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The
Oriental
Institute



Annual Report



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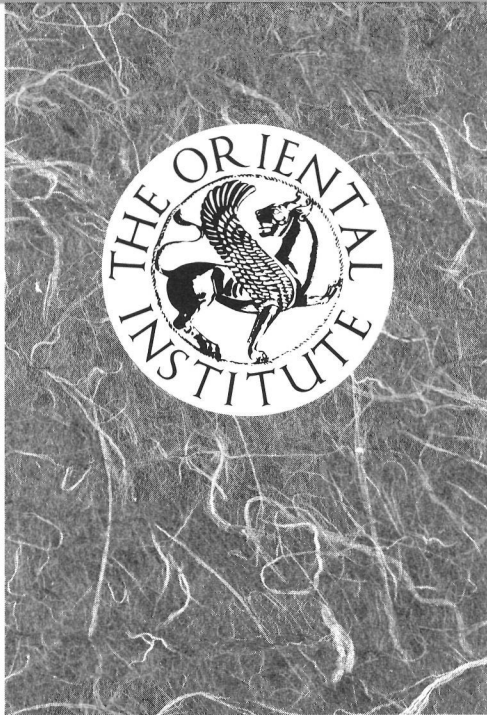
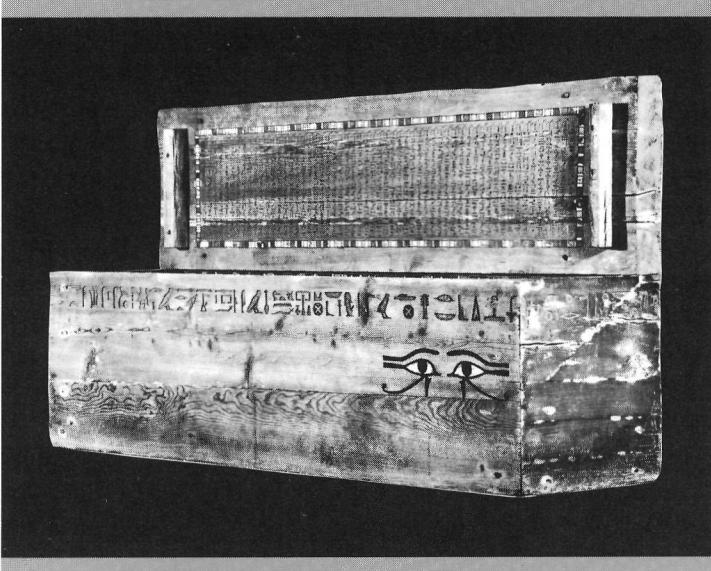
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Introduction



Introduction

William M. Sumner

I am really just the guest editor for this *Annual Report*, which covers the final year of Janet Johnson's six year tenure as Director. I will begin by recalling some of her accomplishments during those years. In the *Annual Report* for 1982-83 outgoing Director Robert McC. Adams, commenting on Johnson's appointment, listed some of the "... challenges I have left behind to await her attention..." The three areas selected by Adams to illustrate those challenges were, first, for the archaeological field projects, to foster interdisciplinary collaboration and to introduce computer data management in the field and in the laboratory. Second, to find an adequate source of funding for the invaluable work of the Epigraphic Survey in Egypt as federal sources of funding through the foreign currency program came to an end. And, third, to maintain the high standards of the Institute's publication program in a time of increasing costs and technological revolution in methods of production.

♦ It is certainly a well deserved tribute to Janet Johnson's dedication and perseverance to say that significant progress has been made in all of those areas. New archaeological projects incorporating a variety of interdisciplinary dimensions have been initiated in Jordan at Aqaba, in Syria along the upper Euphrates, and at Tell Yaquash in Israel. Computer mapping, data management, and computer assisted drafting systems are now regularly used by archaeological projects in the field from Nippur to Luxor and in laboratories at the Oriental Institute. The Epigraphic Survey

♦ survived the end of the foreign currency program and continues to conduct annual field seasons due to Johnson's unwavering support and to the intensive successful fund raising effort of Lanny Bell and Carlotta Maher. And finally, since 1984 the Publications Office has issued seventeen volumes, including *The Holmes Expedition to Luristan* (OIP 108), printed from camera ready copy produced on a computer in house. These are only some of the areas in which Janet Johnson provided outstanding leadership during her six years as Director. I know that I speak for the entire faculty and staff when I wish her well as she returns to teaching, the Demotic Dictionary, and her other research projects.

♦ We are now actively planning for the future development of the Institute, based on the solid foundation created by former Directors, the faculty, staff, volunteers, and our members and friends. We are planning the much needed renovation, modernization, and perhaps even some expansion of our facilities. Even more important, however, we are also reviewing the status of all our projects and individual scholarly activities to determine how we can increase support for all aspects of the research mission of the Institute. We are all excited by the many possibilities on the horizon, a number of which I hope to describe in detail in next year's *Annual Report*. Meanwhile, I will use *News & Notes* to keep you informed of progress over the coming year.

William M. Sumner
Director

January, 1990

Archaeology



The Epigraphic Survey

Lanny Bell

1988-89 marked the sixty-fifth season of the Epigraphic Survey and my own twelfth and final year as Field Director. The major field work of both the artists and epigraphers this year consisted of continuing the checking and correcting of facsimile drawings of the relief decoration on the standing walls of the Colonnade of Luxor Temple; final collation was undertaken or completed on a total of thirty drawings, including some of our new 1:6 scale productions, as well as gigantic offering scenes on columns. Student epigrapher John Darnell authored several detailed epigraphic commentaries, including a study of the first representations of classic Hittites by the ancient Egyptians. He has now chosen as his dissertation topic the interpretation of cryptographic or enigmatic hieroglyphic writing prior to the Ptolemaic period. Will Schenck and Rick Velleu of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York were able to join us briefly this season; while Will continued inking his earlier penciled drawings of the Chicago House pottery collection, Rick produced an isometric projection illustrating the present state of our knowledge of the architecture of the Luxor Colonnade. This and the rest of our architectural observations were made available to Catherine Hanen of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak to supplement her own study on the architecture of Luxor Temple.

Chief artist Ray Johnson, working with Marc Gabolde of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak, was able to confirm Marc's earlier suggestion that both Ray's recently identified *talataat* of Tutankhamun and Marc's larger Karnak blocks mentioning the Chapel of Nebkheperure (Tutankhamun) in Thebes all originated in a single structure at Karnak. Decorated by Tutankhamun with additions by King Ay, this building had been dismantled by Horemheb and employed as filler in the construction of his Second Pylon at Karnak. Among the many *talataat* known to have been removed from this pylon for reuse around Luxor in the Byzantine period and later, more than 200 Tutankhamun pieces have been recovered from as far away as the Temple of Medamoud, about eight kilometers to the north.

Conservation efforts this season were focused entirely at Medinet Habu, where our conservators tinted all the plaster gaffill in the walls of the

Hatshepsut-Thutmose III chapels to blend with the tones of the preserved original background surfaces, in preparation for color photography. Since the condition of the surviving wall decoration varies considerably from room to room, depending on the particular nature and extent of the ancient damage which individual areas have suffered, some aesthetic judgment was required throughout this operation. The results have been most successful, with the modern work clearly distinguishable in such a way as not to distract from the visual effect. A few patches had to be redone several times, as rising damp resulting from the continuing infiltration of high ground water into the foundations of the building rapidly stained their newly tinted repair surfaces.

◆ Our previous conservation program had resulted in the cleaning and consolidation of these rooms; and since most of the paint has already disappeared from the reliefs which we normally record, its survival here is especially important. To this end, a volume of color photographs, made possible by the offer of a very generous gift from Walter Tower of Nimrod Press, will soon be published in anticipation of, and as a supplement to, a future volume of facsimile line-drawings. Other volumes nearing completion, and for which I also have editorial responsibility, are *Khonsu III (The Architecture)*, by Françoise Traunecker) and *The Processional Colonnade of Tutankhamun at Luxor Temple*, in addition to a projected annotated volume of selected prints produced from our newly acquired collection of more than 1000 glass plates. In 1988-89 two semi-popular publications related to the work of the Epigraphic Survey were published: I wrote the entry on "Medinet Habou" for *Dossiers Histoire et Archeologie*, vol. 136 (March 1989); and, in

November, the *Chicago House Map and Mini Guide: Luxor* appeared, with my text and Carol Meyer's maps, plans, and drawings. Currently available only in Egypt, international rights have been arranged, and French and German editions of the map are also underway. All proceeds from sales go to the Epigraphic Survey.

◆ The primary field work accomplished by photographer Tom Van Eynde this season was the production of large-format (8"x 10") Ektachrome transparencies documenting the substantial color remains inside the early Eighteenth Dynasty temple at Medinet Habu. Tom was assisted in this task by photographers Danny Lanka and Sue Lezon. The work was greatly facilitated by our new Calumet 8"x 10" camera which has the many adjustments necessary to correct for distortions of perspective in our exacting work, especially in tight places. Its great flexibility allows us to square-up scenes much more accurately and quickly, and to employ our wide-angle lens more effectively. Preliminary lighting tests were made possible by the contribution of sheet film and a processor for our use in the field; for this we are especially grateful to Greg Graalfs of the Polaroid Corporation and Eelco Wolf. Meanwhile, Danny spent most of his first year catching up on the large backlog of unprinted negatives, in addition to photographing more Luxor Temple block fragments; and Sue continued her conservation work on our new glass negatives.

This season 440 books and pamphlets, numbers 15061 to 15500, were accessioned in the Chicago House library, bringing the twelve-year total to 3551, averaging 296 items per year. Over these years areas of weak holdings, such as conservation, archaeological technique,

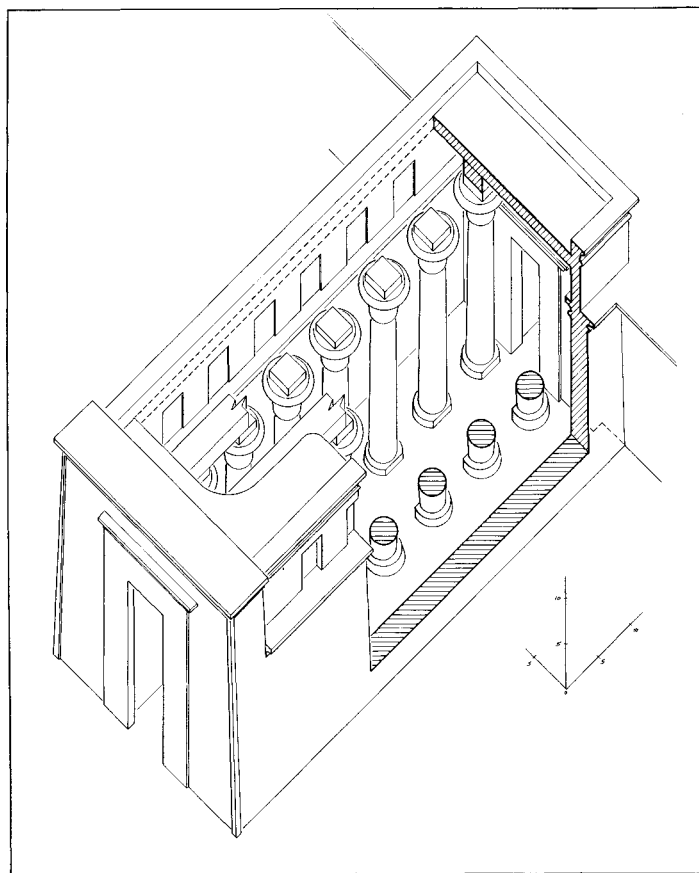
Roman pottery, glass, ancient economics, prehistory, and doctoral dissertations, have been built up; and the extremely useful collection of exhibition and sales catalogues was expanded. In the 1988-89 total are many publications presented by their authors—including the first Japanese-language grammar of ancient Egyptian—and donations from the personal libraries of the late Labib and Atteiya Habachi. This year the splendid reprint edition of the antiquities plates from the Napoleonic Commission's *Description de l'Égypte* (Princeton Architectural Press, New York, 1987) was purchased through the Labib Habachi Memorial Fund. Sharon Herbert was instrumental in arranging for us to receive the gift of Donald B. Harden's *Roman Glass from Karanis* (University of Michigan Press, 1936) from Ann Taylor van Rosevelt; out of print for years, this work remains a classic. Computerization of the library continued with the expansion of the on-line accessions data-base to print out shelf-list cards, an enormous saving of time and labor. Specialized catalogues, such as listings of rare or oversized books, can also be generated from the same program, allowing easy updates on, for example, condition and value.

