for us but also, on contract, for the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona expedition to Kourion in Cyprus. John tells me that the system, created for Nippur over the past few years, is working beautifully on this site where an earthquake buried a town in mid-stride. The Kourion expedition has had quite a lot of media attention lately; all the mentions of computer mapping and laser theodolites are about John and Peggy.

In analyzing the archaeological finds in relation to the architecture, we archaeologists have found the reports on animal bones, by Prof. Joachim Boessneck of the University of Munich, to be especially enlightening. One of our aims is to determine what functions may have been performed in specific rooms and whether or not there may be indications of class or other social distinctions. Many archaeologists have attempted to make such determinations on the basis of sherds and whole pots found in context. We are finding that potsherds tend to be scattered fairly uniformly throughout a house. Only rarely does a pattern emerge that allows a hypothetical assignment of function beyond the evidence from architec-

ture or traffic pattern in a building. Toilets and bathrooms are hard to miss, as are courtyards and kitchens. Other rooms are more difficult. But we are finding that animal bones tend to be distributed in interesting patterns that sometimes give a clue to room use or the status of the occupants, especially when viewed along with other kinds of information. For instance, in the Ur III city wall investigation, we found that there was a greater variety of animal bones inside houses where we also found administrative tablets than in the neighboring spaces. The variety of bones inside the houses included the usual assortment of sheep and goat, cow, and pig, but also ducks and other birds, fish, and turtle shell. Bones found outside the houses tended to be dominated by pig bones, with sheep and goat in somewhat lesser quantities. We know that much more pig was eaten in the Ur III period and earlier times than in later periods. But, the predominance of pig outside the houses compared to its more normal distribution inside them would seem to indicate that the elite in the early periods ate much less pig than the common folk, and had a greater variety in their diet.

**E**nvironmental analyses on soil samples are still being completed by Stephen Lintner, with the increasingly important help of Margaret Brandt. Lintner, because of his own job commitments, has been able to take part in field work only intermittently. He has turned over his samples to Ms. Brandt, who is analyzing them as part of her dissertation on the ancient environment and its relation



Important types of pottery from the 1st millennium, B.C., including the cup-type with a stump base (upside-down at left) that had previously been attributed to the wrong period.

to irrigation, as well as for present and future monographs. We have entered into a cooperative, large-scale project with the Belgian and Swiss expeditions to Iraq to attempt to reconstruct ancient Mesopotamian ecology. We will be sharing the services of natural scientists in the field and in laboratories both in the U.S. and Europe. Already, some of our soil samples have been analyzed in Ghent and our analyses of similar samples will be shared with the Belgian specialists. Ms. Brandt will be travelling to Belgium on a periodic basis to work with the technicians there. Archaeologists and cuneiformists will work closely with the scientists to create research strategies and to bring evidence from their disciplines to bear on the question of ancient environment and human response to it. Occasional conferences and work sessions will take place as results make them necessary. We are, thus, expanding well beyond our own research in ancient Mesopotamian ecology, begun when we took a geomorphologist to Nippur in 1972 and initiated the systematic collection of seeds, soil, bones and other samples. The collection of such samples, although



routine in prehistoric excavations, was at that time rare or non-existent in Near Eastern historical sites.

We have been sustained here at home by the faithfulness of Friends of Nippur, who once again anticipated a field season that did not take place. Even with this disappointment, the Friends organized in the spring a very successful benefit dinner and auction in the home of Raja and Mary Jo Khuri. I must give special thanks to the Khuris, to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hilpp, to James Mesple, to Joan and Homer Rosenberg, and to all those who donated items or helped in other ways to make the night a success. I am, as always, grateful to all those Friends who, though located far from Chicago, continue to support our work even when we are not in the field and I have little or nothing to write newsletters about.

During the year, Nippur was featured along with several other important Babylonian sites, in a special edition of *Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie* (No. 103, March 1986 [Dijon, France]) and the statue of Ur-Nammu, found at Nippur in the 1950s, was on the cover.

# Chogha Mish

Helene J. Kantor

During the stress of a field season, it is usually impossible to study in detail every artifact discovered. Complete objects and significant fragments, to be sure, must be given individual registration numbers and described during the season, but this cannot be done for the many broken pieces that occur. For example, unbaked clay fragments whose shapes may or may not be intentional must often be set aside for later study. Sometimes evidence obtained in subsequent seasons shows that unprepossessing fragments have a far greater significance than was realized when they were first discovered. Various striking examples of this have turned up in the course of the preparation of the publication *Chogha Mish I: The First Five Seasons of Excavation*.

The initial exploration of the Protoliterate levels on the terrace

of Chogha Mish was done in the second season, 1963, by a long trench. In it traces of house walls and, at the north end, of pits were found. The latter were full of pottery, particularly bevelled-rim bowls, and other artifactual debris. When the area of excavation was enlarged to trace the full extent of the pits, they turned out to be extensive and their contents rewarding. After the excitement when the first impression of a cylinder seal on a lump of clay was discovered, a sharp watch was kept for every fragment of a sealing during the rest of the season. The youngest of the workmen turned out to be a talented lad whose sharp eyes distinguished even tiny fragments with seal impressions amid the large piles of clay lumps recovered by sifting (fig. 1).

Already in the second season it was possible to distinguish different

Fig. 1. Searching for fragments of seal impressions in the second season.



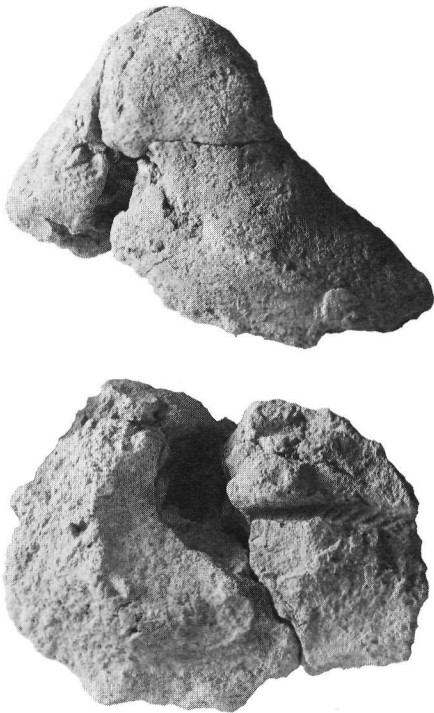


Fig. 2A. Interior of door sealing Ch.M. 2.793 showing imprints of string and smooth stick.

Fig. 2B. "Base" of door sealing Ch.M. 2.793 showing imprint of stretched string. (Photographs by Diana Olson Rasche)

types of sealings by means of their general shape and of imprints on the reverse. For example, relatively flat sealings with string or basketry imprints on the reverse must have been used to secure packages or baskets. Other sealings were placed on the necks of jars over the cloth and string which secured their mouths. Various sealings, all fragmentary and some very small, were characterized by an originally conical shape and by imprints of string and a smooth stick on the reverse. Though they appeared to be a specialized type of sealing, their function was uncertain. Since 1963 increasing attention has been devoted to the shapes

and interior imprints on sealings found at sites in various parts of the Near East. In particular, the conical stick type has been revealed as widely distributed, both chronologically and geographically. The stick sealings from Chogha Mish and contemporary levels at Susa were not the earliest examples and others continued throughout the second millennium B.C. Their function was definitively established by Enrica Fiandra when she studied those found at the Minoan palace of Phaistos near the southern coast of Crete and pertinent evidence from Egypt. The conical caps of clay were used to seal closed doors. The system was as follows. In addition to the door handle a second peg was placed horizontally in the door jamb or the mud brick wall adjoining the door; string was knotted around both projections and then one of them was covered with a conical mass of mud upon which a seal was imprinted. At Chogha Mish the cylinder seals were rolled radially and usually overlap in part, at least. It was impossible to open the door without destroying the mud sealing so that any tampering would be immediately evident. A similar procedure was used in the Museum of Iranian Antiquities in Tehran; the room in which excavated objects were laid out for division was at the end of the day secured by tying the door handle with string covered with sealing wax.

These advances in knowledge now make it possible to recognize the significance of some clay lumps whose character was not clear in the second season, but which were saved for later study. The

four fragments fit together to form an almost complete door sealing (fig. 2, A). On the reverse can be seen the smooth stick imprint at the narrow end of the conical sealing and the imprints of the string wrapped around the stick at the broader end (fig. 3). Most interesting of all is the flat end of the clay mass, the portion that was pressed against an uneven rough wall, over the string stretched between the wall and door pegs (fig. 2, B). It is remarkable for a door sealing to be sufficiently complete to preserve the imprint of the stretched strand of string. For some reason, however, a cylinder seal was never rolled over the conical mass of clay and in this the object is quite atypical. The joining fragments of a door sealing, also found in the second season, show the overlapping radial rollings typical for such objects (fig. 4). Also visible is the round hole at the narrower end through which the wooden stick once projected.

The significance of the door sealings goes beyond the mere understanding of their function. The use of a seal to secure a room is in itself a procedure of considerable sophistication and implies that the rooms in question contained contents of sufficient value or importance that access to them had to be tightly controlled. In her studies of the door sealings found in the Aegean and in the Near East, Fiandra has stressed that they testify to elaborate economic and social specialization and that their evidence can be complemented by that of written documents. Cuneiform administrative tablets indicate, for example, specific officials

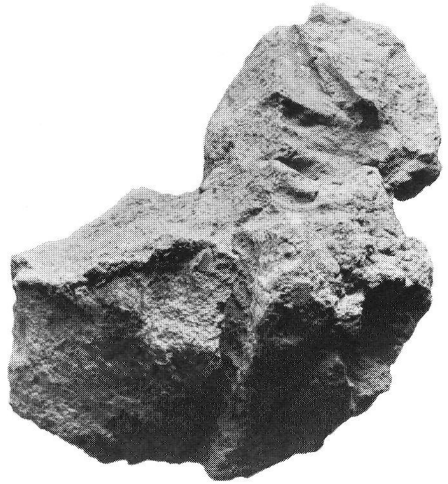


Fig. 3. Another view of interior of door sealing Ch.M. 2.793 showing imprint of coiled string over stick in greater detail. (Photograph by Diana Olson Rasche)

who were authorized to seal and unseal store room doors. In the early period of development exemplified at Chogha Mish the door sealings form 21% of the total number of seal-impressions found in Protoliterate levels during the first five seasons of excavation. About half of the door sealing fragments were found in pits dug in areas of private houses and the others were in other contexts in the same areas. This is

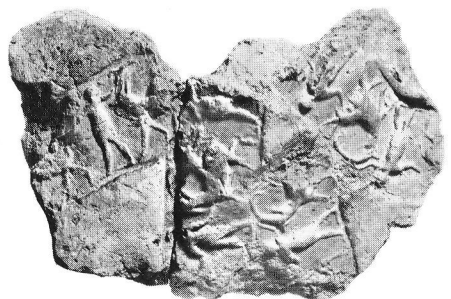


Fig. 4. Door sealing Ch.M. II-260 with radial cylinder seal impressions. (Photograph by Ursula Schneider)



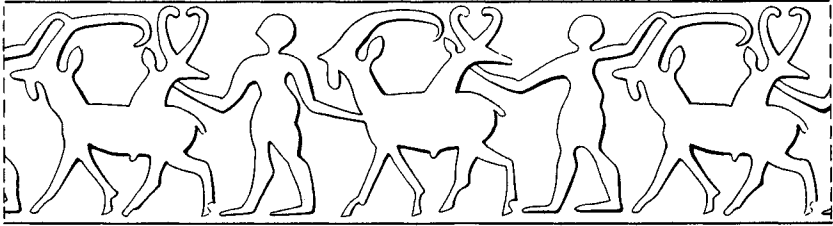


Fig. 5. Reconstruction of cylinder seal representation from impressions on fig. 3.  
(Drawing by H. J. Kantor)

a circumstance of considerable interest, for the private houses in question, as preserved, have no particular architectural monumentality to suggest that they belonged to important officials. Thus it can be presumed that ordinary citizens were sufficiently well off to have the need of securing their store rooms.

Another factor to be considered is the character of the designs occurring on the door sealings. At Chogha Mish two general categories of cylinder seals are represented among the impressions: seals of extremely high quality in the finest style of the early Protoliterate period and others cut in a simpler style antecedent to that of the "Jemdet Nasr" seals typical for the later part of the Protoliterate period. Impressions in the finer style often occur on the clay balls containing clay tokens, the most elaborate of the economic or administrative records found in the Protoliterate levels at Chogha Mish. The question could be raised as to where the clay

ball documents were drawn up, at Chogha Mish or at some still larger center such as Susa. In the case of the door sealings it is obvious that the imprints on them were made at Chogha Mish itself. The circumstance that imprints of cylinder seals of the highest quality occur on door sealings (fig. 5) proves that such seals were in use at Chogha Mish itself. There is no necessity to assume that the economic and administrative documents in the form of clay balls were prepared at another site. In fact, to judge by its size, Chogha Mish was the main Protoliterate city in that part of the Susiana plain east of the Dez river, where there is no other Protoliterate site as large.

The clay fragments of fig. 2, which when they were found seemed of little relevance, can now be recognized as an important object testifying to the complexity of the economic life of the people living at Chogha Mish in the early Protoliterate period.

## The Istanbul-Chicago Universities' Joint Prehistoric Project

Linda S. Braidwood and Robert J. Braidwood

The Prehistoric Project's 1985 late summer field season, on the early village-farming community site of Çayönü, was a somewhat shortened and atypical one. Many of this report's readers may recall our field letter that appeared in the Institute's Jan.-Feb. '86 *News & Notes*.

To recapitulate briefly—first, because we knew that our actual digging period in 1985 would be a short one, we dug only in new, untouched areas of the mound. There our immediately sub-surface exposures could easily be covered again (against winter rainwash damage) should complicated architectural or stratigraphic problems appear that needed another season's work. Our



Karlsruhe University architectural colleagues were pleased to have more information on the later building practices of the main prehistoric phase. There was not, however, anything particularly new in the artifactual yield to add to the Çayönü "Sears Roebuck catalogue" as we already know it.

We also spent considerable time on what amounted to a very big house cleaning job. This meant checking, clearing and temporarily packing all of the excavated material in our laboratory and store-rooms, the result of ten successive seasons of excavation since 1964. The new provincial museum at Diyarbakir was at last ready to receive everything and this involved sev-

*Çayönü field house.*



eral truck runs and many of the staff. For example, Mike Davis, senior field hand over many seasons, saw to it that all the heavy ground stone which he is responsible for publishing got safely to the museum storage rooms. At last we again have elbow room in the expedition house.

So much for the 1985 field season, save that Andrée Wood continued her exciting work on ancient blood residues. Andrée has had two intensive study sessions with Tom Loy of the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria. Loy first discovered, a few years ago, that one could find infinitesimal traces of ancient blood residues on stone tools and then developed the necessary procedures for analyzing them and identifying, by the shape of the microscopic hemoglobin crystals, the animals—including humans—whose blood was still present on the

tools. Andrée also has been able to recover and analyze blood samples from various animal bones, found in the excavations, which had already been identified as to species by our zoological colleagues.