♦ The professional staff this season consisted of myself as Field Director; Dr. Peter Dorman, Associate Director; John Darnell, epigrapher; W. Raymond Johnson, Dr. Carol Meyer, Barbara Arnold, and Vivienne Groves, artists; Thomas Van Eynde, Danny Lanka, and Susan Lezon, photographers; Christel Faltermeier and Rudolf Meyer, conservators; Martha Bell, Chicago House librarian; Rita Joyce, Roxanne Gordon, and Jill Carlotta Maher, administrative assistants; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman, chief engineer. Our thanks go to Dr.

Henri Riad for his continuing role in organizing and making available for study and publication materials from the Labib Habachi archives, and for all his efforts on our behalf in the areas of public relations, official liaison, and translation. The members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to whom we owe a special debt of gratitude include Dr. Sayid Tawfiq, Chairman; Mutawia Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohammed el-Sogheir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Sayid el-Higazy, Chief Inspector of Karnak and Luxor, and Co-Director of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector of Karnak; and Dr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna.

♦ On July 1, 1989, Peter Dorman became the new Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey. But he and I overlapped four months in the field this season, in an attempt to ease the transition by giving Peter the opportunity to hone his own epigraphic skills and observe the diverse administrative operations close-up, before assuming responsibility for the expedition as a whole. Peter was accompanied for three months at Chicago House by his wife Kathy and their two delightful daughters Margaret and Emily, so that they could begin to establish their family life there, and Kathy could start learning about the management of the house and the functioning of the library and the photographic archives.

The fund raising efforts for Chicago House, begun when the United States government PL-480 ("counterpart") funds program, which supported private American archaeological work in Egypt, was discontinued in the mid 1980s, has been very successful. With the help



*Isometric drawing by
 Rick Velleu of the
 Colonnade at Luxor
 Temple.*

of Jill Carlotta Maher, whose combination of dedication, charm, and enthusiasm contributed immeasurably to the tremendous success of our joint effort, the money was raised to continue our field operations at the same level, as well as to establish and add to our endowment at the University of Chicago for the Epigraphic Survey. This is truly an achievement in which all our donors and supporters in every capacity may take great pride. I am also certain that our efforts have contributed significantly to increasing international awareness of the fragility of the ancient Egyptian monuments.

In addition to those already mentioned for specific contributions, I would like to acknowledge formally the assistance and support of Jean-Claude Goyon, Jean-Claude Golvin, Robert Vergnieux, and Daniel Le Fur of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; His Excellency Frank Wisner, the United States Ambassador to Egypt, and Mrs. Wisner; His Excellency Dr. Fouad Sultan, Egyptian Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation; Kenton Keith, Ken Robinson, Bob Blake, and Conrad Drescher of the United States Embassy in Cairo; Roger Fecher, Don Carlson, and Terry Strain of the World Business Council; Ann and Ron

Wolfe; Peter Duchin and Brooke Hayward; Frank and Barbara Miller; Richard Weinberger and Jack Britain of Trans World Airlines; John Marrs of Xerox Egypt; Csaba Trombitas of Eveready Egypt; Terry Walz, Bob Betts, Amira Khattab, and Albert Abdel Ahad of the American Research Center in Egypt; Jerry Fougerousse, Jr.; Linda Noe Laine and Christel Noe Laine; May Trad; Saad Riad; Fathi Salib; Herman te Velde; Bill Spreadbury; Mary Ann Niewiedzial Lanka; and Gretel Braidwood, Evada Waller, Jean Grant, and Joan Hives of the Oriental Institute. I also wish to specially acknowledge the members of the Friends of Chicago House tour to Egypt in November. Their unbounded enthusiasm for the work of Chicago House resulted in special contributions earmarked particularly to support our photographic conservation program and the

consolidation of some of the rarest and most valuable folio volumes in the Chicago House library.

◆ **W**e are pleased to be able to welcome Oriental Institute members and other friends to Chicago House from October 15 through April 15. Just let Peter or Gretel know, as far ahead as you can, exactly when you expect to be in Luxor; and contact the House immediately upon your arrival there, to reconfirm your visit. The address is simply: Chicago House, Nile Street ("Corniche el-Nil"), Luxor, Arab Republic of Egypt; the telephone number is 382525 (from the United States, dial direct 011-20-95-382525).

Nippur

McGuire Gibson

Our latest campaign at Nippur, the 18th Season, began with my arrival in Baghdad on December 27, 1988, and ended when I left Iraq on March 22, 1989. Since 1972 the Nippur Expedition has been engaged in a program of archaeological and environmental research intended to elucidate the history of the city through time, its growth and decline, areas with specific functions, the relationship between the sacred and secular, and the ecological system of which Nippur was a part.

In carrying out this program, we have investigated a number of areas on the West Mound, working in houses of the Ur III (c. 2100 B.C.), Old Babylonian (c. 1750 B.C.), and Kassite (c. 1250 B.C.) periods, as well as the 7th century B.C. In Area WA, we touched upon a sequence of temples that may rival in importance the Inanna Temple excavated at Nippur during the 1950s and '60s. We have also established the correct orientation of the Kassite city map on a clay tablet that was found at the site in the 1890s, and we have made major discoveries about the city walls on both the West and East Mounds. In all this work, and in a reinvestigation of the strata on Tablet Hill, we have been assembling a new stylistic sequence of pottery that corrects and enlarges previous ones.

EXCAVATIONS IN AREA WG. It was our intention in this season to excavate systematically, for the first time, the latest levels of occupation at Nippur. This operation in Area WG, on the top of the mound overlooking Area WA from the west, was aimed primarily at demonstrating the transition from pre-Islamic to Islamic Nippur. This critical juncture in history (A.D. 637) has not been adequately exposed archaeologically in Iraq or elsewhere. In establishing the archaeological assemblages on both sides of that transition, we would also be adding the late Parthian, Sasanian, and first few centuries of the Islamic period to our ceramic sequence.

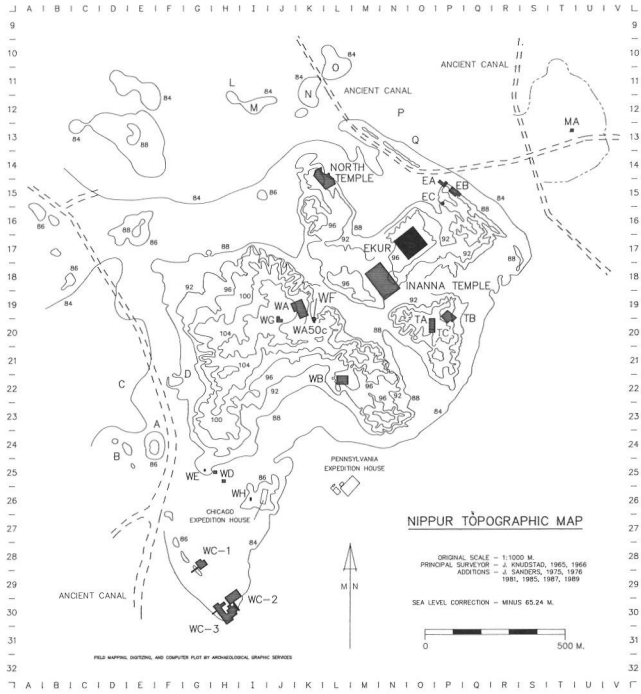
The WG operation, our largest excavation this season, was under the supervision of James A. Armstrong, with the assistance of Lorraine Brochu. Located on the site of the first camp of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition of 1888-1900, WG was wind-swept, dusty, and cold: Our Level

I consisted of the remnants of Pennsylvania's reed-huts, which had been burned by local people in a dispute at the end of the first season, April 18, 1889. These remains consisted of the bottom few centimeters of burnt reeds set in trenches cut into an ancient, eroded stratum datable by coins and pottery to the early Abbasid period (c. A.D. 800). Artifacts from Pennsylvania's sojourn were very few, consisting mainly of bits of glass bottles, twine, and one piece of a wrapper from photographic plates. I doubt that the scarcity of artifacts was the result of the old ex-

pedition's neatness. More likely, the camp was thoroughly scavenged by the local people for any usable item.

Level II of WG consisted of the impressive mudbrick foundations of a very large house of the early Abbasid period (A.D. 800), again datable by a coin. The Islamic coins were read by Dr. Nahidh Abdul Razzaq Daftar, of the University of Baghdad, whose help we gratefully acknowledge.

◆ Level III proved to be better preserved, with a few centimeters of mudbrick house walls resting on mudbrick foundations. Although lacking coins, this level had pottery which enabled us to assign a date in the Early Islamic period (A.D. 637-750). Of great importance here was the finding of six whole or fragmentary pottery incantation bowls, buried



Plan of Nippur with WF and WG.

◆ upside-down, under the floors of a courtyard (Loci 14, 30) and a room (Locus 54). These bowls, written in the Syriac or Mandaic scripts of Aramaic, were expected in this operation. The Pennsylvania excavators had recovered dozens of bowls of this kind nearby and had even said that they were found under floors of houses that could be dated by "Kufic coins," i.e., what we call Early Islamic. Never before, however, had these bowls been dug and recorded as precisely as we did. They have usually been called "Sasanian incantation bowls" and may have been initiated in that period, but our work clearly shows that they were a feature of the Early Islamic period as well. Dr. Erica Hunter, a Fellow of the British School of Archaeology in Baghdad, came to the site for a few days to read the bowls, and will publish them shortly.

Levels IV and V were Sasanian in date (A.D. 224-637) but had only a few insubstantial walls.

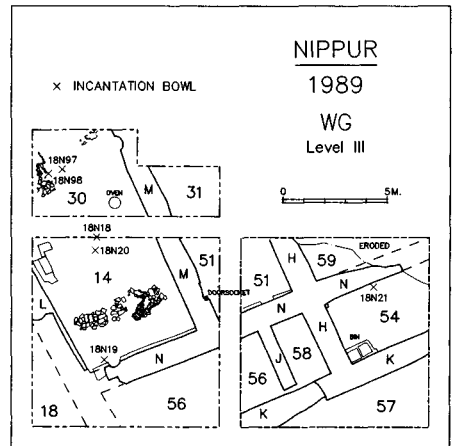
◆ **L**evel VI was our lowest stratum and consisted of a mudbrick house with very deep foundations. In the foundation fill were a number of burials, including some in ceramic coffins shaped like slippers. These coffins and the other artifacts of this level were easily recognizable as Parthian. The date of this particular house was also secured by the finding of coins minted late in the period (c. A.D. 200). The pottery was very similar to that found at the Parthian Fortress (9th-10th Seasons, 1964-67) built around and on top of Nippur's ziggurat at about A.D. 100. But, there were features of shape and technology in the WG pottery that indicated a later date than the Fortress. Our work this year thus allows us to extend the Parthian assemblage about a hundred years later than could be established at the Fortress. The pottery and other artifacts from WG require additional analysis, but preliminary study indicates that the transition from the pre-Islamic to the Islamic period is evidenced in our finds. As expected, there is considerable continuity of artifact types from the earlier to the later period, but we think that comparison of the relative popularity of items, as well as changes in diet patterns, allow us to pinpoint the archaeological stratum at which this important historical shift took place.

EXCAVATION OF PIT WF. In addition to working on the transition from the pre-Islamic to the Islamic, we intended to investigate, by means of deep pit WF at the southern end of Area WA, another important transition—the one from the Early Dynastic to the Akkadian period (c. 2350 B.C.). This was a time of ex-

traordinary change in early Mesopotamian history, as the Akkadian king Sargon created the first effective empire out of the kingdoms of Mesopotamia, and parts of Iran and Syria. This transition and, in fact, the entire Akkadian period, have been neglected archaeologically. In the past, even when levels with this critical material have been excavated, the results have been rendered unclear by mistaken interpretation.

◆ **O**peration WF was under the supervision of Augusta McMahon. The pit was located very close to the place, now completely filled in and invisible, where we had sunk another stratigraphic pit (WA50c) in the 11th Season, 1972-73. We placed WF in this location because in WA50c we had reached Akkadian levels and thought that Early Dynastic material lay directly below, but we could not go deeper at that time.

The stratigraphy of WF bears similarities to that in WA50c, but there is much more intact stratigraphy in our new operation. As in



Plan of house in WG, with Aramaic incantation bowls buried under the floors, c. A.D. 700.

WA50c, there were about three meters of trash in a pit dug and filled during the Seleucid period (c. 200 B.C.). As before, we encountered mudbrick walls datable to the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods (c. 612-331 B.C.) in places where the Seleucid pit did not cut so deeply. But below these levels were some unexpected walls and burials of the 6th-8th centuries, B.C., with well-made glazed pottery. In the next level down, one wall and several graves could be assigned to the Kassite period (c. 1250 B.C.). The gap in time from the 8th to the 13th century reflects one of the times in Nippur's history when the city was very severely reduced in size, and maybe even abandoned for some time. Another gap in occupation, which we have demonstrated in a number of excavations at Nippur in the past seventeen years, is represented just below the Kassite level in WF. Walls datable to the Isin-Larsa period (c. 2000 B.C.) rest directly under the Kassite level. When we suggested in the early 1970s that there was a gap in occupation at Nippur from about 1800 to approximately 1400 B.C., it was difficult for some scholars to accept.



One of the Aramaic incantation bowls with inscription to prevent demons from harming the inhabitants of the house.

Now, however, with growing evidence of similar abandonments at other Mesopotamian sites, it is clear that there was a major regional collapse in Babylonia, probably connected with an environmental change, shortly after the reign of Hammurabi.

◆ **B**elow the Isin-Larsa level, we found walls of a house built of plano-convex mudbricks, that is unbaked bricks with a flat bottom and a rounded top. A decade ago, bricks of this type would have been taken as a sign that the building was Early Dynastic in date (2900-2350 B.C.). We have shown in previous seasons, however, that this kind of brick lasted into and through the Akkadian Period (2350-2100 B.C.). The plano-convex walls in this level of WF, however, are even later, dating to the Ur III period (c. 2100 B.C.) according to the pottery, baked clay figurines, and other artifacts associated with them. Thus the use of plano-convex bricks is proven to last longer than was thought.

The Ur III walls rested directly on Akkadian plano-convex mudbrick walls, which had the same plan as the Ur III ones. We exposed only a small room and part of a courtyard, presumably bordered by an outside space, so we cannot speak of a real building plan yet. But the identity of the plan thus far excavated shows continuity not only of bricks but probably of building use. At this point, we can already suggest that the building was a house, presumably of a high-status family. Although we do not have enough of the plan of the building exposed to use that as a criterion for its function, we do have burials under floors, a fairly certain indication of domestic character. The high status of the occupants is indicated both by the quality and diversity of artifacts, includ-



View from northeast of Area WF at the end of the season, showing walls of plano-convex bricks. Akkadian period (c. 2300 B.C.).

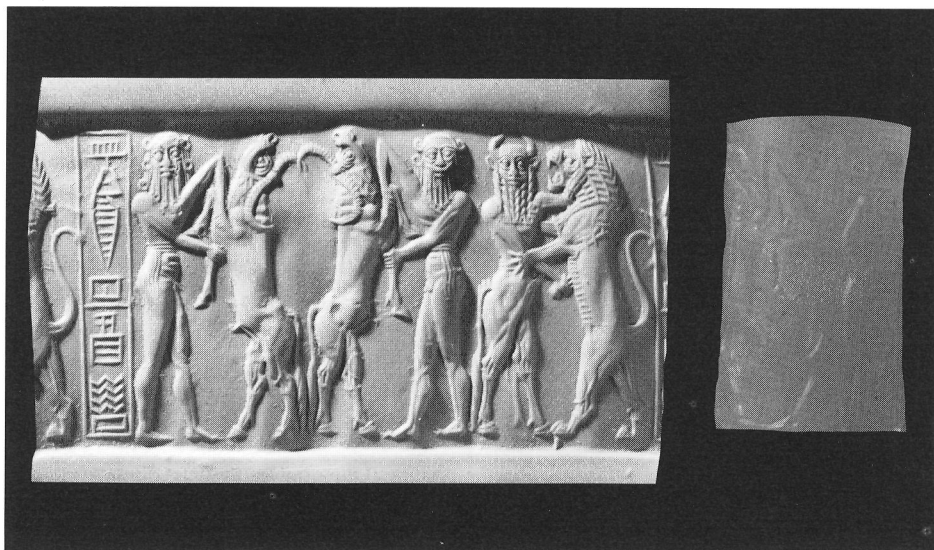
ing more than twenty metal objects in the Akkadian level.

The Akkadian walls stood more than two meters high and involved several rebuildings. On one floor in the room, we found four unbaked clay tablets with lists of items and men's names written in Akkadian. On this same floor was a glass bead, bluish-green and yellow in color. In the court, outside the room, and one floor higher, was another glass bead, olive green and white. We were fortunate to have with us on the site Dr. Pamela Vandiver, a specialist in glass, glaze, ceramics, and other man-made materials. She immediately identified the beads as glass and subsequently carried out a set of technical analyses on them in the Smithsonian Institution. These beads are the earliest known, well-excavated, fully-documented items of glass thus far found anywhere. Other glass of Akkadian date has been re-

ported, but the dating of the findspot has sometimes been questioned, and most of the objects have disappeared or cannot now be located in museum collections. A report on the beads, coauthored by Dr. Vandiver, Augusta McMahon, and me, is already in press.

The graves encountered in the upper strata of WF slowed down the excavation a great deal. Therefore, by the end of the season, we had not been able to clear the Akkadian level away in order to descend into the Early Dynastic strata. However, we are confident that we reached material of the Early Dynastic period below the room, in a forty centimeter stratum that ran below the walls of the Akkadian building. We were also below the Akkadian level in the court. On the last day of digging, in order to add more Early Dynastic pottery for analysis, we marked out two one-meter squares in the bottom of the excavation, one under the room, the other under the court. In both pits we began almost immediately to encounter whole pottery vessels. Soon after, in the pit below the court, we found the tops of copper or bronze vessels. We had come down on graves in both places, and the copper/bronze vessels in one grave marked it as important. We spent the rest of the day clearing the graves and mapping and recovering the objects. The burial in the pit below the room was a shallow one, with an infant skeleton; on initial analysis, we date it by the pottery to Early Dynastic III.

◆ **T**he second grave, found in the court, was of an adult whose skeleton had turned almost completely into powder. There were ten pottery vessels, including one jar that had in it the remains of a reed encased in a copper sieve, meant to separate liquid from debris; I think this device was used for drinking beer. The



Cylinder seal of clear, whitish stone, with impression rolled with it, showing conflict between heroes and animals. Akkadian period (c. 2300 B.C.). The official seal of LUGAL.DUR, the scribe.

copper or bronze vessels numbered six, including a bucket with a handle. At the neck of the skeleton, we found a gold band. Above the head was a copper pin. We discovered at the shoulder a magnificent green stone cylinder seal with a presentation scene, easily recognizable as Akkadian in style and date. It had probably been on a wooden-shafted pin that had held the cloak together. At the waist were an axe, a spear head, two more pins, and another extraordinary Akkadian cylinder seal. The second seal, of rock crystal or quartz, had a scene of heroes fighting animals.

◆ **T**he two seals had identical inscriptions, establishing the identity of the skeleton as LUGAL.DUR, the Scribe. This man, judging by the richness of his grave and the magnificence of the two seals, must have been an important official in the service of the Akkadian king. The scene of heroes fighting animals is a common one in Akkadian seals and is now

recognized as the motif on official, governmental seals of the period. Few seals of this type have been cut with the expertise evident in this seal.

The other seal (see page 16) is equally well executed, and even more interesting in its design. I take this to be LUGAL.DUR's personal seal, the one he used in his own business dealings. There may be some significance in the fact that this personal seal was found at the shoulder, while the official seal was at the waist, perhaps attached by a cord to a belt, or contained in some kind of bag. But there are too few other examples of well-recorded, published graves of the Akkadian period to determine if personal seals were always worn on the upper body and official seals were worn at the waist.

The design of the personal seal falls within the category of presentation scenes, that is,

one in which a human being is led by a deity or deities (all of whom have horned crowns) into the presence of a seated god. It is assumed that the god leading the human being is the personal god of the seal-owner. In this instance, the human being stands at the left, next to the inscription that identifies him, with his left hand raised in greeting or prayer. He is preceded by a storm god, presumably Adad, who stands on the back of a mythological creature, which breathes fire. Between two mountains is another god, holding a crescent-shaped axe and wearing a crescent on his horns. This is one of the very rare depictions of the moon god, Nanna/Sin. The seated god holds a mace in his hand and is accompanied by a horned animal. On the top of one of the mountains is a standard, set on hooped animal feet, and surmounted by a macehead. Hanging on the shaft of the standard is an object that I interpret as a sandal. This standard must be related to the seated god and should give us a clue to his identity, but representations of a god with this standard are very rare in ancient Mesopotamian iconography. The sandal must refer to a particular incident in the mythology of the seated god, but there is no known document that deals with it. Further study may allow us to suggest an identity for the god.

FUTURE PLAN TO EXCAVATE TEMPLES AND HOUSE IN AREA WA. It is clear from the two stratigraphic pits (WA50c, WF) that we have reached Akkadian levels on the West Mound, where extraordinary finds await us. But, these levels are about ten meters (more than thirty feet) below the present surface in the bottom of Area WA. We intend to expand and deepen Area WF at the same time we expose the stack of temples that we know lies under the main part of WA. The sand that

halted our work in WA in 1973 has now moved off the site and we will be able to operate effectively on a large scale.