The various members of the Çayönü team have been very active off-site in 1985-86. Our long-time zoological field companion, Barbara Lawrence, has been instrumental, along with two staunch friends of the expedition, in providing support for final graduate study in the University of London for Berrin Kuşatman who is responsible for publishing the Çayönü bones. Turhan Efe (who has prepared an excellent report on the bone tools from Çayönü), having finished his Ph.D. at Frankfurt, is now on the Istanbul University faculty. Erhan Bicakçi, who has had

*Packing materials in the courtyard for shipment to the museum in Diyarbakir.*





Loading the truck for the trip to Diyarbakir.

the immediate responsibility for exposing the "Skull Building," is doing graduate work at Schirmer's Institut für Baugeschichte at Karlsruhe. We have often mentioned Mehmet Özdoğan, who came to us as one of Halet's undergraduates in our first (1964) field season. Now, with Halet's retirement from the University, he is the Project's formal Turkish director. Mehmet and his wife Asli, another ex-student of Halet's and a highly competent field person, assure the future quality of the field program at Çayönü.

Halet's retirement, like ours, has certainly not meant repose for her. Surely related to the press releases we each floated on Çayönü last year, Halet was named "scientist of the year" in the Turkish magazine equivalent to *Time*. As we write, she is in Italy to receive a "woman of the year" award, in the past given to such women as Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir.

There were two Fulbright awards for visiting scholars during the year, both relating to our Çayönü activ-

ities. One award given to Güven Arsebük, an associate professor in Istanbul's Prehistory Section, brought him to the Oriental Institute for library research for six months. The other Fulbright award went to Vance Watrous, an associate professor at SUNY Buffalo, taking him and his wife Harriet (an old Çayönü field hand and an expert on chipped stone) to Istanbul. Harriet came to Çayönü for a week to pack up the hundreds of thousands of chipped stone artifacts which we have accumulated in our many seasons of work. The resulting truck load of material was then shipped to Istanbul. Halet managed to track down sufficient space in one of the museums for Harriet to be able to spread out all the material to work on throughout the year. Although she made great inroads in studying these artifacts, it will take many more months of work to finish the

job so that she can prepare the final comprehensive report on all the chipped stone.

Last, but certainly not least, we had the great pleasure of a spring visit to Chicago (their first to the U.S.) of our field colleague Wulf Schirmer of Karlsruhe's Institut für Baugeschichte and his wife Edda. As a highly qualified architectural historian, Wulf is most sensitive to Chicago's place in architectural history. He firmly saw to it that we, too, encountered those of Chicago's historical architectural gems which still remain, and many new ones as well.

For the coming 1986 field season Halet and Mehmet, assisted by Erhan and Asli, will again have their graduate students with us. There will also be five on the German architectural team plus five Americans.

We feel sure that much new information will be recovered.

# The Chicago Medieval Luxor Project

Donald Whitcomb and Janet Johnson

**T**he purpose of the excavations was an examination of the urban history of Luxor.

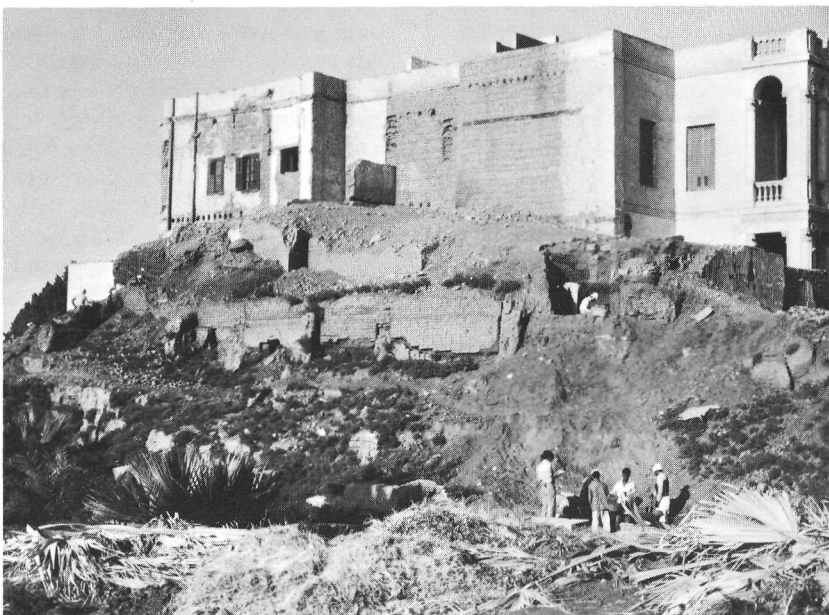
The superposition of periods in Luxor was clear to archaeologists until very recent years; it is still illustrated in the first court of the temple, where the walls of a 6th century church are built into a corner of the colonnaded Ramesside court (built ca. 1250 B.C.). Above the church is the 13th century shrine of Sheikh Abu'l Haggag, the patron "saint" of Luxor. From 1881 until 1960, the temple was cleared and the Avenue of the Sphinxes uncovered. This work involved the destruction of the center of the traditional city of Luxor, a mound of



some 15 meters of archaeological evidence for the history of Luxor after the Pharaohs.

The one area of the old town which still preserves this archaeological record is the embankment behind the house of Yasa Andraus Pasha, near the river. While no archaeological materials can be expected under the house, the embankment behind it contains a full archaeological sequence. In December, 1985, we placed two narrow trenches in this mound at either end of the house. This excavation was approved by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and facilitated by Mr. Mohammad Sugheir and two inspectors, Mr. Magdi al-

*The embankment below the house of Andraus Pasha, the last remnant of medieval Luxor. Trench B-C is to the right and trench A-D is on the left edge of the mound.*



Mullah and Mr. Abd al-Gawad Haggagi. The staff consisted of the writers, Lisa Heidorn, Beth Mosher, John Meloy, Ann M. Roth, and Robert Schick, all current students or recent graduates of the OI. We lived at Chicago House and benefited greatly from the assistance and expertise of Lanny Bell and all his staff.

One trench (A-D) was oriented north-south with a total length of 16 meters and a width of 2 meters. From the highest to the lowest point was about 8 meters. The upper portion consisted of a peak of fibrous material which dated from the 9th to 12th century. Beneath this was silt associated with walls which seem to be transitional Coptic to Islamic with artifacts of the 7th–8th centuries. The massive and well-preserved wall G separated two areas; on the west were a series of thin layers of ash and silt which will provide an important sequence of Coptic ceramics. These layers were cut by the previous excavations and covered with modern debris, shown on the section drawing as stippled areas.

Wall G was the first wall encountered of a large building complex which filled the lower part of this trench. Most of this building was covered by a layer of red burnt material. The northernmost room had a floor with pots broken *in situ* and a small partition wall. These vessels may belong to the 5th or 6th centuries. Beneath this floor was a solid mass of brick and the base of a large pot (shown on the top plan). One wall of the next room had a course of baked brick at the top leading to

a pot base embedded in the wall, possibly the remnant of an internal drain. The materials associated with the earliest architectural phase appear to be late Ptolemaic or early Roman. Rooms further to the south were associated with wall A, which had a brick bin built against its west face. Five whole vessels were found in this bin and several more on the floor outside of the bin. These ceramics appear to be Coptic of the 3rd or 4th centuries.

This building complex is no doubt associated with the extensive buildings visible between this trench and the temple. It is thus possible to suggest that these excavated remains should be datable to the late Roman or early Coptic period. The early Islamic walls would seem to be a portion of the large building visible in the embankment between trenches A and B. The exposed walls indicate a large building divided into numerous rooms and preserved to over 3 meters in height. This building had two stories, with the lower composed of vaulted rooms, and is now in the process of collapsing.

The second trench (B-C), oriented east-west, was also 2 meters wide and 18.5 meters long. Its total height was about 9 meters and the lowest point was just below the level of the Avenue of the Sphinxes. The uppermost layer had a floor into which was embedded a cloth with 3 copper coins, all dated 1917. Several stone wall foundations, found in these Islamic levels and in those of trench A, incorporated stones from Luxor temple. The fragments of hieroglyphic inscriptions and scenes are being studied by Raymond Johnson of the Chicago Epigraphic Survey as part of his recon-



*Trench A-D at the beginning of the excavations.*

structions of scenes within the temple.

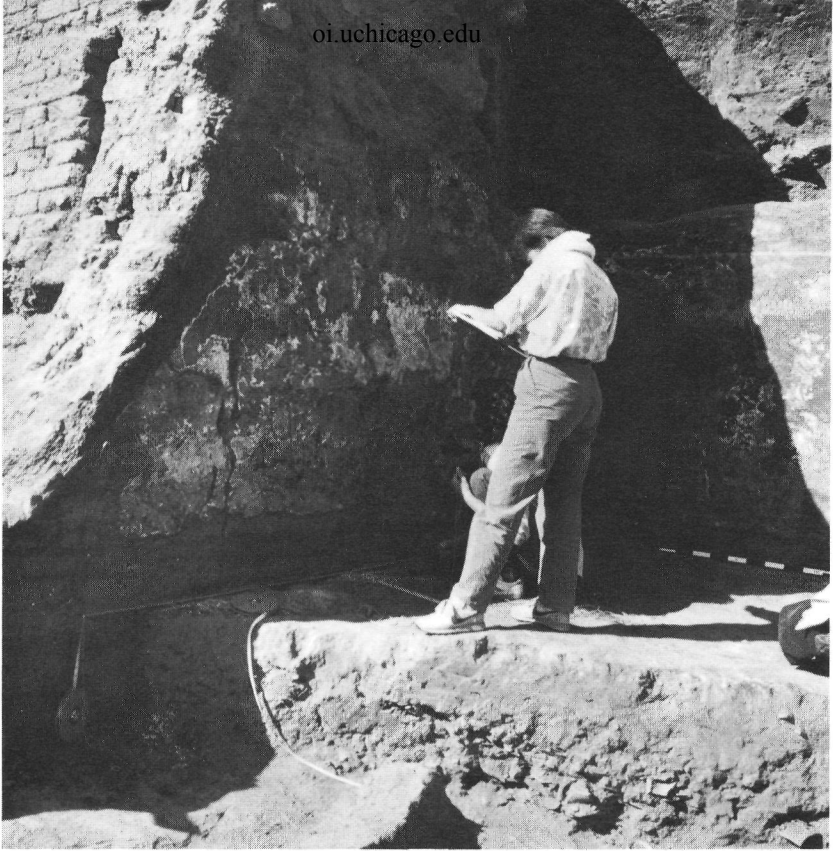
Beneath this floor were layers of fibrous and dark organic material containing ceramics of the 12th and 13th centuries. These included glazed ceramics, punctate decorated cream wares, and unglazed painted wares. This last category is typically Nubian and was probably produced in Aswan. These ceramics lie above a layer of artifacts of the 9th and 10th centuries, which extends down to a finely laid baked brick floor. This floor had a roof beam and roofing material fallen upon it and was set onto a fill of water-worn materials.

The central portion of this trench was a massive amount of brick fall from a very large building. This debris was removed revealing a large room, the two well-preserved walls of which were decorated with wall paintings

(called frescoes, but actually only a thin painted lime plaster on mud brick). These frescoes were some 2 meters in height and generally poorly preserved, depicting a simple series of rectangular panels in alternating colors (dark red, orange, yellow with red splashes, and dark green with black splashes). No attempt at more elaborate geometric or figural decoration was made on the walls of this room. A preservative coating was placed on these frescoes. Within the fallen brick debris of the room was a finely carved head of Thutmosis III, made of shist and about half life-size. All the other materials from the room debris date to the 5th or 6th centuries.

Ironically no indication of a plastered floor was found, and the floor must have been simple dirt. Below this was a layer of burnt debris and ash associated with two ovens. Similar ovens have been found at Karnak, where they were apparently





Ann Roth recording the "frescoed" walls in trench B.

used for baking bread used in the temple. These ovens were sunk into a concentration of typically Roman sherds.

The lower end of this trench has several superimposed building levels, all of which seem to belong to the Late Period (26th to 30th Dynasties). Due to the very damp soil conditions, walls were progressively difficult to define as the trench proceeded lower. The walls seem to have been built in pairs. Below the level of these walls, at the eastern end of the trench, was a set of 3 circular ovens and protecting walls. The ovens contained very little ash and only sherds of this period. The walls found in this trench are at the same level and orientation as the numerous excavated walls in the deep depression south of this trench.

It is therefore probable that many of these walls should also be dated to the Late Period.

The value of these controlled excavations lies in the large corpus of materials from stratified contexts. Further study of the artifacts, presently stored in the magazines of Luxor temple, will be necessary to refine the chronological and cultural periods proposed in this report. This preliminary analysis has identified the main periods, the Late Period, Roman, early and late Coptic, early and middle Islamic. Certainly more precise definition will be possible and, in this way, these relatively small trenches may make a major contribution toward the archaeological history of the town of Luxor.

# Recent Excavations in Medieval Aqaba

Donald Whitcomb

Visitors to Aqaba in Jordan usually see the old castle as the only archaeological remains of this important Red Sea port. Indeed, this castle was the center of the small town in the Ottoman and earlier Mamluk periods and is being preserved and restored by the Department of Antiquities. Earlier medieval Islamic periods have been noticed by travelers and archaeologists for over a century, but these ruins have not been visible until now.

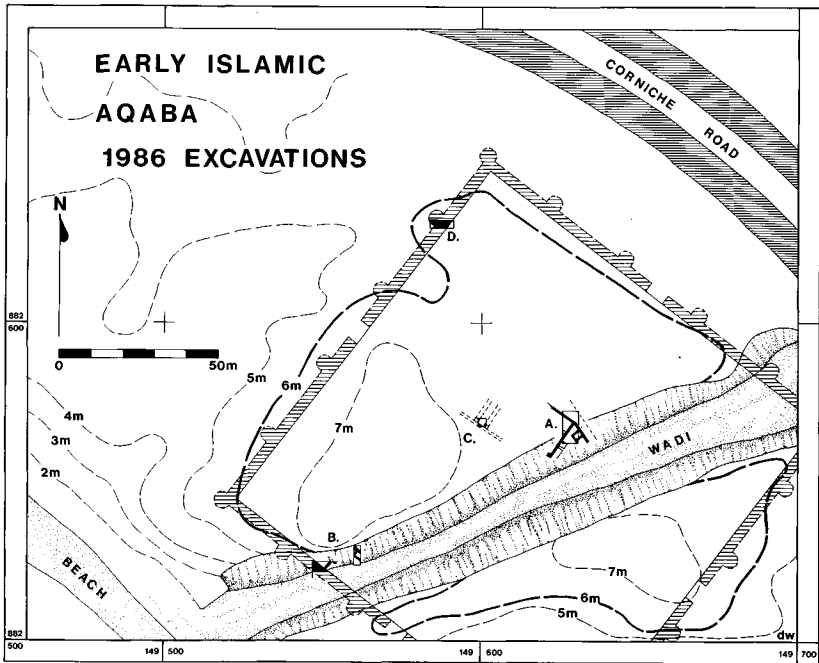
The medieval city of Aqaba is on a slight rise near the beach in the center of the modern town. The ruins are cut by a deep drainage

ditch, called the wadi, north of the Coast Guard station and extend between the Corniche road and the beach. Unlike the castle, only flat sand and a palm grove can be seen; but beneath the sand and palms lies a great walled city, its walls and buildings preserved at least 4 m in height. Excavation was necessary to begin to reveal this great city and port.

John Meloy, Joe Greene, and I (with valuable registration, etc., assistance from Eileen Caves) conducted preliminary excavations for three weeks in April and May on this site, producing important information on the great prosperity of



*Laborde etching of Aqaba castle, showing the arrival of the pilgrimage (Haji) caravan in 1828.*



medieval Aqaba, or Ayla, as it was then known. Ceramic sherds from these small trenches reveal a historic sequence from the late Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid periods (from the 7th to 12th centuries) and testify to an international commerce stretching from Jordan as far as China.