◆ In 1972 and 1973, we excavated several rooms in one corner of the Neo-Babylonian version of the WA temple. We sank pits to investigate parts of rooms in four earlier versions of the building. In the next five years we expect to completely unearth these and even earlier levels of this major temple, which cannot be identified as yet. By expanding WF and examining the successive layers of private houses there, we should be able to relate activities and persons in the houses with those in the temples. A correlated program of excavation in houses and neighboring temples has not been attempted by the Oriental Institute in Iraq since the 1930s, although the excavation of the Inanna Temple and houses on Tablet Hill in the 1950s and 1960s approached this objective. In those days the questions we are now asking about the social and economic role of temples within the city and the state and ecological relationships were not being considered. We think we will have substantial new information that will allow innovative interpretations of such issues as a result of our forthcoming seasons.

PRELIMINARY MAPPING AT UMM AL-HAFRIYAT. During February several members of the expedition staff, including Pamela Vandiver, the ceramic specialist, spent two days at Umm al-Hafriyat, the interesting industrial town that we excavated east of Nippur in 1977. We were there to pinpoint and date the more than 400 pottery kilns that are scattered across and around the site. We did this work as a preliminary to a future season at the site, aimed at elucidating pottery-making technol-



Cylinder seal of green stone, with impression rolled with it. Akkadian period (c. 2300 B.C.). The personal seal of LUGAL.DUR, the scribe.

ogy. We were able to map the kilns in only two days because we were working with a Lietz-Sokkisha Total Station, an advanced kind of surveying instrument that incorporates laser and computer technology. The equipment was leased from the Kara Company, Lyons, Illinois. The Total Station, when added to the computers and printer, which previously we had been able to utilize only partially, comprised a full range of modern data-recording that has not been possible before at our site or any other in Iraq. Due to the far-sightedness of Dr. Moayyad Sa' id Damirchi, the Director of Antiquities, expeditions are now being encouraged to use such equipment. We are currently seeking funds to purchase the Total Station and additional computer equipment and programs, all of which will be available for the use of all Oriental Institute expeditions.

◆ **STATUS REPORT ON PUBLICATION.** I take pleasure in reporting that James A. Armstrong has completed his doctoral dissertation, based on our excavations in the early 1st millennium levels at Nippur. His study, which makes extraordinarily important

changes in the stratigraphy of Nippur and in cultural-historical interpretations, will be published in a year or two. Richard L. Zettler has recently finished a manuscript on the Kassite buildings in Area WC, which is now being edited. It should appear within a year. I am currently restructuring an overlarge manuscript on several seasons of work to create separate volumes for easier and faster publication. The first, on the city wall, should be given to the editors in a few months. Judith A. Franke's report on Area WB, in which she analyzes an Old Babylonian house of bakers through the fifty years of its existence, is being revised after initial editing. These monographs are the end result of years of research by former students who had access to and responsibility for specific bodies of material at Nippur. In all cases, the individuals took newly excavated material and used it to reassess material from older excavations at Nippur and elsewhere. In this process, which still continues, Nippur serves as a training ground for excavators and as a source for data that can be used by students and associated staff for innovative dissertations and publications.

STAFF AND FUNDING. The staff for the season included the author as director; James A. Armstrong as associate Director and archaeologist; Abbas Fadhl as representative of the Department of Antiquities; John C. Sanders as architect; Peggy Sanders as artist, photographer, and assistant to the architect; Augusta McMahon as archaeologist; Lorraine Brochu as archaeologist and registrar; Robert D. Biggs as epigrapher; Krzysztof Edward Ciuk as Sasanian/Islamic pottery specialist, working in association with Edward J. Keall; and Margaret Brandt as environmental specialist. Pamela Vandiver, research scientist from the Smithsonian's Conservation Analytical Laboratory, joined us for two weeks in late February. During the season, we hired up to twenty-seven workmen, who were under the supervision of the foreman, Khalaf Bedawi.

◆ **I** must acknowledge, once again, the continuing support of the Friends of Nippur. We were able to accomplish a good deal more work, despite rising costs, because their donations were more generous than ever. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Mary Jo Khuri and Janet Helman, who saw to it that the Friends of Nippur newsletters were reproduced and sent out.

For this season, we were the recipients of a sizable grant from the National Geographic Society (No. 3961-88), for which we are most grateful.

The Prehistoric Project

Linda S. and Robert J. Braidwood

◆ Incredible! It's hard to believe that we first began work in Turkey in 1963—in a completely cooperative partnership between the Oriental Institute and the Prehistory Department of the University of Istanbul and that the partnership has survived and still flourishes even with the addition of a third partner in 1978, the Institut für Baugeschichte of Karlsruhe. It will not seem so incredible to those of you who have met Halet Çambel. She should be cloned !!

We had firmly announced in 1985 that 1988 would be the last year for Chicago's active participation in excavating Çayönü—that it was high time for us to concentrate on getting Çayönü published. Halet agreed that she would also concentrate on getting Çayönü published, but at the same time would try to finish pressing work at Karatepe, her other important involvement. Wulf Schirmer, our Karlsruhe colleague, also thought it high time for him to concentrate on publishing the Çayönü architecture.

The 1988 season (reported on in *News & Notes* No. 117) was excellent, but, of course, our targeted objectives were not completely accomplished. The Skull Building excavation could not be completed within the time allotted (too many pits containing human bones in wretched condition that required slow patient excavation). We did not gain a better comprehension of the earliest sub-phase—the wattle and daub structures (too much intrusion and disturbances by later construction), nor did we achieve the clear understanding we had hoped to of the latest aspect of the main prehistoric phase.

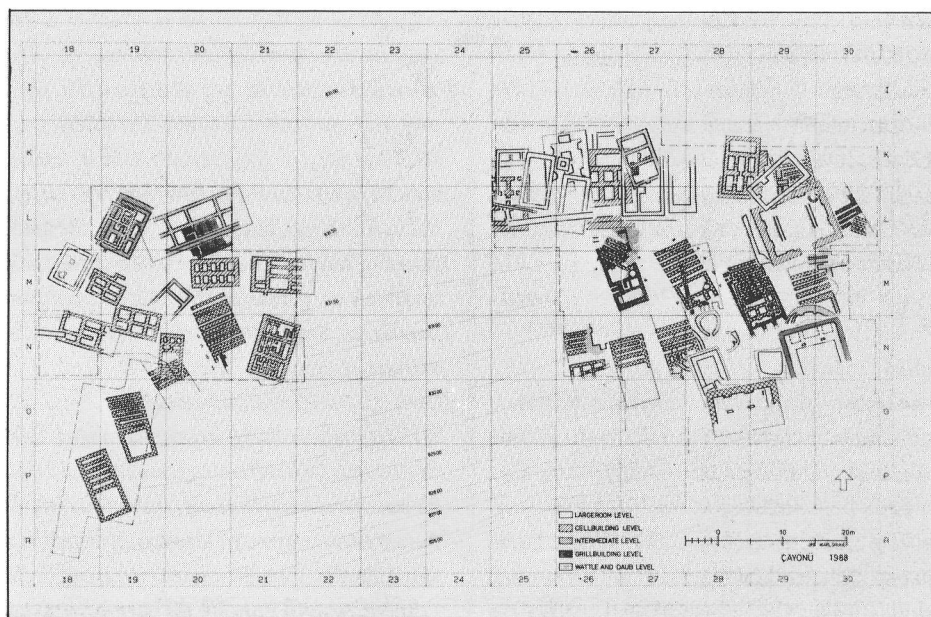
Since one never seems to be able to answer all the questions one poses, there is never a satisfactory stopping point for any excavation, and so it is good that we had set a firm closing date for our *own* participation in the Çayönü excavations.

We are happy to report, however, that Prof. Mehmet Özdoğan of Istanbul University (an old student of Halet's and on Çayönü's staff for many years) agreed to take over the Çayönü excavation and that he and

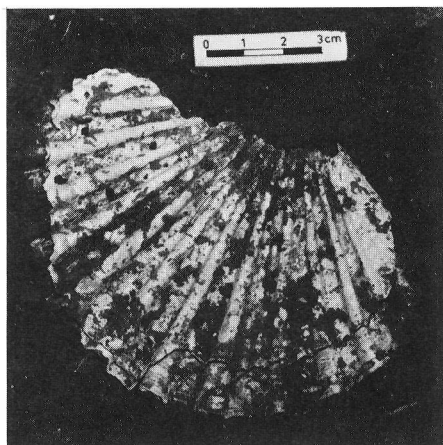
Aslı (his wife) and a team of graduate students, many of whom have been working at Çayönü in the past years, excavated at Çayönü this August and September (our able assistant, Mike Davis, represented Chicago on the excavation). It's an extremely competent team. They made a clean break with past excavations, and opened a large new area to the north where they could concentrate on later pottery-bearing levels. They are enthusiastic about the results of this season—well preserved building remains directly under the surface and much pottery. Mehmet, who thrives on early pottery, found many unusual features, some painted wares and some that at first glance suggested the Caucasus to him. We are eagerly awaiting Mehmet's letter with details. We are, needless to say, most happy at their enthusiasm, for there is still much essential work that needs to be done in the area—including a comprehensive survey which they have already begun.

We Braidwoods plan to go out to Istanbul to work towards publication, probably in the early winter when Halet returns from Karatepe. There is an excellent chance that we will get aid from Turkish businesses to help pay for publication. At the same time, we need to convince these gentlemen that pre-publication aid is also an essential part of publication.

♦ **A**s we all know, the simple popular impression of archaeology tends to mean the excavation of fascinating ancient sites and the recovery of fascinating finds for the great enrichment of museum collections. Fewer people understand the importance of the whole “processing” sequence—from the complete recording, description, and illustration of *all* finds (and their findspots) through their analysis to their interpretation as to most probable cultural meanings. One can easily guess that such full processing can take *at least* five or six



The plot plan of various exposures and buildings in them, as of the 1988 season.



A scallop shell, with the broken remains of holes for a string (so it might be used as a necklace?).

times as much time and effort as does actual excavation itself. But unless this whole process is completed, our real culture historical job is not yet done. Çayönü has far too important a potential yield of information to leave it unanalyzed. Some ten thousand years ago, portions of present day Turkey took part in one of the greatest changes in all human history. Indeed, what were the really important cultural interrelationships and changes going on as the completely new agricultural way of life crystallized? Our task with the Çayönü materials is by no means yet finished.

◆ **U**p to now, the Chicago end of the Prehistoric Project, thanks to its generous friends, has been able to pay for the basic cataloging, drawing, and photography done by the graduate students in the Istanbul lab during the months between excavations in the field, and we fully intend to continue covering this expenditure for all of the material excavated through the 1988 season. (The Turkish Department of Antiquities' funds given for Çayönü

can only be used for workmen and those materials used in the actual excavations in the field. There is no money for work in the lab between excavations and the students need paying jobs to make ends meet.)

There are further needs and commitments as well. There must be another three month session of the senior staff—Aslı Özdoğan, Erhan Bıcağcı (now finally out of the army), and Mike Davis—to finish correlating the find-spots and their work on the stratigraphy. (For example, which of the cell houses in the eastern portion of the excavation were contemporaneous, and do they all co-exist with the terrazzo-floored building?) This information is definitely needed by all staff members working on the various Çayönü artifact categories.

◆ **A**nother great need has to do with the right person to tackle the ever increasing bulk of chipped stone tools—preferably a Turk since it would be far too expensive to cover a foreigner's expenses for the amount of time needed. Fortunately, we now have the right person, Ayşe Seeher, a young Turkish woman who was part of the Çayönü staff in earlier seasons, who is just now finishing her doctorate in Tübingen. She will need periodic guidance in tackling the huge job and we have managed to persuade one of our European colleagues, Peder Mortensen, to agree to act as advisor.

Our hard-working archaeo-zoologist, Berir Kusatman, who has been backed and aided by interested friends of the Project in obtaining a doctorate from the University of London, should be finishing her degree by the end of the year or in early 1990. We are eagerly awaiting her return to continue the study of the Çayönü

animal bones—among other things to tell us just when domesticated animals became a part of the Çayönü inventory. She will need modest funding so that she can eat and sleep during the two years it will take her to finish studying the Çayönü animal bones.

♦ Other smaller studies should be funded. And funding is also required for additional needed personnel and for honoraria for various tests.

A large computer is going to be essential to correlate the great bulk of artifactual material. We were told by Halet that a colleague in the sciences is helping her in applying to NATO, since Turkey is considered a Third World country, and this friend is convinced that one of the agencies will be able to fill this need. Barring this, we think there will definitely be a good chance of persuading the Turkish businesses that this is a need they should fill.

As you can see, we have a potent wish list. Our friends of the Prehistoric Project know how much is involved in archaeology besides actual earth-moving. We hope that others will also understand that although fascinating bits of information have already come from the Çayönü materials, there is still very much more to come with study.

The Prehistoric Project is greatly indebted to many people. We have already mentioned Mike Davis, who continues to play a strong role in the Prehistoric Project and gives freely of his time and energy. We should also mention other volunteers: Andrée Wood who is working on obtaining and analyzing blood residues on artifacts, Vivian Broman Morales who just recently finished her work on the Çayönü clay figurines, Diana Grodzins who has, among other things, taken charge of the Çayönü photographic file, and Carlotta Maher who has given freely of her time to help us in raising money in the States and in Turkey. We are most grateful to them, and also to the many friends of the Prehistoric Project.

The scallop shell in place in a burial. This mollusk occurs both in the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean, but not in fresh water, hence a distant contact was involved.



The Chicago Euphrates Project

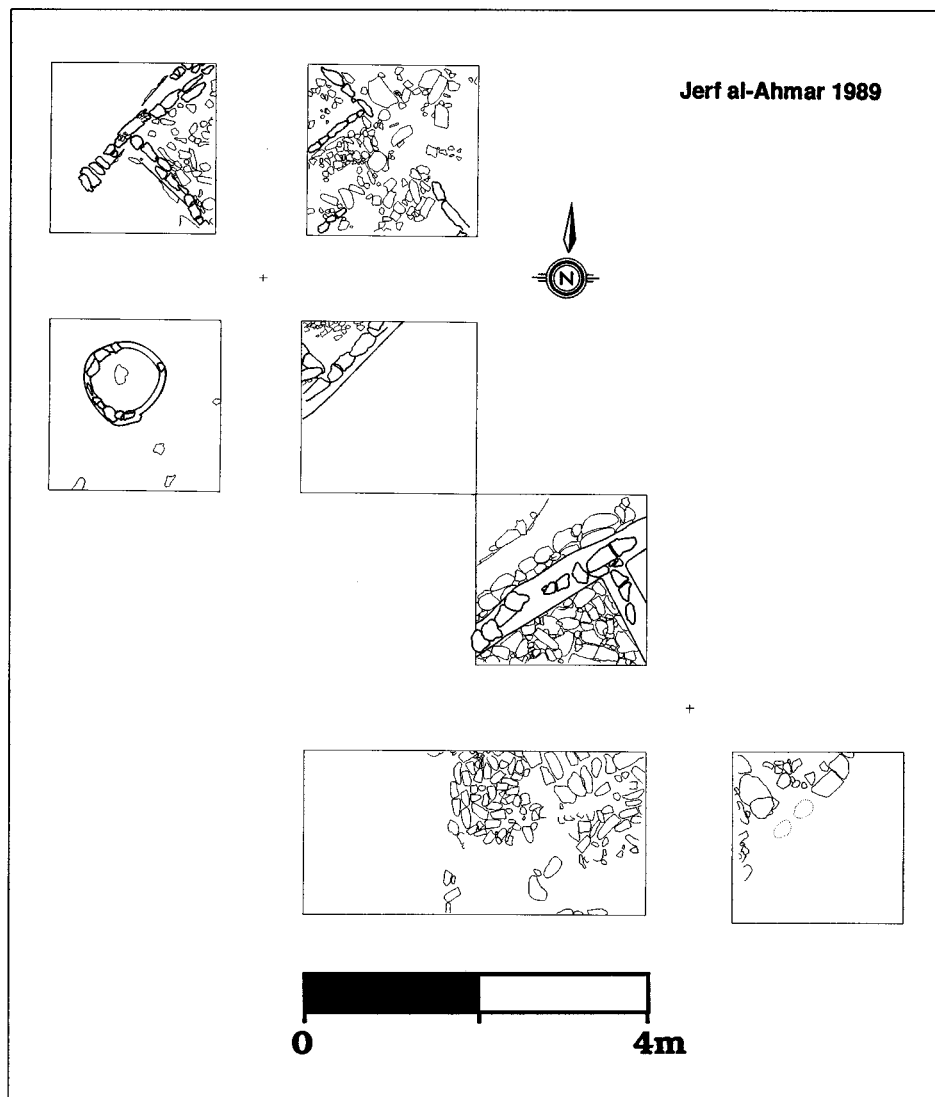
Thomas L. McClellan

The Chicago Euphrates Project for archaeological research in northern Syria was organized in 1988 as an outgrowth of the el-Qitar excavation and in response to the immediate need for salvage archaeology in the flood zone behind the Tishreen Dam, scheduled for completion at el-Qitar in 1993. The aims of the project are to make a broad diachronic study of settlement patterns in the alluvial plain of the Euphrates River, utilizing surface survey and excavation in the sixty kilometer stretch from ancient Carchemish south to el-Qitar. In a preliminary survey in 1987 over twenty sites destined for flooding were identified. An important cluster of them that centered at Tell al-Banat was selected by Chicago for further research. In 1988 a small team from Chicago conducted surface surveys of five sites: the village of Tell al-Banat, the small conical site of Tell al-Banat North, Tell Saghir, Tell Mresh, and Mount Bazey. Concentration on these sites permits investigation of intersite economic and political relationships during the second and third millennia B.C. to which they date and investigation of changing settlement over a span of a millennium or more.

In a ten-week field season in summer, 1989, excavations were conducted at three sites: Jerf al-Ahmar, Tell Mresh, and Tell al-Banat, while surface survey work continued in the northern part of the Tishreen flood zone. Our group was divided into three excavation teams and one survey team. Excavations at the village site of Tell al-Banat were directed by the Project Director, Thomas McClellan, with the assistance of Alan Lupton (London Institute of Archaeology). Site supervisors were Jenny Arzt (University of Chicago), Tom Mudloff (University of Chicago), Jemal Haydar (University of Damascus), and Bassam Jamouss (University of Damascus). Tell Mresh was excavated under the direction of Anne Porter (University of Chicago) with site supervisors Anna Curnow (Yale University), Ann Shafer (University of Chicago), Nichola Laneri (University of Rome), and Ahmed Suriyeh (University of Damascus). Mandy Mottram (University of Melbourne) directed the excavation of Jerf al-Ahmar and was assisted by Lorraine Brochu (University of Chicago). Gil Stein (Smithsonian Institution) conducted surface collections of three sites previously unrecorded with the help of surveyor Richard MacNeil (Royal Melbourne

Institute of Technology) and Glenn Carnagey (University of Chicago), who collaborated in the production of computerized topographical maps. Glenn was also in charge of all computer operations. Subsidiary tasks such as flotation and photography were undertaken by Larry Lyke (University of Chicago).

JERF AL-AHMAR. The Pre-Pottery Neolithic site of Jerf al-Ahmar is only two kilometers behind the Tishreen Dam and will be one of the first sites to be flooded. It lies on the first eastern terrace overlooking the Euphrates River flood plain and is at least 75 by 100 meters in size. Excavation of the latest stratum uncov-



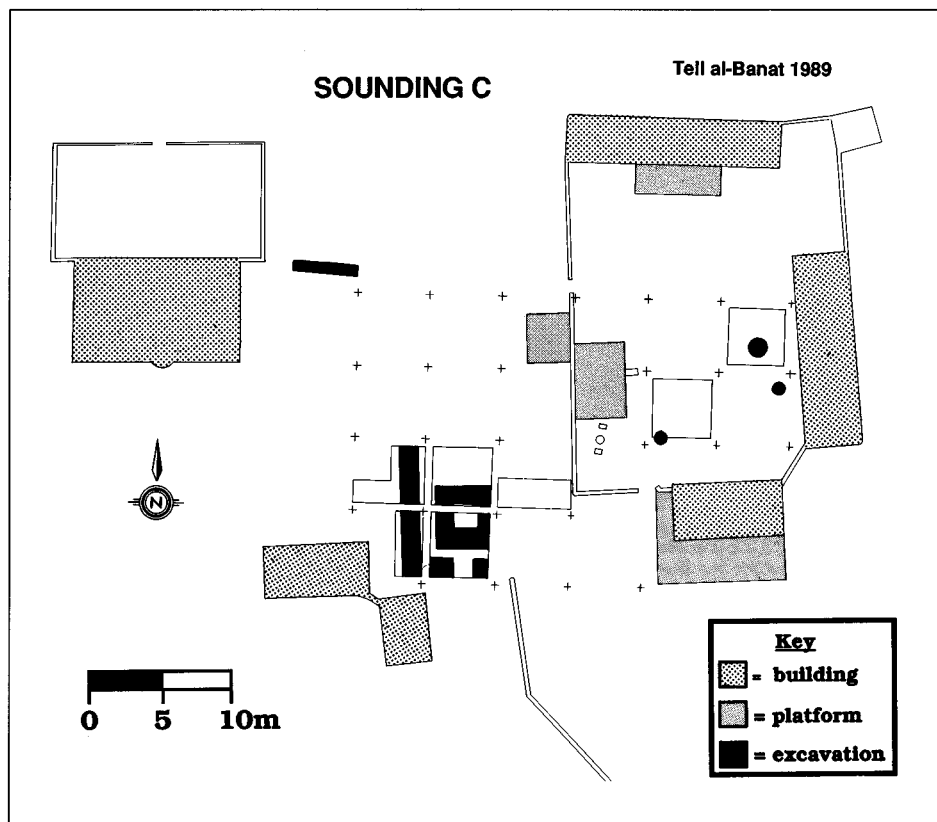
ered remains of rectilinear buildings about 10,000 years old. Walls were constructed by using shaped stones encased in mud. Limestone blocks were chipped into a standard range of shapes and sizes. In places walls were formed by lines of loaf-shaped stones 15 to 20 cm wide laid end to end and resting in a slightly wider mud matrix. Eight 2 by 2 meter squares were opened revealing the partial shapes of rectilinear rooms, a circular hearth, and a midden rich in burnt animal bones.