The city of Ayla, medieval Aqaba, was square in plan,  $120 \times 120$  m, of which the northern half is still preserved under the sand and palms (see figure 1). The stone walls of the city were discovered in two places, near the north corner where the beginning of a tower can be seen (area D, see figure 2) and on the edge of the wadi, where massive internal walls of mud brick are preserved over 4 m high (area B). Within the city wall at area B stone walls and floors from the Umayyad into the Fatimid periods were found. The base of a limestone column from this area suggests that a columned hall of an important building is

somewhere nearby. This area is the highest part of the mound, over 7 m above sea level, and was possibly the administrative center of the city.

Near the center of the city is a large trench, area A, and a small test, area C. Both of these excavations revealed aspects of the residential part of the city. Area A has a building made of white sandstone; the entire structure was 14 m long and probably square, indicating it was a major residence within the city. South of this building is part of another house, mostly destroyed by the wadi, with a courtyard between the buildings. A street, 3 m wide, ran beside these two houses and more houses are visible on the other side of the street. These houses were excavated only to a depth of 2 m but, judging from the remains in the side of the ditch, 2 m more remain. The small test, area C, followed mud brick and stone walls to a depth of 4 m but



*Relaxing at the Aqaba Hotel (left to right: Donald Whitcomb, Laura Greene, Joe Greene, John Meloy, Eileen Caves).*

still did not reach the bottom. The walls have two stages, the lower is Umayyad and the upper is Abbasid. The upper wall has pilasters, and the stone foundations strongly suggest that the inside of the building was a columned hall.

The artifacts from these houses revealed the remarkable character of this city. Many of the ceramic bowls and jars were imported from Egypt and from Iraq. The Iraqi ceramics are identical to the types found at the capital of the Abbasid caliphate, Samarra. The presence of fine lustre wares (with a golden metallic shine), deep blue, yellow and green decorative patterns shows that the finest vessels available were imported. Large decorated storage jars, made in Basra, show that products from the East were sent to Aqaba. Even more fascinating is the discovery of Chinese ceramics, fine celadons and porcelains of the Sung period. These fragments once belonged to the highest quality Chinese ceramics ever made, showing that the merchants of Aqaba were connoisseurs and very wealthy. Much of the glass was imported from Syria and Egypt. The artifacts found in these excavations offer an opportunity, not only to study the vast

commercial network of the early Islamic period, but to understand the role of Jordan in a period very poorly represented until now.

**T**he site of medieval Aqaba is unique in Jordan and, although half of the city has been destroyed, it is almost miraculous that so much of it remains to be studied. The preserved height of its towered city walls, its streets and houses, means that complete excavation will reveal an Islamic city comparable to Jerash. We are planning a major campaign in the spring of 1987 to uncover and delineate a larger part of the important medieval port.

The limited excavations during this spring were made possible with the assistance of many people, especially Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, and Mr. Suleiman Farajat, from the Department of Antiquities, Mr. Nasri Atalla of the Department of Tourism, Dr. Dureid Mahasneh of the Aqaba Region Authority. I would also like to thank Sally Zimmerman, who has labeled all the sherds and small objects as she continues to provide extremely welcome home support.

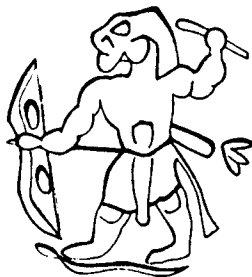
# The Nubian Publication Project

Bruce B. Williams

The past year has seen a major effort to complete and submit manuscripts. Illustrations scattered in files were assembled into plates and figures. Studies of pottery and objects were joined into narratives with the inevitable tables, and the long lists of contexts and their contents were transformed into registers. The result was three new manuscripts, *Meroitic Remains from Qustul and Ballana* (OINE VIII), *Noubadian X-Group Royal Complexes at Qustul and Ballana and Private Cemeteries at Qustul* (OINE IX), and *Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Napatan Remains from Cemeteries W and V at Qustul* (OINE VII). With these submissions, only volume VI, on the New Kingdom remains to be finished in order to complete all the volumes on ancient remains from

OINE VIII, a Meroitic ring bezel showing the lion-god Apedemak

OINE IX, a leather patch-insignia from an X-Group quiver showing a bull's head above a lotus.

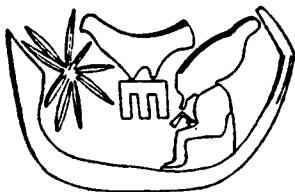


OINE VII, reverse of a seal plaque showing Amun, Dynasty XXV

the Abu Simbel to Sudan Border concession.

The concession at the southern end of Egyptian Nubia had been explored twice before, so it was hardly foreseen that it would produce major surprises. However, it did, and the greatest surprise was the sheer bulk of the material. Except for the modest Dyn. XXV-Napatan remains, each of the major phases has yielded among the largest bodies of material of its period in the country. Each phase has provided major evidence to revise our assumptions about the region and its people.

In addition to the evidence for chronology, settlement and the range of objects yielded by almost any large-scale excavation, each phase has had its own special feature that assures it an indispensable place in the archaeology of its period. These range from the lost pharaohs of A-Group in OINE III to the last pharaohs of Noubadian X-Group, with their obelisk, tiny sphinx, and long rows of funerary chapels. When

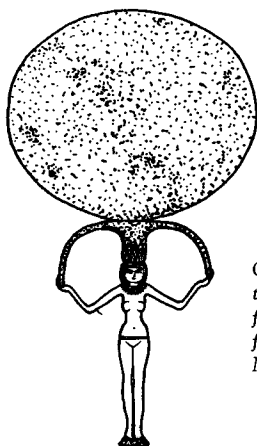


OINE III, the pharaoh from the Qustul  
incense burner, A-Group

the last volume is finished, the material from the Abu Simbel to Sudan Border concession will have been one of the major efforts in archaeological publication.

Work in Sudan also yielded a large bulk of material, from three fortresses, one very large cemetery and several small ones, not to mention a Meroitic "customs post" and a Christian town. Sherds and objects are being classified, sorted and recorded; records must be examined and combined. Drawing is a major project, and the help of volunteer Deborah Schwartz has been instrumental in this year's effort on the Serra fort. Serra's role in controlling the peoples of the Eastern Desert is amply confirmed by the large number of native Nubian "Pan-Grave" sherds of Second Intermediate Period date found in it.

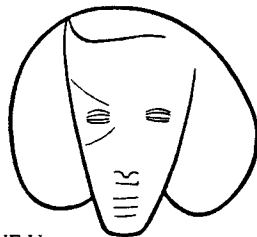
The fortress' continuing role in the Second Intermediate Period was emphasized this year by the "discovery" of many more seal-plaques



OINE VI;  
the feminine-  
form mirror-  
from Qustul,  
New Kingdom



of the kind presented in last year's annual report. The group studied this year included a number of fragments that may hold the key to understanding these enigmatic but important objects. They are hand-sized pats of muddy clay, one side with deep finger impressions, the other stamped with a large seal. The seal was of wood, for the impressions of cracks are also found. Although a few such plaques were found intact in a deposit early in this century, most were broken—at Serra, they are generally broken in half. All



OINE V,  
the C-Group head  
of a man



OINE IV,  
a giraffe incised on an  
ostrich eggshell, Neolithic

were found in the fortresses of Nubia with some Second Intermediate Period occupation. Most often, the subjects are simple animal figures, a prisoner, or a prisoner pushed forward by a guard. Sometimes there is a simple sign or a round number, 60, 240, or 360. However, one of the seals used to make the plaques at Serra had a brief inscription with the number 60 and this may reveal the purpose of the plaques generally. Actually, they may have been magical objects intended to ensure the capture of the specified number of prisoners or animals.





# Philology

Chicago Assyrian Dictionary  
*Erica Reiner*

The Demotic Dictionary Project  
*Janet H. Johnson*

The Hittite Dictionary  
*Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.*

Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon  
*Miguel Civil*



# Chicago Assyrian Dictionary

Erica Reiner

In 1986 the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary celebrated the 30th anniversary of the publication of the first volume, *H*, which appeared in 1956. During the last ten years of this period, the project has had the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). This year progress was made on several volumes simultaneously. Both parts of the enormous *Š* Volume, the largest by hundreds of pages, are approaching completion. *Š* Part I has entered the page proof stage; Part II has been partly checked and is now in the final stages of editing and checking prior to being sent to the printer. Moreover, one-fourth of the next letter, *T*, is now in manuscript.

Several visiting scholars helped in the preparation of the Dictionary. In the summer of 1985, Professor Burkhard Kienast of the University of Freiburg wrote drafts for *T*, concentrating on a number of

difficult terms referring to the economic and legal systems, such as *tamkāru* "merchant," *tamû* "to take an oath," and *terhatu* "bride price." Professor Hermann Hunger of the University of Vienna also worked on *T* and Professor Dietz Otto Edzard of the University of Munich helped finish the writing of *P*. Dr. Frans Wiggermann of the University of Amsterdam, a new collaborator, arrived in February for a nine month stay and contributed articles for *T*.

The Dictionary received in 1984 a large collection of reprints of articles on Assyriology from the estate of Professor A. Sachs of Brown University. A research assistant has now finished unpacking, sorting, and cataloguing the over ten thousand reprints, which constitute an invaluable reference library for the Dictionary and include material in journals difficult to locate or out of print.

# The Demotic Dictionary Project

Janet H. Johnson

Demotic is, as regular readers of the Annual Report know, a late stage of the Egyptian language. By the middle of the first millennium B.C., the ancient Egyptians were writing personal letters, business and legal doc-

uments, tax receipts, literary texts and many other kinds of documents in this very cursive script. Ultimately derived from hieroglyphs, it bore as much resemblance to that original pictorial script as shorthand does to printing. Hieroglyphs, being

both slow and hard to draw (especially for those of us who are not very artistically inclined), were reserved for formal inscriptions, especially texts and scenes decorating the walls of the temples. Both scripts (hieroglyphic and Demotic) could sometimes be used in the same inscription: The Rosetta Stone (which was the key to the decipherment of the hieroglyphs) contains an inscription commemorating the many beneficial deeds which one of the Hellenistic kings did for the major temples of Egypt; since the stelae on which this inscription was carved were to be set up in the major temples throughout the land, the text was carved in hieroglyphs, but since very few people could read hieroglyphs, the text was also written in both Demotic and Greek.

A five-volume dictionary of the hieroglyphic stages of the Egyptian language and script was compiled in Berlin through the efforts of many of the major Egyptologists of the early twentieth century; supplementary studies of Egyptian vocabulary appear regularly. For Demotic, which is much more difficult to read because it is so much more cursive, there was no good dictionary until Wolja Erichsen published his own personal files in the form of the *Demotisches Glossar* in 1954. Since that date, several extremely long and important literary and scientific texts have been published which contain much vocabulary which had not been attested earlier and which is not, therefore, in Erichsen's *Glossar*. The Demotic Dictionary Project was founded ten years ago to prepare a supplement to Erichsen, giving all the new vocabulary which occurred in texts published after

1954 and also giving any newly attested meanings of older known words.

With this purpose in mind, we began by collecting all the vocabulary from every Demotic text which was published during the 25-year period from 1955 through 1979. We then went through all this vocabulary, identifying the new words or new meanings which should be included in the supplement and then began writing the actual supplement itself. We have now completed the first draft of this supplement, a manuscript over 950 pages long. For each entry we are giving not only the suggested meaning of the word but its relation to words known from other stages of Egyptian, its use in various idioms and compounds, and a facsimile of the actual example or examples of the word. If there has been discussion of the word or its meaning by the original editor of a text or by other scholars, the conclusions are summarized and the reference included, so that the user of the supplement will be able to check for himself the accuracy of such suggestions.

Preparing this manuscript has required us to work out a format for the presentation of the various pieces of information in a manner which will make it as easy as possible for scholars from various fields (Demotists and other Egyptologists, Greek scholars, historians of law, medicine, etc.) to find and use the information. Since for many of these scholars English is not their native language, we need to make things as clear as possible without using too many abbreviations, etc., but also without wasting space and

increasing the size (and cost) of the volume. We began with an outline of the format we desired; however, over the years that we have been writing entries, it became clear that our original way of handling certain small points was not necessarily the best. And, because there were several different people writing first draft material, not everyone handled "special cases" (needless to say, it seems as if every other entry is a "special case") or unanticipated questions the same way. Thus, one of the major tasks which we face is going back over these 950 pages and coordinating the format, making sure that the same conventions are used in the first letters of the "alphabet" as in the last ones.

A much more important task remaining to be done is the checking of every piece of information in every entry. Each time a reference is made to a text or to a discussion or to a related word in another stage of Egyptian or in another ancient Near Eastern language, that reference must be checked to be sure that we have not made a typo or misinterpreted what the original author said. I liken this kind of work to proof-reading the phone book: much of it is dull and boring, but it is absolutely essential that the information provided be correct. Fortunately, since the manuscript has been prepared using an Apple Macintosh computer (for which we use

specially designed hieroglyphic, Coptic, Greek, and Hebrew fonts and a font with all the diacritics necessary for transliterating those languages), the corrections of format and proof-reading are much easier to incorporate than in a typewritten manuscript.

The other major task which remains is the preparation of hand copies of the thousands of Demotic words which are included in the supplement. A beginning was made this summer in preparing these copies, but it will be a slow and painstaking job to make the accurate copies which will be necessary in the vast majority of cases where a mechanical reproduction (e.g., Xerox or the original published photograph) cannot provide the needed clarity.

During the past year the core of the Dictionary staff has remained Robert Ritner, Associate Editor, George Hughes, Professor Emeritus of Egyptology and lynchpin of the staff, Joseph Manning, Edward Walker, and myself. We unfortunately lost the services of Lisa Moore during the course of the year and we miss her contributions greatly. We profited greatly from the two months which Richard Jasnow spent in Chicago during the summer on leave from his duties in Würzburg, West Germany.

# The Hittite Dictionary

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

**I**n 1985-86 was the first of a two-year grant period from the NEH. Drs. Silvin Košak and Howard Berman have left the staff to be replaced by Dr. Ahmet Ünal and Mr. Richard Beal. Having had experience with the project as a graduate assistant, Beal needed no special training. The opening months of the year were devoted to integrating Dr. Ünal into the project. Dr. Ünal, who comes to us from the University of Munich in Germany, has an impressive publication record and many years of teaching. As a student and colleague of Prof. A. Kammenhuber, he also has had experience working with the only other Hittite dictionary project in existence. As a Turk, he also has the advantage of much experience with the land and with archeological investigations in Turkey. We are very pleased to have him on our staff.

During the 1985-86 year Dr. Ünal has resumed the production of dictionary first drafts where Dr. Košak left off. Košak did not quite finish the P words. Ünal has finished the letter P and begun S. For non-Hittitologists, let me observe that Hittite has no words beginning with R. What remains in the alphabet are the letters T, U, W and Z. We will than start with A and continue through K. M and N were difficult letters because of the presence of long, complicated articles on grammatical terms.

Mr. Beal spent much of his time in 1985-86 finishing his Ph.D. dissertation, and his dictionary work time in liason work with our compositor Eisenbraun, as well as in writing a few long first drafts.

Graduate assistants continue to contribute substantially to CHD work. Margaret Schröder and Gregory McMahon processed two new volumes of Hittite texts and fragments for the main lexical file. James Spinti entered hundreds of pages of CHD first drafts composed over the past two years by Dr. Košak into the project computer.