Preliminary analysis of the chipped stone tool assemblage indicates the settlement dates to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A period (ca. 8000-7600 B.C.). Lithics consist most noticeably of notched and notched-base arrowheads (Khiamian points), numerous scrapers, sickle blades, micropiercers, and the erminette, an elegant adze with rounded cutting edge and narrow butt. Decorated worked stone included a fragment of a stone bowl with a highly polished exterior surface on which there were two rows of three incised stick figures with outstretched limbs and head. A flat limestone fragment had deeply incised lines radiating in a sunburst motif. These and other pieces give insight to the aesthetics and ideology of the inhabitants.

◆ The Pre-Pottery Neolithic A period is generally considered to be a time of round houses; until the discoveries of 1989 at Jerf al-Ahmar, there was only one place where such early rectangular structures had been found—at Mureybet, a site on the Euphrates about 30 km south that was excavated by Maurits van Loon for the Oriental Institute in the mid-60s. The unusual construction techniques encountered at Jerf al-Ahmar are similar to those of the Mureybet rectangular houses. Thus there

was a sharing of experimental building techniques and shapes along this part of the Euphrates; although these construction techniques were short lived, rectangular houses continue to be found.

TELL MRESH. The 3.5 hectare site of Tell Mresh, which lies one kilometer west of the village of Tell al-Banat, was investigated by soundings on its summit and western slope. Four distinct phases of burials were encountered on the summit, but the dating of each phase is problematic due to the lack of burial goods, and the disturbed nature of this area. The latest phase consists of a modern children's cemetery on and slightly below the surface of the mound while the earliest is represented by a group burial—an articulated adult skeleton, an articulated infant skeleton, and a disarticulated adult—in a burial pit which may have been dug from within Iron Age levels. Grave styles ranged from elaborate stone constructions reusing architectural elements from an earlier building, to simple pits, to pits with an overlay of baked mudbricks. Several of these reused stones have large deeply incised lines of an uncertain script, possibly Aramaic, Arabic, or Syriac. However they may be much later graffiti. Others are decorated with geometric motifs including semi-circles. On the western slope a major public building dating to the Early Bronze III-IV period was found to be at least 12 by 20 meters in size, with large stone walls two meters wide supporting a baked mudbrick superstructure. The most recent floor excavated in this building was of thick white plaster into which several large circular pits had been dug.



TELL AL-BANAT. This is a 23 hectare site occupied by a village established forty years ago. Its eastern and northern boundaries are defined by the ruins of a city wall. Mount Bazey flanks its southern side. Our current understanding is that in the Early Bronze Age the entire site was occupied. After a period of abandonment, occupation in the Late Bronze Age shifted southward, around the newly fortified Mount Bazey. By inference the fortification system around Tell al-Banat may date to the Early Bronze Age. The techniques for constructing the city wall have not yet been firmly established, but in two places along its ruins sections of mudbrick are visible. Possibly

♦ this brickwork represents parts of isolated towers, parts of a curtain wall, or a central core of an earthen rampart wall, like those found in the Middle Bronze Age.

♦ In the Early Bronze Age public buildings were constructed in the northern part of Tell al-Banat, remains of which include a limestone basin with incised herringbone design and two limestone column bases which were located on a thick artificial layer of orange-brown gravel. Associated walls have not yet been located in the six 5 by 5 meter squares (Sounding C) opened near the column bases. However the remains were found of a tower

and possibly a small indirect-entry gateway. The tower may have been a later addition designed to impede access through the passageway which existed in earlier construction phases. In all, two or more phases of the structure were encountered to a depth of three meters beneath the surface. Ceramics from the sounding date to the mid to late third millennium B.C. Early Bronze remains were also exposed beneath the Late Bronze Age stratum in the southern portions of the site in Sounding A.

The mounting evidence that Tell al-Banat was an important urban center in the mid-third millennium B.C. is reinforced when Tell al-Banat North is considered. Intensive surface survey in 1988 recovered only Early Bronze Age sherds on its surface. Its steep cone shape suggests its function was special; it is probably the ruin of a public or elite structure. How the public structures at the subsidiary sites of Tell al-Banat North and Tell Mresh were related to those within the main settlement is of interest and will be investigated in future seasons.

◆ After a period of abandonment, Mount Bazey and the southern part of Tell al-Banat were occupied in the Late Bronze Age. Sound-

ing A revealed a portion of a domestic quarter, including two streets and several buildings. The site was destroyed suddenly by fire, leaving much pottery broken but in situ. In Sounding B two strata of Late Bronze Age buildings were found constructed near and over the earlier city wall.

◆ In addition to a generous grant from the Women's Board of the University of Chicago for the 1989 field season, private funds for the project were raised under the leadership of a volunteer committee of friends of the Chicago Euphrates Project: Margaret Foorman (chair), Jane Imberman, Nina Longley, Rita Picken, and Mary Shea. This committee also hosted a tea in November at the home of Charles and Mary Shea.

Tell Yaqush

Douglas L. Esse

◆ The first season of excavations at Tell Yaqush, Israel, began on May 1, 1989. Sponsored by the Oriental Institute, the excavations at Yaqush are carried out in the context of previous Oriental Institute projects in the Jordan Valley.

The activity of the Oriental Institute in the Jordan Valley stretches back to 1951, when Pinḥas Delougaz and Richard Haines excavated a Byzantine church at the site of Khirbet Kerak (ancient Beth Yerah), located on the shores of the Sea of Galilee ten kilometers north of Yaqush. During that season, Delougaz excavated a trial trench through the edge of the mound just east of the church and discovered Early Bronze (EB) Age remains. In 1963 and 1964 the Institute conducted excavations concentrating on the Early Bronze remains at Khirbet Kerak, one of the largest cities in Palestine during that period. Concurrently with this project, Delougaz excavated an extensive EB cemetery at the mouth of Naḥal Tabor. This cemetery is almost certainly the village cemetery of Early Bronze Age Yaqush just one kilometer to the east.

Tell Yaqush was a medium-sized village (2-3 hectares) that flourished from the mid-4th millennium to the late 3rd millennium B.C. In archaeological terms, the site was occupied throughout the Early Bronze I-III periods. Fortunately for our research goals, the site was abandoned at the end of the Early Bronze Age and was never significantly disturbed in the following millennia.

Yaqush is located on the very edge of the broad terrace (the *Ghor*) that lies at the foot of the hills of Lower Galilee, providing a view from the site of the much lower floodplain (the *Zor*) of the Jordan River. Situated at 216 meters below sea level, the climate is hot and dry, although as a result of intense irrigation by the nearby kibbutz, the surroundings today are green and lush from avocado, date, and mango orchards that border tomato and corn fields.

In ancient times the site was strategically placed on a major inter-regional trade route. It lay equidistant from the major Early Bronze Age cities of Beth Yerah to the north and Beth Shan to the south. Directly across the Jordan River to the east was the large Early Bronze Age site of Shuneh North. Especially important for Yaqush was its proximity to one of the best fords across the Jordan River. This ford was of major importance throughout antiquity. Roman milestones indicate that the Roman road passed into Transjordan at this point. The Roman bridge was later supplanted by a bridge known as the Jisr al-Majami, and modern Kibbutz Gesher takes its name from the nearby crossing point (*gesher* means “bridge” in Hebrew).

◆ These geographical factors dictated that Yaqush was integrated into the dominant regional economic structure. Nearby urban centers must have exerted a powerful if not a direct influence on Yaqush, its economy, and its social structure. One of my major research goals is to examine the degree to which the

process of urbanization affected the social and economic life of villages in the hinterland. What was the effect of these newly emergent urban centers on rural life?

◆ Detailed intrasite architectural studies represent one way in which the social and economic effects of urbanization on village life can be documented. Because the village of Yaqush was never re-occupied after its abandonment in the latter part of the 3rd millennium, it offers an excellent opportunity to recover much of the village plan. Measuring social differentiation through the study of architectural units requires extensive clearance of relatively undisturbed architecture from one chronological phase, as opposed to limited deep soundings more suited to answering questions of relative chronology. In particular, we will examine domestic architecture and intrasite variations (e.g., specialized cultic or public architecture, industrial areas, elite residencies, granaries, village layout, and planning) as possible markers of status or family structure.



A general view of one of the excavated areas at Yaqush. In the upper portion of the photograph is a complete house from about 2500 B.C. (EB III). In the lower portion of the photograph is an almost complete house from approximately 2900 B.C. (EB II).

A second research problem of the project is the study of the nature of site specialization and how site function may have changed through time. Rather than seeing the individual site as developing organically and in isolation from other sites, the project intends to examine architectural, ceramic, lithic, faunal, and botanical remains to determine whether site specialization may have developed as a result of increased economic demands from nearby urban centers. We wish to test the proposition that the economic and political centralization of an urban site like Beth Yerah, only ten kilometers away from Tell Yaqush, most likely led to increasing specialization of animal and agricultural cropping practices at the village level, as rural sites like Yaqush reacted to the burgeoning demand for agricultural products from a more urban populace.

◆ Yaqush is the perfect outdoor laboratory in which to test these propositions. The preservation of the ancient remains is excellent. Not more than 10-20 centimeters below the surface, undisturbed remains of structures from the Early Bronze Age were exposed over a large area. Because the village was located on a fairly steep natural slope of soft marls, the topography and erosion patterns have allowed the recovery of structures from all three of the major EB subdivisions. These conditions not only provide extensive architecture for intra-site comparisons within periods, but also offer opportunities for comparisons between periods. Thus we can record changes in the social and economic structure of the village through time, as they are reflected in the architecture. One of the goals of the Yaqush expedition, therefore, is to gain as much lateral exposure of each period as possible.

We encountered the EB I period (3500-3100 B.C.) in two areas. An EB I house was badly damaged by modern military activity. The preserved portions of the house indicate, however, that the structure was more than ten meters long, with two interior subdivision walls. The end walls of the western end of the house were at right angles to one another, but the eastern exterior wall had a pronounced curve, suggesting that the house was originally apsidal in plan. Similar apsidal houses have been found at other EB I sites, and we hope to recover more of the plan of this structure next season. The foundations of the walls were constructed of large field stones, laid without mortar in a herringbone fashion, and were preserved to a height of four courses. The stone foundations of this house were sealed by an EB I floor of beaten earth, indicating that the EB I period at Yaqush will provide at least two architectural phases.

A five by five meter probe fifteen meters to the east also yielded EB I occupation. The probe will be expanded in the 1991 season to link up with the main excavation area to the west. Already, however, the stratum exposed there yielded the remains of a mudbrick building that had undergone a terrific conflagration. Smashed vessels covered the floor of the building near its doorway. The bricks from the building's walls were fired to an almost vitrified state, and fragments of roofing were clearly preserved, sealing a layer of destruction debris 75 centimeters thick.

◆ The EB II period (3100-2650 B.C.) marked the beginning of urban life throughout ancient Palestine. Yaqush remained a village, however. Several successive phases of EB II occupation were excavated at Yaqush including a



A discussion of stratigraphy at Tell Yaqush. In the background are the hills of Galilee. The Crusader fortress of Belvoir on the mountain peaks guards the Jordan Valley and the entrance to the Nahal Tabor.

street and a good portion of a house with a broad room, typical of Early Bronze architecture throughout the rest of the country. The entrance of the house was flanked by mudbrick walls still standing four courses high. From the pattern of brick tumble, it is highly likely that the house was destroyed in an earthquake, sealing the debris on the courtyard.

◆ **T**he doorway to the EB II house was clearly visible, with a carved basalt door socket just inside the entrance on the left hand side. The building itself measured seven by five meters, with a possible subsidiary room extending to its east. Set into the floor was a large flat stone that served as a pillar base.