**G**üterbock and Hoffner bear the ultimate responsibility of revising drafts into error-free final copy, an exacting and time-consuming task. 1985-86 saw the publication of CHD III/3 (*mi-yahuwant- to nai-*). It appeared in October of 1986. Both editors traveled to Turkey in the summer of 1986 to do dictionary collation work at the museums and to visit the site of the excavations and visit with colleagues. Güterbock also participated in the annual Congress of the Turkish Historical Society.

Several additional reviews of the CHD appeared in 1985-86. They reaffirmed the support of the international scholarly community for the Chicago project.

# Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon

Miguel Civil

The often announced XVIIIth volume of *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* (MSL) appeared at long last in December after a delay of three years at the press. It gives the critical edition of the lexical series Erimḥuṣ = *anantu* and Antagal = *šaḡu* prepared by Antoine Cavigneaux, Hans G. Güterbock, and Martha T. Roth. The format of the volume is the usual one, but following the trend initiated with the XIIth volume, we have paid special attention to introductions to each particular series to make them more accessible to the users. Contrasting with the long printing of the XVIIth volume, the first volume of the *MSL Supplementary Series* appeared in June after six short weeks with the printers. We had provided camera-ready copy, while the XVIIth volume was printed with the archaic hot type process. Let us hope that this speed can be maintained. The *Supplementary Series* will include editions of

new texts which appeared after the publication of the regular MSL volumes to which they logically belong, revisions of previous editions now decades old, and tablet catalogues and detailed lexicographic studies which do not follow the traditional format of regular MSL. The first volume includes the series Sag = *awīlu* in its various forms, prepared by M. Civil, a complete catalogue of the lexical tablets in the Ashmolean Museum by Oliver R. Gurney, Middle Babylonian Grammatical Texts by Douglas A. Kennedy and M. Civil, and miscellaneous materials.

The preparation of the two remaining MSL volumes, the new *Supplementary Series*, the updating of the whole MSL, and the processing of the new sources which continue to appear, sometimes providing pleasant surprises, will keep the MSL project busy for a long time.



# Scholarship

Individual Research

Research Archives

*Charles E. Jones*

Publications Office

*Thomas A. Holland*



## Individual Research

LANNY BELL has had an extremely busy lecture schedule the last two years. He spoke on the work of the Epigraphic Survey before the Women's Board of the University of Chicago, the Chicago South Suburban Archaeological Society, the Chicago headquarters of the Amoco Oil Company, the American Center in Cairo, the Cairo North Rotary Club, the Egyptology Department of Sohag University, the Chicago House Shemm el-Nessim tour in Luxor, and ALPHA: Friends of Antiquity and the College of Visual and Performing Arts at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. He also presented "Recent Research at Luxor Temple" at a seminar for NIU faculty and students, and "Some Secrets of Luxor Temple" at the Dutch Institute in Cairo. At an Oriental Institute summer lecture, he spoke on "Features of the Deification of Tutankhamun"; he also participated in an informal panel discussion on "Life at Chicago House" for a fall Docent Day. He talked at the Luxor City Council on "A Chapel of Amenhotep I at Karnak: From the Archives of Labib Habachi." He was invited to deliver a lecture at an international colloquium on "Problems and Priorities in Egyptian Archaeology" in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Egyptological Institute of Heidelberg University. The resulting paper, entitled "The Epigraphic Survey: The Philosophy of Egyptian Epigraphy After Sixty Years' Practical Experience,"

is already in press. Finally, at the Fourth International Congress of Egyptology, held in Munich, he gave a talk, "A Possible Motif of Rebirth and Resurrection in New Kingdom Popular Art," an outgrowth of his study of the iconography associated with the ritual rejuvenation of the ancient Egyptian ruler. He was invited to attend the ICE Council meetings to participate in discussions on the Egyptian Antiquities Organization's new regulations governing field work in Egypt.



ROBERT BIGGS, in addition to continuing his study of third millennium cuneiform texts, edited (with McGuire Gibson) a volume called *The Organization of Power: Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient Near East*, incorporating papers given at a conference on bureaucracy in the ancient and medieval Near East held at the University of Chicago. He is also preparing an encyclopedia article on Babylonian medicine for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*.



JOHN A. BRINKMAN has continued work on an edition of Middle Babylonian royal inscriptions to be published in the *Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia* series (Toronto). He has written a series of articles on various historical topics for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* M volume, the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, and the *Zeitschrift für Assyriol-*



ogie. In March, he presented a paper on Assyrian and Babylonian treaties at an international conference in Rome; and, in June, his paper on Babylonian metallurgy in the early Iron Age was read at a conference at the British Museum in London. He has begun to edit the papers of Michael Rowton on ecology and socio-political structure for publication in book form.



MIGUEL CIVIL was invited to give a paper at a meeting in Naples celebrating the tenth anniversary of the discoveries of Ebla, and gave lectures at the University of Barcelona on scribal education in Mesopotamia. The articles announced last year have now appeared. A study on the early history of the HAR-ra type lexical texts—including an edition of the oldest lexical bilingual—based on his Naples paper is now in press. He has written a detailed review of the new *Philadelphia Sumerian Dictionary*, the article "Sumerian and Akkadian Lexicography" for the *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft*, as well as the usual lexicographic notes and minor text editions (mostly for the inevitable *Festschriften*). He has prepared an edition of the Pre-Ur III lexical lists that can be considered as remote ancestors of the great encyclopedia HAR-ra = *hubullu*, and the tablet catalogue of the 13th Nippur expedition (see Nippur article). In the time left from his MSL duties, he is preparing an edition of the "Farmer's Instructions" for the Sumerian Agriculture Group (Oxford), and of the long delayed school debates and dialogues.

WALTER FARBER finished the basic manuscript of his book on incantations for the benefit of sick and crying babies; after a final revision, it is expected to go to press later this summer or fall. Besides this, he finished an article on some examples of wordplay in magic texts and several book reviews for German and American journals. He attended the XXXII Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Münster in July 1985, where he chaired a session, and the 196th Meeting of the American Oriental Society in New Haven in March 1986, where he read a paper "Second Millennium Astrology: The Role of Elam." During summer 1985, he also gave two evening lectures in Germany, at the universities of Tübingen and Marburg, on the central scene of some famous Lamaštu amulets, and its reflections in the incantations against this much-feared demoness.

He ended the academic year by exchanging the stylus for the cello bow and joining the University of Chicago Symphony Orchestra on their European tour, thus trying to give some new dimensions to the Oriental Institute's outreach into Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria.



MCGUIRE GIBSON has spent all available time in the past year preparing a Nippur monograph for publication. With Robert D. Biggs, he edited papers from a 1983 symposium on bureaucracy which he convened. These papers are to be published by the Oriental Institute as *The Organization of Power: Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient Near East*. During a week's tour in winter, he delivered lectures at Sacramento

State University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of California at Santa Cruz. He has continued his activities as the Chairman of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, which is housed as a guest at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. He still serves on the board of trustees of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, as an honorary trustee. He organized a meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, to discuss the formation of an American research institute in Iraq and began to make preliminary plans for its establishment.



GENE GRAGG continues working on the computerized database of cognate words in the Cushitic language family—including cognates between Cushitic and the rest of Afroasiatic (Egyptian, Semitic, Berber, Chadic). He has completed a prototype of the database, and went to give a report on the project and solicit collaboration and lexical contributions from colleagues at the first international symposium on Cushitic linguistics in Bonn, Germany, in January. He is currently revising software and lining up equipment and support for a production version, on which work should start in winter, 1987.



As in the past 13 years, work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project (see separate report) occupied most of HARRY A. HOFFNER, Jr.'s time in 1985–86. He attended the annual meetings of the American Oriental Society in New Haven, Con-

necticut and chaired a session of the meetings.

Two books authored or edited by Hoffner appeared during this year. The first was *Hittite Fragments in American Collections [HFAC]*, co-authored with G. M. Beckman of Yale University. This small volume contains all of the Hittite tablet fragments in American collections which had not been previously published by A. Goetze in his volume *Verstreute Boghazkoi-Texte* published in Marburg in 1930. HFAC not only contains several very valuable new joins and duplicates to known Hittite texts, but adds new pieces previously unknown, such as the missing opening lines of the important myth "The Song of Silver," to be edited in a forthcoming article by Hoffner in a European *festschrift*. The contributions of HFAC do not end there. The authors have also collated all Hittite pieces in American Collections previously published by Goetze and listed in HFAC all the improved readings thereby obtained. Any previously published pieces whose locations have now changed are noted, thus facilitating access to these pieces by interested scholars.

Hoffner's second book, again co-authored by Beckman, is *Kaniššumar: A Tribute to Hans G. Güterbock on His Seventy-Fifth Birthday* (AS, 23, 1986). This the second *festschrift* offered to Güterbock contains essays by 19 Hittitologists, Assyriologists and archaeologists (Hoffner and Beckman among them) and an updating of the honoree's bibliography compiled by R. Beal. The essays cover a wide variety of topics relating to Anatolia during the Second Millennium B.C.

JANET H. JOHNSON'S personal research (for the work of the Luxor Temple Project and the Demotic Dictionary Project, see the separate reports) included completion of her introductory teaching grammar of the late stage of the Egyptian language known as Demotic. She also participated in an international conference in Copenhagen on studies in Egyptian grammar, for which she served as "summarizer."



Although THOMAS LOGAN has spent most of his first year at the Oriental Institute with museum administrative matters, he did manage to finish an important article on the origins of Egyptian Pharaonic ritual and the recovery of the decoration on a knife handle at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. This handle parallels the Gebel el Arak knife handle and provides an important link to the early ritual. The paper "The Metropolitan Knife Handle in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: Aspects of Pharaonic Imagery," was coauthored with Bruce Williams and is to appear in *JNES*. Some of the results of that study were presented at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in spring, 1986. Work in progress concentrates on a continuation of these early rituals and work on three Neo-Babylonian tablets at the MMA. These important documents contain a list of Egyptian prisoners written in the cuneiform of the 4th century B.C. Some fifty names are preserved. Since the hieroglyphic system of writing does not indicate vowels whereas the cuneiform system does, the tablets are very important in our attempt to

reconstruct ancient Egyptian vocalization. Dr. Ira Spar is responsible for the cuneiform transcription and translation.



After arriving at the Institute in January, THOMAS MCCLELLAN has spent much of his time and research on the second millennium B.C. of el-Qitar on the Euphrates River in north Syria where he has directed three seasons of excavations. With the support of the National Geographic Society, a fourth transitional season was fielded during August and September. Although the University of Melbourne sold the Institute the camp equipment in Syria, it has been necessary to begin reassembling surveying, photographic, and computer equipment in Chicago. It has been particularly difficult to convert our excellent CAD files (not a dictionary! but computer aided drafting) from Melbourne's Intergraph system to something compatible, affordable and understandable to an archaeologist. Transporting the excavation catalogs to compatible systems here would have been easier except for a myriad of options: micros or mainframes, unix, superwylbur, chip, pc/dos, Macintosh, pc/at, or clones.

Two articles on el-Qitar, which had been in preparation prior to arriving in Chicago, were completed. A third preliminary report appears in the 1986 volume of *Abr Nahrain*, and a summary article in the October issue of the new journal, *National Geographic Research*. Issues that continue to attract attention are construction techniques in public architecture, defensive systems and urban design of fortresses during the

Middle and Late Bronze Ages, relative and absolute chronology of north Syrian ceramic and artifact assemblages, and the place of el-Qitar in the international power politics along the Euphrates River. The field season was concerned with the continued development of a ceramic typology, and the counting and classification of thousands of pieces of pottery from previous seasons, and with an on-the-spot review of stratigraphic and architectural problems.

Activities unrelated to el-Qitar include a review of a monograph on Tell el-Far'ah (N), a biblical site in Palestine. Preparing teaching materials has led to a heightened appreciation of the legendary Oriental Institute archives.



WILLIAM MURNANE spent much of the past year preparing the new edition of the Amarna boundary stela which he will publish jointly with C. C. Van Siclen, III. The book has been accepted for publication by Kegan Paul International, which has also agreed to underwrite part of the expenses connected with the project's last season, when the drawings will be checked and final photographs taken. A short article, "Tutankhamun on the Eighth Pylon," appeared in the first issue of *Varia Aegyptiaca* (pp. 59-68); and an essay on James Henry Breasted as historian, requested for the *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, appeared in the forty-seventh volume of that work (pp. 53-64). Along with other members of the Epigraphic Survey, Murnane also contributed eight short articles on the Luxor Temple to the French mag-

azine, *Dossiers Histoire et archéologie* 101 (January, 1986). He lectured before the western branch of the American Research Center in Egypt on "Epigraphic Gleanings from the Amarna Period" in May of 1986.



DENNIS PARDEE has continued work on editing the Ugaritic ritual and epistolary texts. A new edition of seven letters has appeared in *Archiv für Orientforschung* (vol. 31, 1984, pp. 213-30), the final manuscript on the "para-mythological" texts mentioned in last year's report has been submitted for publication, and proofs have been corrected for the edition of the Ugaritic omens based on abnormal births of animals and humans. In another area, his edition of the Ugaritic version of a treatise on the care of sick horses has appeared: *Les textes hippatriques de Ras Shamra-Ugarit* (Paris, 1985). A new project, a joint publication (with Pierre Bordreuil) listing the vital data on every inscribed object from Ras Shamra-Ugarit, is nearing completion. It will include: excavation number, find spot, type of writing (and language if not Ugaritic or Akkadian, the two most common languages in use at Ras Shamra), measurements, museum number, *editio princeps* and subsequent re-publication in a collection, and miscellaneous remarks (for example, the type of object if not a tablet, by far the most common form of inscription at Ras Shamra).



MATTHEW W. STOLPER'S *Entrepreneurs and Empire*, published in 1986, discusses historical implications of the Murašû archive, the largest

group of texts from the last 150 years of Achaemenid Persian rule in Babylonia. Since he turned in the manuscript, Stolper has been working on other projects concerned with the same epoch of Babylonian history, when the civilization began to be transformed as it was incorporated into the vast non-Mesopotamian empires of late antiquity. One is a survey of Babylonian history between Xerxes and Alexander for the *Cambridge Ancient History*. The others aim to fill some of the gaps in current knowledge of the period by editing and interpreting further archival texts.

Stolper has been assembling pieces of the Kasr archive, a group of business records originally housed among the palaces at Babylon, but scattered far and wide in modern times. Supported by a Summer Stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities, he spent the summer of 1985 recording Kasr texts in Berlin, London, Oxford, Paris, New Haven, and Philadelphia. With the help of a Grant in Aid from the American Council of Learned Societies, he collected related material in other North American collections during the spring and summer of 1986. At the same time, he has recorded other texts that flesh out the historical context of the Kasr and Murašû archives, including supplementary items from still other contemporary archives, texts from poorly documented sites, texts that include extraordinary features of language or legal form, and texts that mention extraordinary features of the historical landscape.

Stolper treated one of these features in a paper at the 1986 meeting

of the American Oriental Society, "Registration and Taxation of Slave Sales in Achaemenid Babylonia," on evidence in Achaemenid Babylonian texts for practices that are otherwise known by Greek names and from the Hellenistic states. He took part in two conferences that offered chances to discuss preliminary appraisals of the Kasr archive in diachronic and synchronic perspectives: the Joint NSF-CNRS Seminar on the Development of Complex Societies in Southwestern Iran, held at Cirey-les-Belleveaux, France, in June, 1985; and the Sixth International Workshop on Achaemenid History, held at Gröningen University, Holland, in May, 1986. While hunting for related texts, he gave a general talk on the Kasr Archive and Achaemenid Babylonia to audiences at Berkeley, UCLA, Claremont College, the University of Arizona, and Columbia University.

Results of work on Elamite topics include "Proto-Elamite Texts from Tall-i Malyan" a short overview published in *Kadmos* 24 (1985); "Two Late Elamite Tablets at Yale," written with Charles E. Jones and due to appear in a *festschrift* for M.-J. Steve; and "A Neo-Babylonian Text from the Reign of Hal-lušu," prepared for the same volume. An edition of another stray Achaemenid Elamite text in the British Museum is in preparation.



In preparation for the Ancient Near Eastern Texts and Translation Project being developed by the Society of Biblical Literature, EDWARD F. WENTE drew up extensive listings of ancient Egyptian inscriptions that

deserve re-translation. At the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in Anaheim, California in December, 1985, he participated in the consultative committee's discussions aimed at defining the scope of the project and articulating the needs in various areas. For Egyptology the demand for new translations of historical texts, after the model of Breasted's now dated *Ancient Records of Egypt*, seems to be most keenly felt. Such an endeavor will require the coordinated input of philologists specializing in various genres of texts from the principal periods of Egyptian history. Wentz has been asked to serve as one of the members of the guiding committee of this translation project. For the new *Anchor Bible Dictionary* he is currently preparing several articles, including the entry on Egyptian religion.



DONALD WHITCOMB spent most of the past year in Jordan, having received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities through the American Schools of Oriental Research to do a survey of Islamic archaeology in Jordan. He spent much of his time visiting Islamic sites and evaluating their dates of occupation based on both the architectural remains and the pottery sherds littering the site. While he was there, he excavated a small mosque at the site of Lahun as part of a Belgian mission under the direction of Denise Homès-Fredericq and he completed an article re-evaluating the ceramic chronology from the excavations of Khirbet al-Mafjar. Among the sites which he studied

during his general survey was the ancient port of Aqaba, on the head of the Red Sea Gulf. There he identified the ancient and medieval town-site and began major excavations, about which a report is given above. He took six weeks "off" from his work in Jordan to put in two test trenches in what is left of the Roman and medieval town mound just outside Luxor Temple in Luxor, Egypt; a report on this work is also included elsewhere.



During the fall of 1985, ROBERT M. WHITING served as field epigrapher to the Yale University Tell Leilan Project under the direction of Prof. Harvey Weiss. Tell Leilan is located in northeastern Syria and work on the tell has been in progress since 1978. Previous seasons have revealed an extensive temple complex dating to the early second millennium B.C. on the northeast corner of the acropolis and a few tablets and seal impressions had been found (see *Biblical Archaeologist* 48 [1985], 6-34).

The 1985 excavations have almost doubled the area of the temple complex exposed on the acropolis, and new excavations in the lower town have uncovered parts of another public building. During this season, 183 tablets, sealings, and fragments were recovered from the acropolis and the lower town, including approximately 70 more or less complete tablets, and impressions of 57 different seals. There are 56 dated tablets with 15 *limu* dates, most of which are otherwise unattested. Many of the seal impressions record the names of servants of

Shamshi-Adad and his two sons, Ishme-Dagan and Yasmakh-Addu. One of the seal impressions is that of Yakun-ashar, son of Dari-epukh, king of the land of Apum, a previously unknown ruler.

In a symposium held at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in New Haven in March of 1986, Whiting, together with Harvey Weiss (Yale), Dominique Charpin (C.N.R.S., Paris), and Dominique Parayre (University of Paris), gave a preliminary report on the results of the 1985 season. These papers indicated the overwhelming probability that Tell Leilan was the site of Shamshi-Adad's capital, Shubat-Enlil; that before its conquest by Shamshi-Adad the name of the city was Shekhna; and that Shekhna/Shubat-Enlil was the capital of the country called Apum. Publication of the preliminary report is expected in volume 6 of *MARI, Annales de Recherches Interdisciplinaires*. The preliminary report was presented again at the *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* in Paris in July, 1986.

Two articles by Whiting have appeared in the past year. In "The Reading of the Divine Name <sup>d</sup>NinMAR.KI," *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 75 (1985), 1-3, he offers an interpretation for this much-discussed divine name. The second (with Marten Stol of Amsterdam) "A Rental of Tools used in Processing Sesame," *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture* 2 (1985), 179-80, publishes an Old Babylonian contract

in the tablet collection of the Oriental Institute.



The study of the Oriental Institute's Nubian material has led BRUCE WILLIAMS to many interesting problems, some of which cannot be pursued in a site report. Three such topics claimed his attention this year. An article written with Thomas J. Logan, the Museum's Curator, describes the boss side of an ivory knife handle in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The reverse had been known since the 1940s, but the badly damaged boss side was found to contain part of a bark procession of the kind found on incense burners from Nubia. The knife handle provides evidence to link a surprising amount of "Predynastic" art with representations of later ages and identify it as pharaonic. A second article dealt with the rather tangled archaeological chronology of Meroitic Lower Nubia (before 300 A.D.). A third work, derived in part from last year's Members' Lecture, was concerned with architectural evidence for one of the most interesting and intractable problems in Nubian archaeology—the continuity of culture. Nubia's archaeological phases are scattered like islands on any chronology chart, but each shares some important features with others. Some, such as chapels or stelae placed to the north of a tomb, appear from the beginning to the end of ancient civilization in Nubia.

# Research Archives

Charles E. Jones

The major activity of the staff of the Research Archives this year has been to continue the recataloguing project which we began in December 1984. This project, which I introduced in my last annual report, has proceeded at about the pace I had expected, which is to say slowly. Nevertheless we have managed to add some fourteen thousand entries to the catalogue. We have made substantial headway in recataloguing several genres of books, notably our collections of dissertations, Hebrew and Russian titles, and series. In addition, new acquisitions are catalogued according to the new rules. To hold the rapidly expanding catalogue of the collection we purchased a sixty drawer card-catalogue cabinet which sits in the vestibule of the library. It now appears, as we expected, that we will need another sixty drawer unit in the near future.

Two projects have improved the physical appearance of the library this year. In March, we began the

badly needed restoration of the painted ceiling of the reading room. Erin McNamara of the Chicago restoration firm Finartizans expertly matched the colors and stenciling of the fresco and restored the large plaster patches which resulted from repairs due to leaks in the roof. My thanks to Barbara Hall for organizing this project. Last summer we removed the decaying curtains from the library windows and resurfaced the reading room tables, which over the years had acquired a less than desirable texture. The result appears to be quite satisfactory. A new photocopying machine, one from which we receive a share of the profits, has been installed in room 200. It continues to be used heavily by patrons of the Research Archives.

Acquisitions statistics for the past year are listed below.

An exact count of the pamphlet collection is not at present available because we are in the process of removing offprints which duplicate material in our bound volumes. I expect the total number of pam-

	May 1985–April 1986	Total Holdings
Monographs	744	8698
Series	126	3825
Journals	287	6800
Total	1157	19323
Pamphlets	325	



phlets to be reduced by more than two thousand.

Through the good offices of Robert Biggs and JNES, and Thomas Holland and the Publications Office, exchanges continue to be an important source of books for the Research Archives.

Among the many friends of the Research Archives who have donated books during the past year, I would like to single out the following:

Mrs. Michael B. Rowton, for the donation of the Assyriological Li-

brary of the late Professor Michael B. Rowton.

Mark Osgood, for the donation of his collection of books on Hittite and other Near Eastern languages.

Col. A.F.S. MacKenzie for the generous donation of his very substantial library.

Donations of books and journals of any kind, but particularly in Near Eastern studies, are a very important source of income, through sales to students and exchanges with other institutions.

## Publications Office

Thomas A. Holland

As was stated last year, two new books had been sent to press, but were not published by the time the 1984-1985 Annual Report appeared. We are happy to report now that these long-awaited volumes, OIP 107, *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak IV: The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I*, by The Epigraphic Survey, and AS 23, *Kan-iššuwar—A Tribute to Hans G. Günterbock on His Seventy-Fifth Birthday, May 27, 1983*, edited by H. A. Hoffner, Jr., and G. M. Beckman, are now available.

Two of the books accepted for publication and edited last year are now in press and will be published before the end of 1986. They are: Rudolph H. Dornemann's *A Neolithic Village at Tell El Kowm in the*

*Syrian Desert* (SAOC 43) and Bruce B. Williams' *The A-Group Royal Cemetery at Qustul: Cemetery L (OINE III)*. The remaining books also accepted for publication are in various stages of production. The art work for six of the volumes, containing nearly 1000 line and photographic illustrations, was sent to the University of Chicago Printing Department. A large proportion of the negatives for this art work has already been returned to us for opaquing and examination. The manuscripts for these six volumes, listed below, are also in various stages of production:

1. Ignace J. Gelb, Piotr Steinkeller and Robert M. Whiting, *The Earliest Land Tenure Systems in*

the Middle East: Ancient Kudurru (OIP 104)

2. Maurits N. van Loon and Hans H. Curvers, *The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan* (OIP 108)
3. Robert M. Whiting, *Old Babylonian Letters from Tell Asmar* (AS 22)
4. Elizabeth C. Stone, *Nippur Neighborhoods* (SAOC 44)
5. Bruce B. Williams, *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Neolithic, A-Group and Post A-Group Remains from Ballana and Qustul: Cemeteries W, V, S, T, Q, and a Cave East of Cemetery K* (OINE IV)
6. McGuire Gibson and Robert Biggs (eds.), *The Organization of Power: Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient and Medieval Near East* (SAOC 46)

Unfortunately, the seventh book which should be listed above, *The American Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus: Second Preliminary Report* (OIC 24), will not appear until late 1987 due to a very late submission by a contributor of one of the main chapters in the volume.

The most recent volumes received for publication are as follows:

1. Janet H. Johnson's *An Introductory Grammar of Demotic* (SAOC

45) which is nearly ready to be sent to press and will appear during 1986.

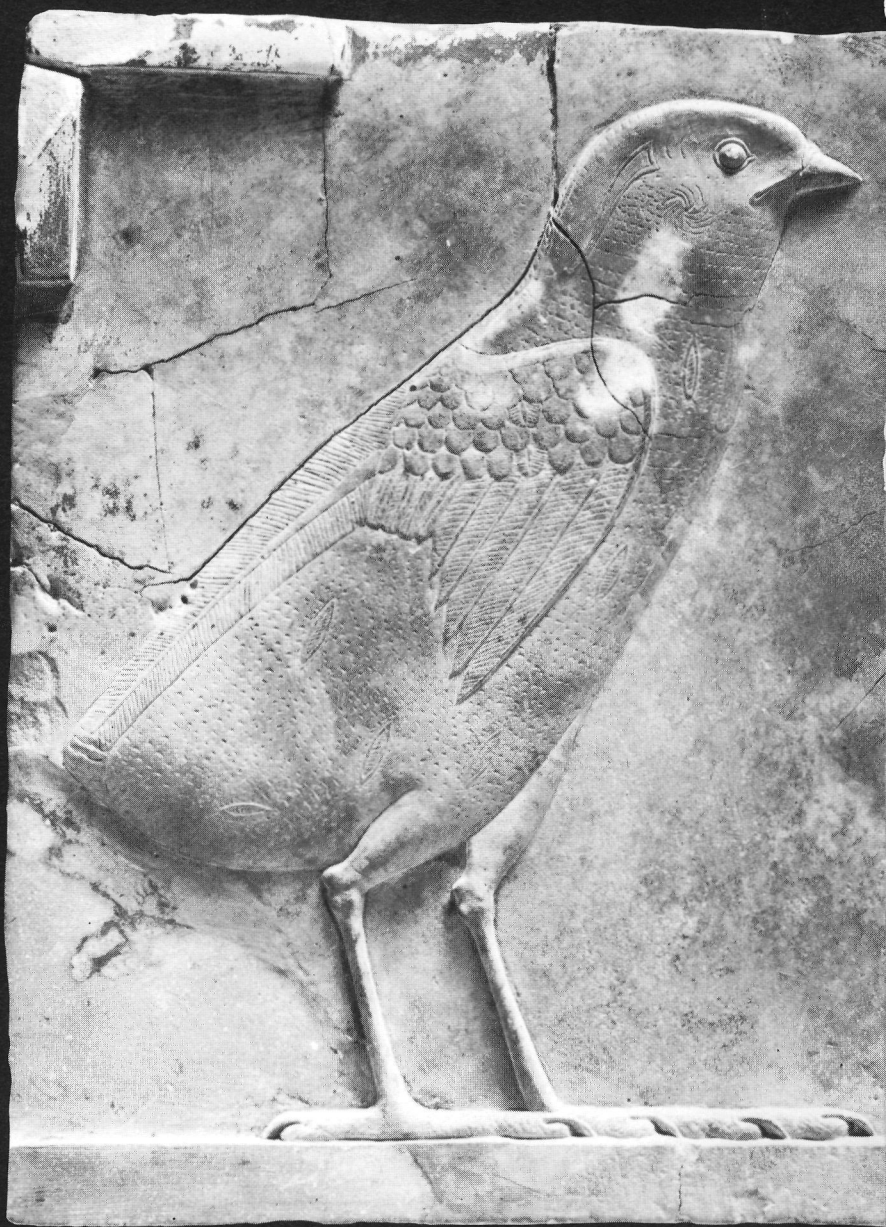
2. Thorkild Jacobsen's *Excavations at Ishchali, 1934-1936* (OIP 109)
3. Bruce B. Williams, *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier*:
  - a. OINE, vol. VII — *Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Napatan Remains from Qustul Cemeteries W and V*
  - b. OINE, vol. VIII — *Meroitic Remains: Cemeteries Q at Qustul and B at Ballana*
  - c. OINE, vol. IX — *Noubadian X-Group Royal Funerary Complexes and Private Cemeteries at Qustul and Ballana*
4. G. Algaze, et al., *Town and Country in Southwestern Anatolia, Vol. I: The Stratigraphic Sequence at Kurban Höyük* (OIC 25)
5. T. J. Wilkinson, et al., *Town and Country in Southwestern Anatolia, Vol. II: Settlement and Land-use in the Lower Karababa Basin* (OIC 26)

The Publications Sales office had another busy year as is reflected in the numbers of volumes sold from each of the Oriental Institute series and miscellaneous publications listed opposite:

AS	( <i>Assyriological Studies</i> ).....	10
CAD	( <i>Chicago Assyrian Dictionary</i> ).....	574
CHD	( <i>Chicago Hittite Dictionary</i> ).....	69
MSKH	( <i>Materials and Studies for Kassite History</i> ).....	11
OIC	( <i>Oriental Institute Communications</i> ).....	15
OINE	( <i>Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition</i> ).....	25
OIP	( <i>Oriental Institute Publications</i> ).....	119
SAOC	( <i>Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization</i> ).....	638
MISC	( <i>Miscellaneous volumes</i> ).....	92
	Total:	1,553

Kerry Bedford returned from Australia and resumed the administrative duties connected with book sales and John Palmer continued in the part-time job of book distribution. Mr. Palmer was also employed as an editorial and production assistant to the Publications Coordi-

nator. We also relied heavily upon the following part-time production workers: David Baird, Lorelei Corcoran, Helen Dates, Carlene Friedman, Peggy Grant, Paul Hoffman, Lisa Jacobson, Rainer Mack, Margot Whiting, and Sally Zimmerman.