The EB III levels at Yaqush (2650-2250 B.C.) were remarkably well preserved consider-

ing their proximity to the surface. The best preserved house had a partially paved courtyard to its west. In the courtyard was a large basalt grinding stone, as well as a basalt mortar set into the beaten earth surface. Nearby was a small unbroken pottery bowl. The house was subdivided into three rooms. One room was completely paved with large field stones, and two rooms had stone pillar bases. An exit to the east led to a small cooking oven in a partially paved courtyard. Four restorable vessels and one unbroken jug were recovered from this complex.

◆ **A**n area excavated farther up the slope was dominated by a street with an almost completely preserved EB III building to its west. A small five by five meter probe of the steep slope just east of the street revealed a jumble of

cobble-sized stones into which a stone-lined pit had been cut. This pit contained several restorable vessels from the transitional Middle Bronze/Late Bronze Age, one of the few signs of any activity later than the EB at Yaqush. The mass of cobbles rested on EB III occupational debris.

The EB III levels at Yaqush have produced an enormous quantity of the very distinctive pottery known as "Khirbet Kerak" ware, a pottery assemblage that was plentiful at Khirbet Kerak (Beth Yerah), but also is well known from the Oriental Institute excavations in the ʿAmuq plain in what is today the Turkish Hatay province. Similar pottery has been found in various forms in Anatolia and Transcaucasia. All the major forms of the assemblage were present at Yaqush, including the distinctive red and black small and large bowls, andirons (one with an applied face), large potstands and knobbed lids. Two complete lids with loop handles have their closest parallel with lids from the Elâziğ region in east-central Turkey.

♦ We still await the results of the specialist reports on the botanical and faunal remains. The agricultural subsistence base of the village is indicated, however, by the overwhelmingly dominant presence of sheep, goat, and cattle in the faunal record. Over two hundred flint sickle blades were recovered, as well as numerous basalt mortars, pestles, and grinding stones.

Investigations of village subsistence strategies and the changes in village life through time require a multi-disciplinary approach. The Yaqush excavations involve specialists in ancient fauna, botany, malacology, lithic technology, and soil analysis to document as fully as possible the economic basis of village life in the

Early Bronze Age. The field staff is composed of archaeologists from the University of Chicago, the University of Arizona, and the University of Alabama, assisted by Druze workers from the Golan. Accommodations were provided by Kibbutz Gesher, located just across the highway from the site, whose members were helpful and supportive of the project.

♦ The first season of excavations at Tell Yaqush revealed a 5,000 year old village of remarkable preservation and potential. The site was inhabited throughout the thousand year period of the Early Bronze Age, and it provides an excellent opportunity to recover artifacts in their architectural context without later disturbance. The goal of the Yaqush expedition is to place the village in its larger context by integrating it with the previous Institute excavations at Khirbet Kerak (Beth Yerah) and the Naḥal Tabor cemetery. During the 1991 season we intend to expand the areas opened in the first season and to begin to sample the site for areas of specialized economic and industrial activity.

The Yaqush excavations are funded primarily through the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. I extend my thanks to the National Geographic Society for providing a research grant for the first season of excavations. In addition, I would also like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haas of Chicago who have supported the project in many ways. The results of the first season of excavations at Yaqush will be published in a preliminary report to appear in 1990 in a supplement to the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. The final report will be issued as an *Oriental Institute Publication*. We anticipate a total of five seasons of excavations at Tell Yaqush.

Aqaba

Donald Whitcomb

The remains of the early Islamic city of Ayla were found in 1986, forgotten beneath flat sands near the center of modern Aqaba. The walls and semi-circular towers of the city are now known from all four sides, with over 100 meters of the walls excavated (see plan). Within the walls were residences of wealthy merchants. Artifacts indicate a great prosperity during the late Abbasid period (9th-10th centuries) and participation in an extensive trade network connecting Egypt and Syria with Iraq and China. The luxury ceramics, especially the fine lustre wares from Samarra in Iraq, were found in conjunction with Chinese celadons and porcelains. The stratigraphic evidence of the artifacts indicates a new definition for the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Fatimid periods in Jordan, the 450 years of Islamic history before the Crusades.

The dramatic discovery of the 1987 season was the Egyptian gate (Bab al-Misr), preserved 4.5 m in height. That season also demonstrated the formal, planned aspect of the city, masked by the evolved plan of the later mercantile community. In addition to the limiting plan of the towered walls with four gates, the city held two formal structures: the Central Pavilion and the Large Enclosure. The Central Pavilion, later transformed into a Fatimid residence, originally marked the meeting of the four axial streets, analogous to the tetrapylon of Classical cities. The Large Enclosure was an area bounded by heavy walls and formal entrances, defying any immediate identification. These two structures may now be seen as first indications of the original city plan, for which further clues were revealed in fall, 1988, and in spring, 1989.

RESULTS OF THE 1988 EXCAVATIONS. During October and November, 1988, the third season of the Aqaba Project, sponsored by the University of Chicago and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, with additional funding from the National Geographic Society and the US Agency for International Development, was conducted on property belonging to the Royal Yacht Club of Jordan. The success of these excavations is due to the active cooperation of officials and contractors of the Royal Yacht Club, the Aqaba Region Authority, and the Department of Antiquities.¹ This

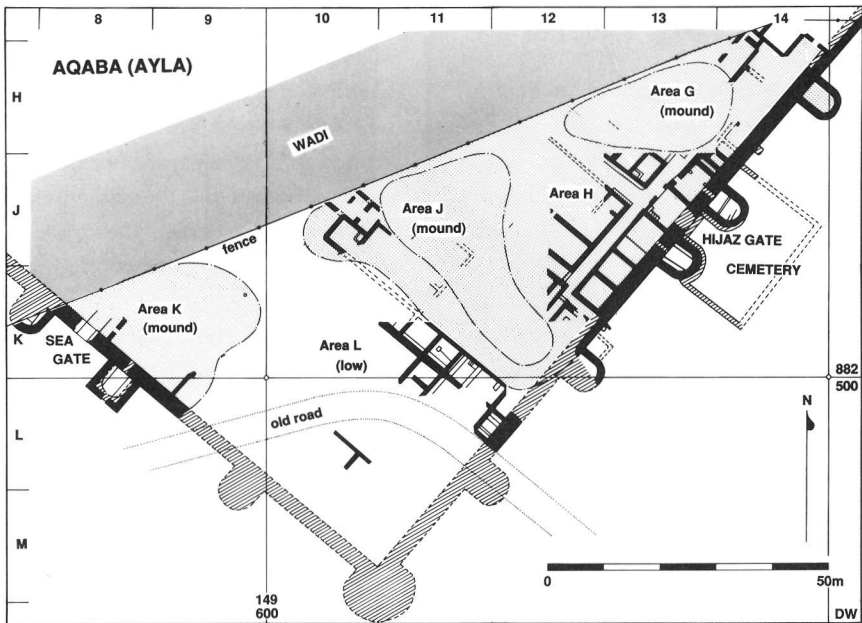
third season of excavations lasted only six weeks and was limited to clarification of remains in the southeast quadrant of the city, i.e., south of the wadi (see plan).

♦ The quarter of the Islamic city south of the wadi, on the marina property, was a vital part of the medieval city. Excavation there has yielded over 200 meters of city wall with towers and two city gates. Through the monumental Sea gate (area K) passed much of the commerce from Egypt, Iraq, and China. The most important gate was the Hijaz (or Mecca) gate; this gate (area H), facing the Holy Cities, was closed in the earliest Islamic period and the area outside the gate used as a Muslim cemetery.

Area G contained rooms adjacent to the eastern wall and a tower (tower 12) within which was a useful sequence of artifacts. Closer

to the center of the city were residences (area J) similar to, but slightly earlier than, the latest use of the Central Pavilion. Since these late buildings were cut off to the north by the wadi and to the south by sand deposits, little could be determined of their horizontal context. Therefore, the excavations continued down to obtain stratified materials in good architectural context. The Sea gate was excavated as area K and, while producing few artifacts, illustrated the history of the city in its structural changes, a pattern remarkably similar to the changes in the Egyptian gate.

♦ Perhaps the most surprising feature of the 1988 season was the discovery of the truncation of the mound over much of the eastern side. Whether by natural causes or by human action, an accumulation of 3.5 m of clean sand covered the archaeological remains. Thus, trenches in area L produced wall fragments



and a portion of the city wall associable with only the earliest period of occupation, the Umayyad. The discovery of the Hijaz gate required removal of many cubic meters of sand. This early Hijaz gate had received surprising alterations. The gate had been blocked and both the gate and flanking towers had been strengthened by an added facing of stonework. Where the street should have been there was a plastered surface and a cemetery; pottery later dumped on this cemetery consisted of only Umayyad sherds, indicating that the cemetery dates from the earliest days of the city. The cemetery near the former Hijaz gate immediately suggests the religious importance of this portion of the city and the likelihood that the mosque of 'Uthman ibn 'Affan, the suggested founder of Aqaba, is located nearby. Details of the dating and characteristics of the earliest period at Aqaba have been discussed by the author in his article, "Evidence of the Umayyad period from the Aqaba excavations," presented and published as part of the 4th conference on Bilad al-Sham.

◆ **CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN SPRING, 1989.** The educational, touristic, and aesthetic potential of this new archaeological monument for the heritage of Jordan has led to immediate concern for its preservation and reconstruction. A beginning to this broad and complex undertaking was made in the spring, 1989, with reconstruction work on the western city wall, supervised by Dr. Hussein Qandil. The development of the marina necessitated some landscaping through removal of the sand accumulation, down to the archaeological remains; this archaeological work was under the direction of John Meloy from the University of Chicago.



John Meloy "chasing" a bulldozer looking for archaeological layers beneath the sand; in the foreground lies debris from demolished barracks.

◆ **T**his clearance of sand deposits revealed two mounds of archaeological strata: one was south of the Sea gate and encompassed tower 19, which has a square plan in its latest architectural phase. This mound, called mound K, produced numerous column fragments, including two drums apparently standing upright in their original positions. The second mound, called J after the 1988 area, was a finger of debris containing stone walls stretching toward the Hijaz gate. These mounds and their architectural fragments are not the only remains—all areas within the southern city walls have structural remains, now covered with only a few centimeters of sand.

WORKING HYPOTHESES FOR THE TOWNPLAN OF AYLA. Elements of the earliest architecture of the city of Ayla suggest a formal plan. This city has important bearing on the earliest history of the "Islamic city." This is a speculative subject for which there is very little historical evidence and for which archaeological evidence is now beginning to play a part. Excavation of Ayla will necessitate

development of hypotheses on its original form. The suggested foundation of the city of Ayla under the caliph 'Uthman ibn 'Affan suggests in turn that a very early city mosque may be recovered in these excavations. Unlike most other early mosques, which have changed over the centuries, this structure may have retained its original form and therefore gives a first indication of the earliest type of mosque in Islam. Though there has been much speculation on the earliest mosques, the mosque of Ayla would be an important new monument.