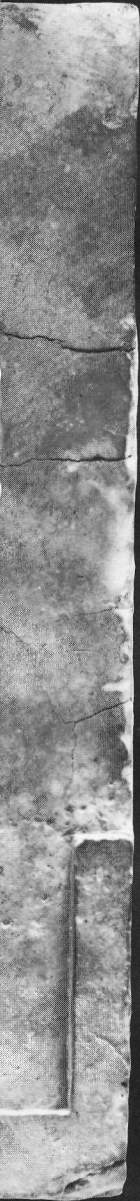
# Museum

The Museum

*Thomas J. Logan*

Museum Education Program

*Joan D. Barghusen*



# The Museum

Thomas J. Logan

The past year has been a very busy one for the Museum. I assumed the position of Curator on September 1, 1985. The operations of a university museum are quite different from the public museums where I had previously worked. In addition, the collections are very extensive and diversified. It has taken me months to get my feet firmly planted on the ground.

The heart of any museum, however, is the same: the artifacts. The care and preservation of these precious and irreplaceable objects is the chief objective of any museum head. Therefore, my first priority has been to develop a systematic museum collections' maintenance and retrieval system. To this end I appointed Raymond Tindel as Registrar and Associate Curator with the overall responsibility of developing such a system. This immense project consists of three phases: first comes a complete physical inventory of the collections; then the entry of the registration records into a computerized database; and finally the cataloguing of various coherent groups of objects within the collections in order to provide accurate, scholarly catalogues of such material. With holdings of some 70,000 registered objects and many thousands more in research and study collections, it is a major undertaking.

All three phases are well under way. With the assistance of dedi-

cated volunteers who devote long and, in many cases, tedious hours recording every scarab, seal, flint etc., the inventory is proceeding well. We are fortunate that all these volunteers rallied around to help Ray in his new position. I especially want to thank Lilla Fano who filled in as volunteer Registrar during the transitional phase. We are fortunate also to have the assistance of Diana Grodzins, Georgie Maynard, Luciana Stefani and Peggy Wick who are working on the physical inventory. We welcome our new volunteers in registration, Leah Baer, Steve Knapp, Mila Rowton, and Irv Diamond, who is helping to develop our database program. The dean of our volunteers in the basement, Elizabeth Tieken, has spent long hours mending the multitude of sherds we have in the collection. Yvonne Seng, a specialist in Near Eastern textiles, has completed an illustrated catalogue of the Museum's Palestinian costumes and textiles. The first results are already apparent. We now have a better idea of the massive volume of our holdings.

The exhibit galleries present a great challenge. We have less than 7% of our registered objects on display and there are whole collections of glass, coins, and Islamic textiles that are not on view. Even some entire civilizations are neglected; not a single Nubian, Hellenistic or Islamic artifact is on exhibition. We



The new "Recent Acquisitions" case on view at the beginning of the Egyptian gallery.

are therefore hoping that with some internal renovation we may obtain more space.

Funding is a perpetual problem. With the loss of Institute of Museum Services (IMS) monies last year the budget was very tight, but we managed to stay in the black. This year, 1986-87, our situation has improved. A generous donor provided us with the money to hire an architect to determine our space requirements and our temperature/humidity, lighting and security needs. We were also relieved to receive an IMS grant for the maximum amount allowable. This can be spent on general operation and

will increase the effectiveness and professionalism of all phases of the Museum's operation.

My second concern has been the upgrading of the professionalism of the staff to conform to current American Museum Association requirements. To that end we hired Kimbeth Coventry as Museum Administrator and Assistant Curator. She is a museum professional with an M.A. in Museum Studies from the University of Southern California and has received several fellowships including a Getty which enabled her to work at the Getty Museum. She has also worked at the Toledo Museum of Art and Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art and is experienced in all phases of mu-

seum operations. She is a great asset to me in office administration and temporary exhibitions.

We sorely miss our former Conservator, Barbara Hall, who now works at the Art Institute of Chicago. However, we now look forward to welcoming our new Conservator, Laura D'Alessandro. She has her B.S. in Objects Conservation from the Institute of Archaeology, London. Laura has received many fellowships, including a Mellon, and has been on several excavations. She comes to us from the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, where she was an objects conservator.

Jack Kish's responsibilities were upgraded from Museum Supervisor to Security Supervisor. Together we have instituted a comprehensive study to determine our security and equipment needs. With the aid of IMS monies, we hired Steve Keller, head of security at the Art Institute of Chicago, to help us assess our needs. For the short term we have brought a security desk into the lobby to provide a focal point for providing information to visitors, and to establish an environment of professionalism. Jack has been asked to help in the planning and implementation of a Chicago area museum security network. In addition, he is a member of the Small Museum Security Association. We are also pleased to have Mr. Irving Ward as Assistant Security Supervisor.

There is a constant flow of requests for photographs from our extensive photographic archive. Jean Grant, Kim, John Larson, and I have spent many hours streamlining the system. It is encouraging to note that we have, in fact, processed thou-

sands of photographs. Jean's work, along with her photograph of the Oriental Institute Baal, was featured in an article on museum photography published in the July, 1986, issue of *Photomethods*. Jean also supervises six volunteers and one intern. Tonja Veltman photographed approximately 400 Megiddo artifacts. Joe Denov finished a two year project involving 400 Theban tomb lantern slides, while Ria Ahlström is in the process of making slides from the negatives. Richard Frank undertook the printing of many museum inventory negatives, some of which were taken by Alice Irwin. Kate Grodzins is the newest photo lab volunteer.

Museum Archivist John Larson spent the year working with six very efficient volunteers on special projects. Joan Rosenberg is working on the records from the Oriental Institute excavations at Medinet Habu. Harold Rantz worked on organizing the Epigraphic Survey collation sheets. Lilian Cropsey is in the midst of researching the history of the Oriental Exploration Fund. Kay Ginther is organizing the photographic records of the Oriental Institute's Megiddo expedition, while Kate Grodzins spent the summer inventorying and remounting 35 mm study slides. Mike Davis has been updating the record cards, and Libby Hurbanek has been typing the catalogue cards for the Megiddo scarab photographs.

Although their reports appear below I would also like to commend the diligence and professionalism of other members of the Museum staff. The Museum Education Coordinator, Joan Barghusen, and Chairman of the Volunteer Programs, Janet Helman, along with our dedicated



docents, provide one of the best museum education and guide programs in the city, and Denise Browning, the manager of the *Suq*, provides us with an exemplary store. We have also been fortunate to have had the assistance of staff outside of the Museum proper, and we offer our sincere thanks to Gretel Braidwood, Assistant to the Director, and to Bill Harms of University News and Information.

Honorio Torres maintains the appearance of the Museum galleries with his careful attention to our exhibition cases. He has also spent much of the year refinishing our fading wooden furniture.

James Richerson was unable to go to Carthage this year but hopes to in 1987. Besides his professional work in the Museum, he is an artist of increasing reputation, and some of his work has been featured in a one-man exhibition at Three Illinois Center. His artistic ability is a great asset in the development of the design of our exhibitions.

Some good personnel have gone on to other jobs. Joseph Greene and Eileen Caves went to Jordan where Joe had a post-doctoral, and are now in Cyprus on a Fulbright-Hayes fellowship. I did not have the opportunity to work with Joe, but Eileen is sorely missed, as is her replacement Judith Lee.

We mounted two temporary exhibitions this year, "The Gods of Armageddon" and "ŠALLUMMŪ: The Star with a Beak and a Tail." The first exhibition focused on our gilded Canaanite deity excavated by the Institute at Megiddo in the 1930s. It has commonly been identified with the god Baal. The exhibition also included a reconstruc-



*The central piece from the temporary exhibit "The Gods of Armageddon" was this gilded Canaanite deity excavated at Megiddo.*

tion of the temple in which the statuette was found, together with the artifacts from the 13th century B.C. level. The second exhibition, focused on the important astronomical work of Assyriologists working for the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary project. It coincided with the passing of Halley's Comet. Both exhibitions benefited from the help of the academic staff. I would especially like to thank Lawrence Stager, Dennis Pardee, Erica Reiner,

John Brinkman, and Robert Biggs.

I also want to thank Janet Johnson and the members of the Museum Committee for their continued support during this year of transition. Committee Chairman Helene Kantor has unselfishly given of her time, and McGuire Gibson, Lawrence Stager, Matthew Stolper, and Edward Wente were always ready sources of counsel.

There were many significant gifts in 1985/86. Acquisitions from private gifts are an important augmentation to our archaeological collections. They included: 1) Over thirty Demotic and Greek papyrus documents given us for study by Ms. Sarah C. Riley. Twenty are still rolled and in an excellent state of preservation. This group, when unrolled, will probably prove to constitute an archive. If so it will be one of the most significant finds of this century. 2) Eugene Chesrow has donated a black granite bust of King Senwosret (Sesostris) III. This is an exquisite piece with fine modeling and facial characteristics typical for that period of the Middle Kingdom. 3) A collec-

tion of nearly 100 objects was given to the Museum by George Hughes, some of which were originally acquired by William Edgerton. There are sixty mummy tags; a Coptic tombstone; an illustrated Coptic Testament annotated in Arabic; eighteen sherds and ostraca inscribed in Demotic and Greek; two funerary cones, one of Mermose, the Viceroy of Kush; a rosette inlay; a scarab of Tuthmosis III; various flint tools, probably from Thebes; a Roman oil lamp; a small wooden figurine of Thoth; two shawabti; and a predynastic black-topped vessel dating to Kaiser's Naqada Ic-IIa. 4) A bronze coin of Constantine I, the gift of Mr. Steven Mikhail. We are most grateful to all for their generosity.

1985-86 was a year of consolidation. 1986-87 will be much more exciting as we prepare for major temporary exhibitions. It will also see the beginning of some internal renovation supported by our exciting benefit, held in October and co-directed by Kitty and Rita Picken and Mary Shea. We shall have an account of it in the next *Annual Report*.

# Museum Education Program

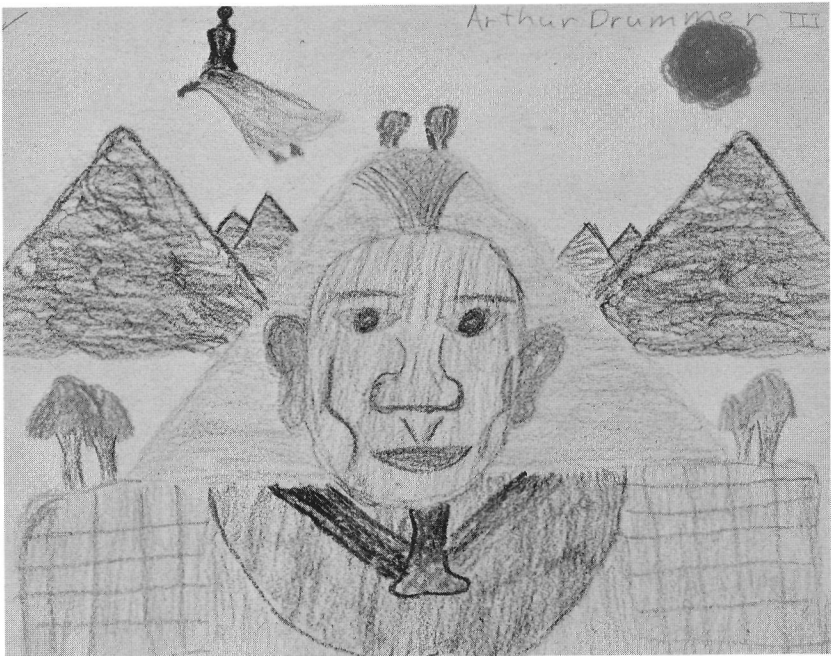
Joan D. Barghusen

In the Fall of 1985 the Museum Education Office was awarded a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council to support, for the second time, a Summer Institute for Secondary School Teachers. The intensive Institute was designed to give teachers background for teaching subjects related to the ancient Near East and to encourage them to use the resources of the Oriental Institute Museum as part of their curriculum. On May 17, twenty-six teachers, mostly high school teachers of history, humanities and art, along with several junior high school teachers of social studies, attended the full-day introductory session for this Institute entitled, like the one in 1984, "Before the Greeks: The Origins of Civilization in the An-

cient Near East." John A. Brinkman opened the Institute with a talk on the legacies of ancient Near Eastern culture to our own western civilization, and Richard Zettler presented a slide talk on archaeology. Teachers also toured the galleries and the archives, both of which are used as research and study aids when they prepare their research paper or curriculum project for the Summer Institute. For three weeks in July, the teachers attended lectures, discussions and gallery tours. They heard presentations by several eminent faculty members, and had an opportunity to hear many specialized scholars speaking about their particular areas of expertise. Richard Zettler and John Larson, Museum Archivist, had major re-



Volunteer Joan Hives explains to teachers at a workshop how she created this adaptation of a Persian relief carving.



*Drawing by a third grader after a visit to the museum.*

sponsibilities throughout the entire course, including advising on paper topics. Individual presentations were given by the following Oriental Institute faculty, staff and students: James Armstrong, Lanny Bell, Robert Braidwood, Lorelei Corcoran, McGuire Gibson, Hans Güterbock, Thomas Holland, Charles Jones, Helene J. Kantor, Peter Piccione, Robert Ritner, Martha Roth, Ray Tindel, Bruce Williams, Samuel Wolff, and Frank Yurco. Professors Jack Foster of Roosevelt University, Marvin Powell of Northern Illinois University, and Charles Reed of University of Illinois, Chicago Campus, also participated. A total of fourteen tours, each on a different topic, were given by Janet Helman, Chairman of Volunteer Guides, and myself. The Summer

Institute ended with an all-day seminar in October when teachers shared the results of their papers and projects. The National Endowment for the Humanities, which funds the Illinois Humanities Council, featured our Summer Institute in the October 1986 issue of its publication, *Humanities*. We are pleased by the interest of the Illinois Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities, and gratified by the very positive response of the teachers to this program.

Curriculum resource materials developed over the past six years by the Museum Education Office continued in demand by teachers who can arrange to use them in their classroom.

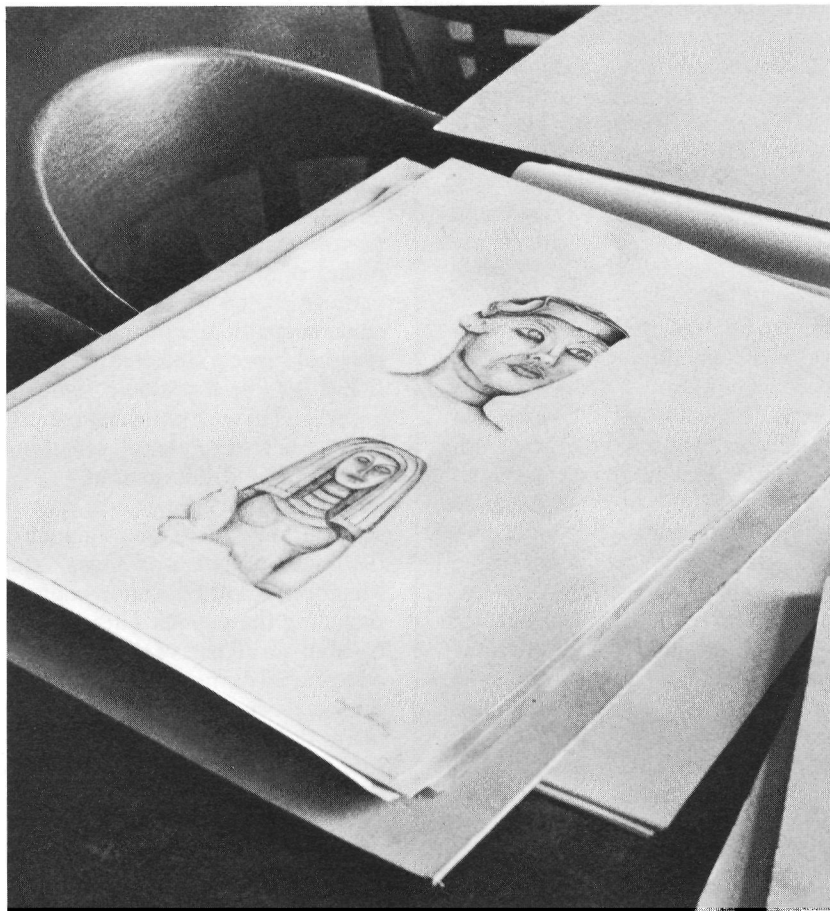
These include slide sets with narrative scripts and the mini-Museum loan boxes, as well as the Teacher Kits and Art Projects Manual, all designed to help bridge the gap between classroom and museum experiences. Approximately 150 kits and art manuals were sold during the past year and fifty teachers reserved the slide sets and loan boxes.

With the help of funds from this year's Illinois Arts Council grant, we offered for the second year, the "Sketching is Seeing" program, a six-session drawing workshop for students twelve to eighteen years of

age. Students sketched gallery objects for three hours on Saturday afternoons under the guidance of artist Myra Herr. At the end of the six weeks, the students' drawings were shown at a reception for them and their families. Fifteen students from city public and private schools were involved in the program.

The Featured Object Program, also funded partially by the Illinois Arts Council grant to the Museum Education Office, continued with publication of brochures Number Three and Four. These brochures are located in the galleries next to the object they describe and are available to be picked up free of charge

*Two sketches of gallery objects made by a 17-year old participant in "Sketching Is Seeing" Program.*



by visitors throughout the several months during which the object is featured. Featured Object Number Three was the Persian bull's head from Persepolis with text written by Helene J. Kantor. Number Four highlighted the gilded Baal figurine, recently returned to display as part of "The Gods of Armageddon" exhibit; the Baal brochure was researched and written by Raymond Tindel, Museum Registrar. We thank both Professor Kantor and Raymond Tindel for their authorship of these materials for the visiting public.

Five Children's Workshops were presented on Saturday mornings in January and February. Children ages six to twelve made crowns like those worn by Egyptian kings and queens, gameboards in imitation of an ivory playing board from Canaan, foundation deposit boxes containing likenesses of a Sumerian king and scrolls with scenes and hieroglyphic inscriptions from the Egyptian Book of the Dead. I would like to thank the stalwart crew of docents whose aid and inspiration make possible these two-hour tour and craft-making programs: Kitty Picken, who has worked with these programs since their inception five years ago, Roberta Tracy, for whom this was the third year, and Georgie Maynard, who helped out for the second time.

The Oriental Institute Museum participated in a state-wide Illinois Arts Council Day in the fall with a program for parents and children together. After viewing the film "Of Time, Tombs and Treasure" showing the opening of King Tut's tomb and some of the objects found in it, group members enjoyed a brief tour of the Egyptian gallery, and finished with a craft activity in which they

each decorated their own cardboard mask inspired by the face of the King Tut statue. Participants included a serious and hard-working two-year old, one elderly lady who said she was in her second childhood and two young men who claimed to be teachers; since adults were supposed to be accompanied by children, and vice versa, the unaccompanied adults felt it necessary to explain themselves. All were welcomed and all enjoyed the craft-making.

Our programs for children also include the Thursday morning Children's Special Interest Tours in July and August given by the Thursday morning docents under the leadership of Kitty Picken. Each tour is followed by a pencil and paper activity such as sketching or gallery search games. These tours have received increasing publicity in Chicago area listings of activities for children and families and they sometimes attract twenty-five to thirty children. Young visitors can always purchase for a nickel one of our Children's Adventure Sheets to help them become acquainted with objects that may hold special interest for them. It has become a common sight on a weekend to see a child and parent, adventure sheet in hand, searching for objects and information.

The Sunday Film Series, special summertime gallery talks for adults, Saturday teacher workshops, and Members' Adult Education courses, including the popular Hieroglyphs-by-Mail are all part of the Museum's educational outreach to its adult audience. I would like to thank the many docents and Oriental Institute faculty and staff whose efforts combine to make these programs



*Docent Kitty Picken models a replica of the double crown of Egypt as she tells Summer Institute teachers about craft projects related to artifacts at the Museum.*

possible. For outreach to people in off-site locations, I thank especially Docent Mary Jo Khuri, who for several years has represented the Museum in occasional programs at senior citizen centers and rehabilitation and convalescent centers, where she presents slide talks and shows reproductions of artifacts to audiences who share an interest in the ancient Near East but in many cases may not be able to visit the galleries.

**A**t the request of Dr. Alice Jurica, Head of the Bureau of Social Studies Curriculum for the Chicago Board of Education, I presented a program about the Museum's educational resources

at an all-day seminar sponsored by the Board of Education and held at the Field Museum. Approximately a hundred public school teachers of social studies subjects elected to hear the presentation and several followed up with requests for information, purchase of Teacher Kits, or reservations to bring their classes for tours.

In February I presented a session on use of the Museum resources in the social studies curriculum to a class of teacher trainees at DePaul University, taking advantage of an opportunity to discuss with future teachers the idea of integrating Museum educational resources into the classroom curriculum. These young people were an interested, thoughtful and receptive group, and will,

hopefully, be among the teachers who bring classes to the Museum in the near future.

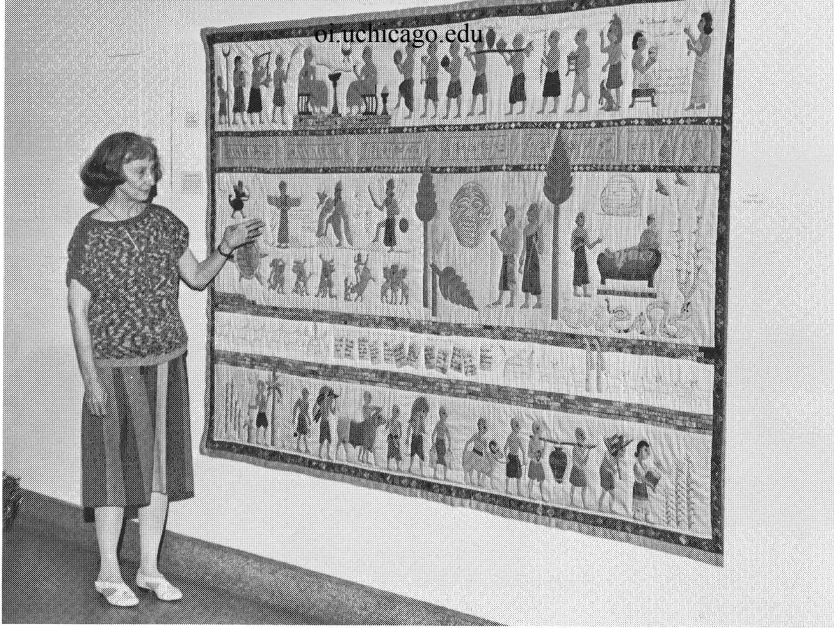
A high point of the year for our office was the annual Members' Dinner, which this year honored the Volunteer Guide Program and the Museum Education Office. Proceeds from the Dinner have been put to work in office renovations to organize our mutual and very small

space in more efficient ways, making more space for the Docent Library and the new word-processor which will facilitate communication with docents and teachers. We are especially grateful to Gretel Braidwood, the Membership Secretary, and her staff for the weeks of planning and work, and to all the Museum staff who cooperated to make possible a festive evening in

*Docent Georgie Maynard helps a child prepare for work at one of the Saturday morning craft workshops.*







At this year's annual dinner, which honored the Museum Education and Volunteer programs, Institute member Virginia Piland displayed the tapestry she had made on the Gilgamesh epic.

honor of these two programs. While technically separate, the two programs are actually highly interdependent. The Education Program relies on the willingness and the expertise of all the volunteer guides. I extend a very special thank-you to Janet Helman, the Volunteer Chairman, for her support at all levels and her participation in many projects of the Education Program, including long hours in the Summer Teacher Institute.

**A** number of volunteers have offered extra assistance to the Museum Education Program. I would like to acknowledge here the help of Peggy Grant, for all-around support and advice, and the time-consuming service of translating forty pages of French into readable English for the Summer Institute teachers. Joan Hives has continued to help and advise with word-processing, graphics and layout work for many of our printed materials, as well as assist with craft ideas and samples; we especially ap-

preciate her time and creativity in making the craft items for the Members' Dinner auction. Roberta Tracy has maintained the Education Office mailing lists and produced them at appropriate times from the still unfathomable computer, whose secrets this office is just beginning to unravel; we regret to report that Roberta has now moved to Vermont, hastening our acquisition of computer skills. A mainstay of our office this past year has been Rainer Mack, our exceptionally competent and creative student assistant, whose fifteen hours of help each week have been both essential and greatly appreciated.

The Museum Education Program of the Oriental Institute Museum is the result of many minds and many hands working together. Developing programs and activities for teachers and students, children and adults, we continue to reach out in both new and old ways to the Museum's diverse and eager public audiences.



# People

Membership Program

*Gretel Braidwood*

The Volunteer Guide Program

*Janet Helman*

The *Suq*

*Denise Browning*

The Chester D. Tripp

Endowment Fund

The Maurice D. Schwartz and

Lois B. Schwartz Endowment Fund

Visiting Committee to the

Oriental Institute

Academic Staff 1985–86

Nonacademic Staff 1985–86

Membership Fund

# Membership Program

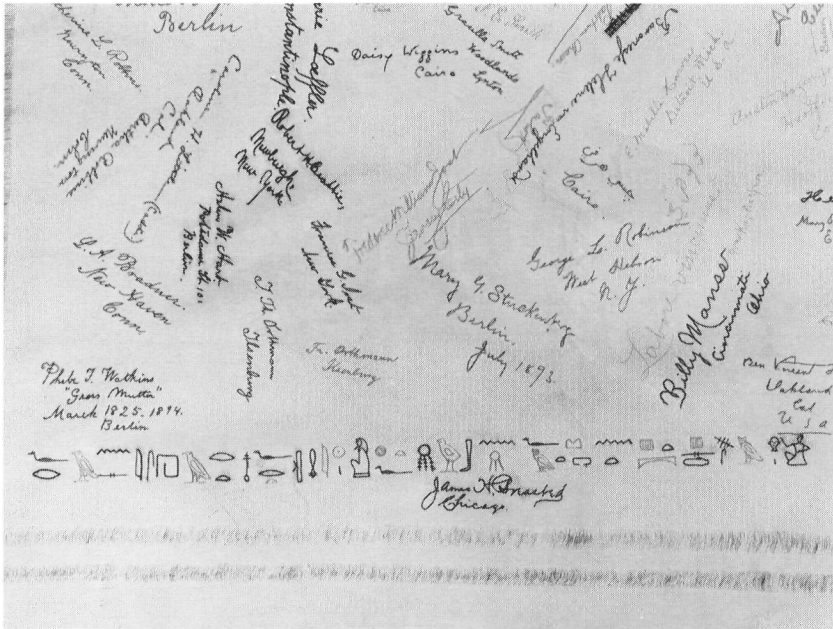
Gretel Braidwood

**T**he Oriental Institute's membership program offers our members various ways to keep current with 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 eighteen months 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 opening lecture for the 1985-86 membership series was presented in October by Roger Moorey of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, on "Woolley's Ur: Fifty Years On" and was followed by a gala reception in the museum halls. In November Donald J. Wiseman, The University of London, spoke on "Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon," followed in December by McGuire Gibson, the Oriental Institute, on "Tablet Hill Revisited: Nippur 1985." In January Donald Hansen from New York University presented "The Architecture of the Early Dynastic Rulers of Lagash," and in early Feb-

ruary the Institute's Robert and Linda Braidwood told us about "The Continuing Surprise of Çayönü." Later in February, in conjunction with the opening of the new exhibit, "The Gods of Armageddon," Lawrence Stager, the Oriental Institute, led us "In the Footsteps of the Philistines: The First Season of Excavations at Ashkelon, 1985." In March we heard a lecture by Kenan T. Erim of New York University on "The Sculptural School of Aphrodisias," which was jointly sponsored by the Chicago Society of the A.I.A. In April we heard from Edna R. Russman, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on "Portrait Sculpture of Egypt's Late Period (700 B.C.-30 B.C.)," Eric Meyers from Duke University told us of his "Recent Excavations in the Galilee" and Christopher B. F. Walker of the British Museum lectured on "Halley's Comet in History." The series ended in May with a presentation by Karen Wilson of New York University on "Eight Seasons of Excavation at Mendes: Capital City of the 16th Lower Egyptian Nome." There were also two summer lectures. In July the new Curator, Thomas Logan, spoke on "Excavating Museum Basements," and the Institute's Donald Whitcomb told us in August about "Explorations in Islamic Archaeology: Egypt and Jordan." Each of the lectures was followed by a reception in the Egyptian Gallery or the Insti-



Detail from a tablecloth embroidered in the early 1890s for Mrs. James Henry Breasted. The signatures are those of people from their time in Berlin, from travels to Egypt and from various members of her family. The tablecloth was part of the display at the time of the Breasted retrospective in December.

tute's garden, allowing the speakers and audience a chance to chat informally.

In early December a number of people who had worked for with the Institute's founder, James Henry Breasted, met at the Institute to exchange reminiscences about the Breasted days. They were joined by a daughter-in-law of Breasted and several of his grandchildren. On December 2nd, the fiftieth anniversary of Breasted's death, several of the participants presented a public program using a few of these reminiscences.

Our bimonthly newsletter, *News & Notes*, carries information about the current work of the Oriental Institute, both in the field and here at home, as well as listings of the

various upcoming programs, events and lectures, and also has announcements about the members' courses offered every quarter by our Education Office.

The Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute presented its annual dinner this year on the 12th of May. It honored the twenty-fifth anniversary of the volunteer program and the sixth anniversary of the museum education program. Those attending enjoyed cocktails in the Iranian Hall and the courtyard garden and dinner among the mummies and Assyrian reliefs in the Museum.

This same weekend in May we participated, together with the Renaissance Society and the Smart



*Lanny Bell helped auction off various items at the Chicago House benefit.*

Gallery, in ArtExpo Chicago on Navy Pier. Once again the Museum's James Richerson ably designed and executed our joint booth and this year he also designed a handsome card to be handed out to the tens of thousands of visitors. This card, "Art at the University of Chicago," has brief descriptions of each museum or gallery and a map showing visitors how to get to them.

My invaluable Membership Assistant, Kerry Bedford, and I would have a hard time running the membership program without the help of a number of people. Long-time volunteer Helen Glennon continues the tedious but necessary job of

preparing and mailing out your membership renewal notices monthly. Advice and support for *News & Notes* and other projects comes to us from Elda Maynard, and Jill Carlotta Maher, chairman of the Institute's Visiting Committee's Sub-committee on Development, works closely with us on fund raising. Carlotta was also chairman of our first ever fall benefit on October 8th (1985). This party, given for Chicago House, was so successful and such fun that it is being repeated, this time to benefit the Museum, in October of 1986 with Kitty Picken, Rita Picken and Mary Shea as co-chairmen.

# The Volunteer Guide Program

Janet Helman

The Volunteer Guide Program entered its twentieth year in 1986. We celebrated the anniversary at our Christmas buffet with a special cake and program. Carolyn Livingood, who started the program in 1966, talked about her experiences in many years of volunteering at the Oriental Institute. She was presented with a special pendant created by Terry Friedman based on Egyptian hieroglyphic writing for twenty years. Pendants were also presented to Ida DePencier and Betty Baum, members of the first docent class and still active docents.

During the past twenty years the docents have encountered many different groups of people who came, and continue to come, to the Museum with widely varying needs and demands. Under the leadership of the daily captains, teams of docents have coped competently and efficiently with all kinds of problems, and our visitors have left happy and informed. The captains this year 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  
 Debbie Aliber, Friday morning  
 Gloria Orwin, Friday afternoon



Georgie Maynard, Saturday morning  
 Dorothy Blindt, Saturday afternoon  
 Teresa Hintzke, Sunday  
 Steve Ritzel, Sunday  
 Peter Hancon, Sunday

Marianne Ford stepped aside as Saturday afternoon captain last summer and the spot was filled very ably by Dorothy Blindt. Fortunately, Marianne has continued as a regular Saturday docent.

The Docent Program was saddened by the loss in October of Anne Conway, who had been a Thursday morning docent for the last six years, and the loss in November of Lita Gaber, a member of one of the first docent classes.

Besides the volunteer guides, the Suq docents are the Institute's other representatives to the public. They help our visitors to find the right souvenir, or an informative book to answer questions, or a beautiful piece of one-of-a-kind jewelry. They get busier and busier as we have more and bigger groups and as our well-stocked shop becomes better known.

In addition to leading tours and selling in the Suq, volunteers also work for the Registrar, the Archivist, the Photographer, the Museum Education office, the Membership office, and for various faculty members.

One new area of activity this past year was helping with the Chicago House benefit "A Night in Egypt." Docents worked on the invitations,



*A selection of craft projects from the Museum Education Program's Art Projects manual was displayed and raffled at the annual dinner in May for the Volunteer and Education programs.*

collating lists, addressing, and then collating returns, as well as on decorating, on selling in the little Suqs, and on running the silent auction. The success of the benefit was celebrated at a special party for volunteers.

**D**ocent Days, the Monday seminars that keep us in touch with recent developments in museums and archaeology started with a September tour of the Milwaukee Public Museum and lunch with the docents who took us through their ancient history exhibit. Other Docent Days

featured Tom Logan talking about his views of the O.I. Museum, Joe Manning on "Non-literary Ostraca in the O.I. Collection," a viewing of "Out of the Fiery Furnace," Marsha Holden on assembling an exhibit, and Kitty Picken on Stonehenge. During the summer, Carlotta Maher, our illustrious alumna, told us of her work at and for Chicago House.

Afternoon workshops centered on the problems docents encounter in the museum leading specific kinds of tours. They included "Working with Children in the Museum," led by Ida De Pencier; a discussion on



teen-agers in the galleries led by panelists Elizabeth Spiegel, Georgie Maynard, and Muriel Nerad; a workshop on children without background with materials by Kitty Picken; and a tour of the special exhibit "The Gods of Armageddon" led by Tom Logan.

**T**he monthly newsletter, *Docent Digest*, carried articles by Peggy Grant (an interview with Tom Logan), Marsha Holden on the bust of Nefertiti, Georgie Maynard on objects carried by Egyptian statues, and on food in ancient Egypt by Mary Jo Khuri. We also carried articles on the Featured Objects in the Museum: The Persian Bull and the Baal statue, taken from materials prepared by Helene Kantor and Ray Tindel.

Besides the twenty year pendants presented at our Christmas buffet, the following longevity awards were made:

*5 years*

Ria Ahlström  
Deborah Aliber  
Dorothy Blindt  
Cathy Chilewski  
Carol Goldstein  
Dianne Haines

*10 years*

Leonard Byman  
Evelyn Dyba  
Teresa Hintzke  
JoAnn Putz  
Barbara Watson

This year we lost a special docent, Roberta Tracy, after almost five years of guiding. She had computerized the docent list to provide our mailing labels. She has moved to Vermont, and although she left behind the disk and taught us to use it, we miss her anew every month.

Training courses for new docents ran on both Saturdays and Mondays this year and afforded us a large class



*Picnic lunch in the garden at a spring Docent Day.*

of new guides for both weekdays and weekends. Lecturers included McGuire Gibson, John Brinkman, Thomas McClellan, Harry Hoffner, Klaus Baer, Edward Wente, and Helene Kantor. The members of the planning committee which oversees the course are Klaus Baer, Peggy Grant, Carolyn Livingood and Janet Helman.

**W**e celebrated the completion of the course at a Docent Day slide show of a trip to China by Georgie Maynard and with our annual picnic in Debbie Aliber's backyard. The new docents are:

Ginny Arata  
John Burton  
DeeDee Dieffenderfer  
Catherine Duenas  
Marilyn Fellows  
Pauline Grigelaitis  
Susan Malaskiewicz

**W** Mary Naunton  
Marceine Street  
Yvonne Wesley  
DeWitt Williams

This year's Annual Members' Dinner was given in honor of the Volunteer Guide Program and Museum Education. The dinner was attended by a large crowd which included a large number of docents. It was followed by a slide show, both informative and entertaining, written by Peggy Grant with slides from the docent office collection, supplemented by others taken by Jean Grant, Herb Barghusen and Teddy Buddington. The narrators were Joan Barghusen and Janet Helman. We are highly appreciative of the efforts made by many to ensure the success of the dinner, and also of the improvements we will be able to make in the docent office with the proceeds of the dinner.



*Docents at unveiling of memorial plaque in the Institute garden.*



*Detail of plaque.*

With the help of the Museum Education Coordinator, Joan Barghusen, the Volunteer Guide program grows and develops new ways of helping people in the galleries. We are always indebted to her for the help and the good ideas that she gives us.

*Regularly scheduled docents:*

Elaine Antoniuk  
 Christel Betz  
 Rebecca Binkley  
 Teddy Buddington  
 Anne Conway  
 David Cooper  
 Lilian Cropsey  
 Mary d'Ouille  
 Cathy Dombrowski  
 Milton Droege  
 Gordon Evison  
 Laurie Fish  
 Marianne Ford  
 Helen Glennon  
 Anita Greenberg  
 Sally Grunsfeld  
 Dianne Haines  
 Marsha Holden  
 Alice James  
 Julie Katz  
 Mary Jo Khuri  
 Kathryn Kimball

Dennis Kopaz  
 Nina Longley  
 Katy Mann  
 James Meany  
 Joan Mitchell  
 Dorothy Mozinski  
 Melanie Petroskey  
 Rita Picken  
 Jo Ann Putz  
 Jean Robertson  
 Joan Rosenberg  
 Janet Russell  
 Marion Salmon  
 Mary Shea  
 Oliver Szilagyi  
 Roberta Tracy  
 Beverly Wilson  
 Carole Yoshida

*Part-time Museum Docents:*

Betty Baum  
 Calla Burhoe  
 Cathy Chilewski  
 Ida DePencier  
 Lita Gaber  
 Nancy Gerson  
 Peggy Grant  
 Carol Green  
 Bud Haas  
 Cissy Haas  
 Erhard Loewinsohn, MD

*Regularly scheduled Suq Docents*

Ria Ahlström  
 Muriel Brauer  
 Leonard Byman  
 Charlotte Collier  
 Evelyn Dyba  
 Carol Goldstein  
 Diana Grodzins  
 Kate Grodzins  
 Jane Hildebrand  
 Inger Kirsten  
 Peggy Kovacs  
 Norma Kruskal  
 Mary Martino

Carmen McGarry  
 Rochelle Rossin  
 Mary Schulman  
 Eleanor Swift  
 Mardi Trosman  
 Norma van der Meulen  
 Barbara Watson  
 Lee Weaver

*Part-time Suq Docents*

Barbara Frey  
 Peggy Grant  
 Carol Green  
 Sarah Helman  
 Jo Jackson

*Museum Archives Volunteers*

Lilian Cropsey  
 Harold Rantz  
 Kay Ginther  
 Joan Rosenberg  
 Kate Grodzins

*Registrar's Office Volunteers*

Leah Baer  
 Irving Diamond  
 Lilla Fano  
 Diana Grodzins  
 Marsha Holden  
 Steven Knapp  
 Georgie Maynard  
 Mila Rowton  
 Luciana Stefani  
 Peggy Wick

*Ceramic Restoration*

Elizabeth Tieken

*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*

Ria Ahlström  
 Joe Denov  
 Richard Frank  
 Kate Grodzins  
 Heng-Tatt Lim  
 Kent Stefferson

*Volunteer in the Suq Office and Stockroom*

Eleanor Swift

*Volunteer in the Membership Office*

Helen Glennon

*Volunteers in the Education Office*

Debbie Aliber  
 Peggy Grant  
 Joan Hives  
 Georgie Maynard  
 Kitty Picken  
 Roberta Tracey

*Assistant to the Luristan Publication Project*

Peggy Grant

*Assistants to the Nubian Project*

Carlene Friedman  
 Deborah Schwartz

## The *Suq*

Denise Browning

The gross sales for the *Suq* during the fiscal year July 1985 to June 1986 were \$202,970. With the addition of wholesale sales and royalties our grand total was \$204,565, almost \$15,000 above last year's sales. We might actually reach total sales over \$250,000 in a couple of years!

Probably the most successful single event was our one week sale in early June where our total sales reached over \$10,000. However, I

feel our more active role in publicizing the Institute and the *Suq*, including *Suq* offerings in our own *News & Notes*, as well as the publicity we received in the *Chicago Tribune*, were a contributing factor to our increased sales. Also, for the first time I attended the American Craft Fair in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where I found several new vendors with extremely well-made wares (using ancient techniques) to add to our collection. We also col-




At the Chicago House benefit in October the *Suq* expanded to include several "little *Suqs*" scattered through the Museum.

	1983	1984/85	1985/86
Total Gross Sales	171,234	189,567	204,565
Net Sales	154,560	167,966	181,691
Gross Profit Margin	42%	54%	47%
Sales per Sq. ft.	532.97	579.19	626.52
Museum Attendance	52,859	52,746	53,426

lected almost \$3500 worth of jewelry supplies and beads and are starting our own jewelry production.

Our biggest asset is our volunteers. It is their unending energy and patience that make all of those sales possible. Thank you! You deserve all of the credit.

Ria Ahlström  
 Muriel Brauer  
 Leonard Byman  
 Charlotte Collier  
 Evelyn Dyba  
 Carol Goldstein  
 Peggy Grant  
 Carol Green  
 Diana Grodzins  
 Kate Grodzins  
 Jane Hildebrand  
 Jo Jackson

 Inger Kirsten  
 Peggy Kovacs  
 Norma Kruskal  
 Mary Martino  
 Norma van der Meulen  
 Rochelle Rossin  
 Jeanne Schalk  
 Mary Schulman  
 Eleanor Swift  
 Amanda Toole  
 Mardi Trosman  
 Barbara Watson  
 Lee Weaver

I want to add a very special thank you to Mrs. Swift, who seems always to be there when we need help, to Florence Ovidia for all of her beautiful displays, and to Gretel Braidwood whose helpful prodding and encouragement help keep me from falling too far behind.

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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 1985-86, income from the fund helped support the following activities and projects:

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This past year the income from the Schwartz endowment underwrote:

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- 1) The Opening Lecture by Roger Moorey, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, "Woolley's Ur: Fifty Years On."

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- Lanny Bell, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Egyptology and Field Director, Epigraphic Survey*
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- Robert J. Braidwood, Ph.D., *Professor Emeritus of Old World Prehistory*
- Linda S. Braidwood, A.M., *Associate*
- John A. Brinkman, Ph.D., *Charles H. Swift Distinguished Service Professor of Mesopotamian History*
- John W. Carswell, A.R.C.A., *Research Associate*
- Miguel Civil, Ph.D., *Professor of Sumerology*
- Fred M. Donner, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Islamic History*
- Douglas L. Esse, Ph.D., *Research Associate*
- Gertrud Farber, Ph.D., *Research Associate*
- Walter T. Farber, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Assyriology*
- Ignace J. Gelb, Ph.D., *Frank P. Hixon Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Assyriology (died 12/22/85)*
- McGuire Gibson, Ph.D., *Professor of Archaeology*
- Norman Golb, Ph.D., *Professor of Hebrew and Judaeo-Arabic Studies*
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- Michael B. Rowton, Ph.D., *Professor Emeritus of Assyriology (died 1/9/86)*
- Lawrence E. Stager, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Syro-Palestinian Archaeology*
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- Bruce B. Williams, Ph.D., *Research Associate (Assistant Professor)*
- Richard L. Zettler, Ph.D., *Research Associate*

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- David A. Baird, *Assistant to the Director*
- Joan Barghusen, *Museum Educational Services Coordinator*
- Richard H. Beal, *Senior Lexicography Assistant (Hittite Dictionary)*
- Kerry Bedford, *Membership Assistant*
- Martha Bell, *Librarian (Epigraphic Survey)*
- Gretel Braidwood, *Assistant to the Director*
- Denise Browning, *Manager of the Suq*
- Eileen Caves, *Museum Secretary (until 1/1/86)*
- Robert Cedarwall, *Photographer (Epigraphic Survey) (until 3/15/86)*
- Jeanette Chapital, *Museum Secretary (from 3/17/86)*
- Kimbeth Coventry, *Museum Administrator and Assistant Curator (from 5/1/86)*
- Anita Ghaemi, *Registrar and Assistant Curator (Museum) (until 1/31/86)*
- Jean Grant, *Senior Photo Technician*
- Janet W. Helman, *Chairman of Volunteer Program*
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- William Raymond Johnson, *Artist (Epigraphic Survey)*
- Charles Jones, *Research Archivist*
- Jack Leslie Kish, *Visitor Control Attendant (Museum)*
- John A. Larson, *Museum Archivist*
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- Christian Loeben, *Administrative Assistant (Epigraphic Survey)*
- Thomas J. Logan, *Museum Curator*
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- Jill Carlotta Maher, *Assistant to the Director of the Epigraphic Survey*
- Joseph Manning, *Research Project Assistant (Demotic Dictionary)*
- Peter Der Manuelian, *Artist (Epigraphic Survey)*
- Carol Meyer, Ph.D., *Artist (Epigraphic Survey)*
- Lisa Moore, *Research Project Assistant (Demotic Dictionary) (until 4/20/86)*
- Susan Osgood, *Artist (Epigraphic Survey)*
- John Palmer, *Publications Assistant*
- Grzegorz Puciata, *Research Project Assistant (Assyrian Dictionary)*
- James J. Richerson, *Preparator (Museum)*
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- Evada Waller, *Secretary to the Director*



# The Oriental Institute Membership Fund for Unrestricted Purposes

<b>Balance:</b> July 1, 1985 .....	10,211	<b>10,211</b>
<b>Income:</b> July 1, 1985-June 30, 1986		
Members' dues .....	<u>70,472</u>	
<b>Total</b> .....	80,683	<b>80,683</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b> July 1, 1985-June 30, 1986		
Salaries and benefits .....	31,100	
Publications: <i>Annual Report, News &amp; Notes, etc.</i> .....	21,627	
Lecture Program .....	6,569	
Postage .....	4,831	
Office supplies, equipment and operational expenses	5,133	
Computing expenses .....	<u>1,613</u>	
<b>Total</b> .....	70,873	<b>70,873</b>
<b>Balance:</b> June 30, 1986 .....		<b>9,810</b>