♦ **S**econdarily, mosques stood in relationship with the structure called the *Dar al-Imara*, often translated palace but more likely a general administrative complex. Models drawn from Jordan, particularly the citadel of Amman, suggest a modest throne hall, backed against the original Hijaz gate. The Large Enclosure, area F excavated in 1987, may be a garden area attached to the *Dar al-Imara*. Alternatively, if it was a large *suq* or market area, one would have the eastern half of the city carefully divided into religious, administrative, and economic functions. One additional element might be sought in this research, a structure in the mosque called the *bayt al-mal* (treasury). Persistent reports by the medieval geographers describe the preservation of the Mantle of the Prophet, presumably in the mosque treasury of Ayla. This was a ceremonial robe (*khil'a*) presented to the bishop of Ailana when he signed a treaty with the Prophet in A.D. 630. An example of a *bayt al-mal*, hopefully with an inscription or two, would be an important addition to our knowledge of early Islamic cities.

The above hypothesis may be an optimistic dream—or maybe something unexpected and more wonderful may be found—such is the excitement of archaeology. Everything discovered so far, now a proud part of the town of Aqaba, is the result of acting on previous hypotheses based on scanty and fragmentary data. What is certain is that further cooperation in this research by Jordanian and American groups is an investment in knowledge; archaeology in Aqaba must remain a balance of careful research and eagerness to find and display this monument in its modern setting.

¹The author wishes to express his continuing gratitude to Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Department of Antiquities, who bears responsibility for this archaeological monument. Coordination of this archaeological activity was facilitated by Dr. Dureid Mahasneh and Mr. Mohammad Balqar, of the Aqaba Region Authority, and by Mr. Hassan Aweidah, Mr. Malcolm Ellis, and Mr. Michael Burgess, of the Royal Yacht Club. This cooperation and active assistance have made this archaeological research and its integration with the development plan a possibility.

Nubian Publication Project

Bruce B. Williams

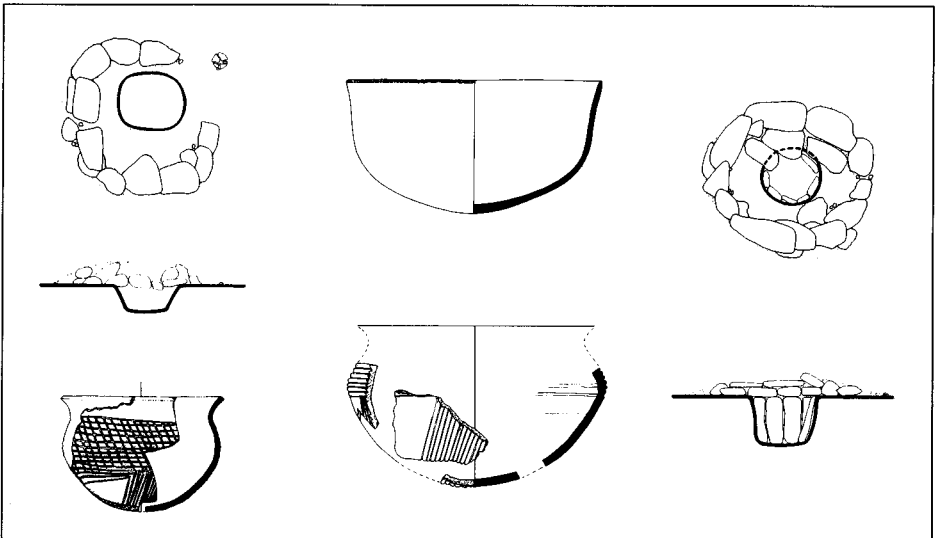
◆ The publication of OINE IV continued the publishing of the Oriental Institute's large-scale excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan border. This volume presents a variety of material, beginning with a small but significant body of Neolithic material from a cave-shrine in the rocky bluff behind Adindan. Ancillary installations to the great tombs of Cemetery L, tombs of "courtiers" and perhaps some ordinary folk, and storage pits all date to the A-Group, which ended just as Egypt's First Dynasty was founded. Finally, two tombs at Adindan offered new evidence to date a small number of graves and sites in Lower Nubia to the period after A-Group, throwing light on one of the region's most frustrating and mysterious periods. Another such period, about the middle of the first millennium, was illuminated last year in these pages by Lisa Heidorn's report on Dorginarti. In the coming year, we hope for the appearance of a small volume (OINE VII) that will date many sites to the period just before Dorginarti, the Twenty-fifth Dynasty (c. 740-656 B.C.). This has been one of the emptiest pages in Lower Nubia's archaeology, despite the fact that it was the most glorious age of Kush. The sites are fairly small and diverse, but they make up a regional pattern of considerable interest, concentrated in the area from the southern end of the Second Cataract to Qustul.

Nubia often seems to present an archaeology of fragments. Small groups of material carefully gathered and documented in recent times can be connected to evidence previously disregarded, and often summarily recorded and dispersed, to identify new phases. Sometimes, fragments from the 1960s rescue can be linked to new discoveries far afield. Such an event occurred this year, during preparation of a chapter on several small cemetery clusters near the fortress of Serra East, excavated and recorded by James Knudstad and Otto Schaden in 1964. They all were dated to the earlier second millennium B.C. and could readily be identified as Pan Graves, archaeological evidence of the famous Medjay, who both threatened the security of Egypt's border zone in the area, and served Egypt as soldiers and police. However, one cluster, Cemetery D, contained pottery that dated to the mid-first millennium B.C. The cemetery and its contents are now isolated in Lower Nubia, but they could be related to cemeteries and pottery now

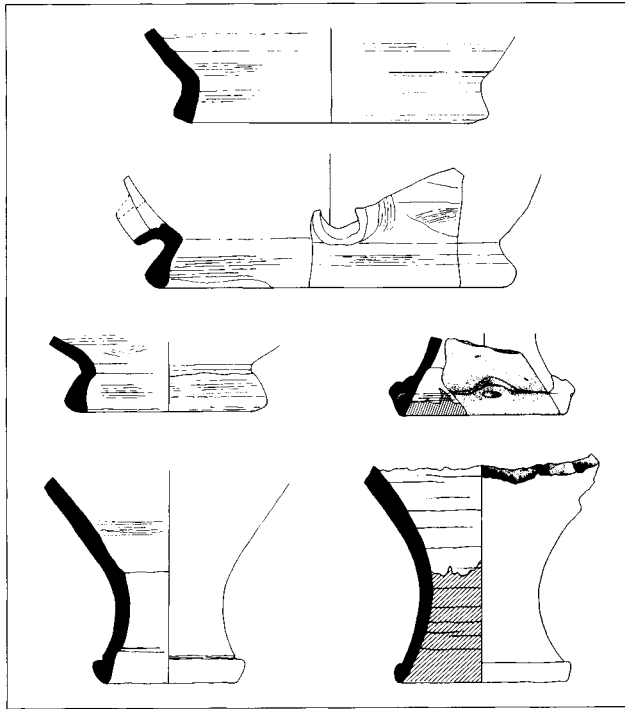
appearing in surveys and excavations far to the south in the Eastern Desert, even near the Ethiopian border. A far-flung and enduring tradition begins to emerge from obscurity.

◆ Research and writing for OINE X, funerary remains at Serra East, and XI, Serra Fortress, continued this year, with a small part presented at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt. This reflects on a problem that has been a continuing source of contention in Egyptian archaeology, the regionalization of Egyptian pottery production, especially in the Middle Kingdom. Attempts to correlate widely separated sites in Egypt have been obstructed by the assumption that the pottery types differed in each region, or that there was a sort of “time lag” that delayed the appearance of new types as they travelled progressively outwards from a presumed center. Surprisingly enough, the assumption is difficult to check. For important periods, materials definitely dated by historical evi-

dence are difficult to come by, or are badly mixed. Radiometric techniques do not yet work within the narrow tolerances of accuracy needed to check relatively small differences in time. One of the most difficult periods has been the late Middle Kingdom, between c. 1850 and 1750 B.C., when Egypt built a string of forts near the Second Cataract to defend its territory in Nubia against the rising power of Kush to the south. Until the last few years, the period had yielded few reliably-dated bodies of representative material, but recent excavations near Egypt’s capital encountered large dumps that could be dated with real confidence. As it turns out, the pottery from these dumps almost exactly parallels that from quarry dumps at Serra of the same date (*Oriental Institute Annual Report, 1986-87*). There were some interesting elaborations at Serra to give a bit of regional flavor, but no time lag. Most interesting of all, we know from unfired sherds and wasters, as well as the kilns, that pottery was actually produced at the fort. The limited



First-Millennium Meded tombs.



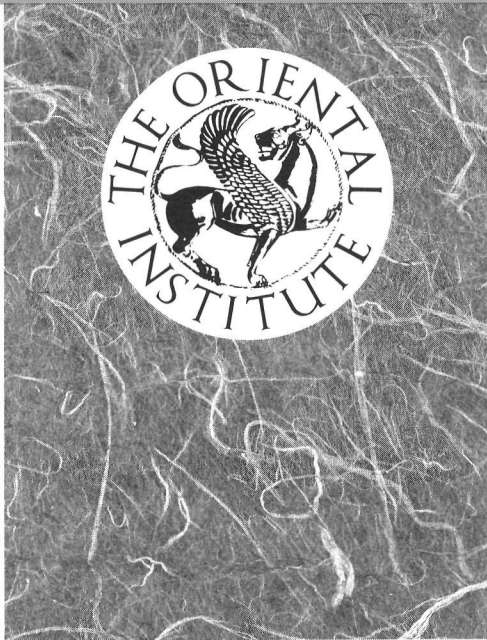
*Jars from a
quarry dump.*

needs of a fortress, which could hardly support a full-time pottery industry, and the nearly exact reproduction of types, separated by hundreds of miles, indicate that the simpler vessels were produced by itinerant craftsmen who travelled long distances to do their work, like other members of the garrison communities.

♦ **C**hallenging as it is, the research activities of identifying and evaluating important aspects of the work in Nubia is only the beginning of the publication process. Apart from writing, editing on volumes IV, VII, and VIII

(Meroitic Remains from Qustul and Ballana) required a great deal of attention. One demanding task, production of actual reduced illustrations for volumes VII, VIII, and IX, was essentially completed by Lisa Heidorn. A volunteer, Greer Hawley, made substantial progress in a campaign to identify and sort a large mass of Christian (c. A.D. 1100-1200) pottery from a town built in Serra Fortress.

Philology



The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary

Erica Reiner

- ◆ The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD) again benefited from the return of tried and true friends, former University of Chicago faculty member Johannes M. Renger, now at the Free University, Berlin, and Dietz Otto Edzard, of the University of Munich. Another old friend, but first-time collaborator on the CAD, Wilfred van Soldt of the University of Leiden, spent the first six months of 1989 with us. Funding for visiting scholars was made possible, as in the past twelve years, by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and matching funds raised from friends of the Oriental Institute, as sustained progress cannot be maintained by the skeletal home staff alone.

Dr. van Soldt contributed not only to the dictionary manuscript by writing and checking articles, but also initiated even the more recalcitrant among us into the mysteries of our new Macintosh II and LaserWriter. He was also extremely helpful in adapting several new software programs, among them one that we use for keeping our List of Bibliographical Abbreviations up to date, and improved the fonts we use to write the special diacritics needed for Sumerian and Akkadian. (We were also pleased that he and his fiancée Dina Katz, an Assyriologist from Israel, perhaps prompted by the romantic atmosphere of the CAD, chose to get married during their stay in Chicago.)

During the year 1988-89, reading of proofs for Š Part 1 was finished, and the first part of the three-part volume is expected to appear in 1989. The remaining two parts are in advanced stages; Part 2 is in page proofs and second galleys, and Part 3 is in first galleys.

The writing of the manuscript of T was finished in 1989, and more than half of T has been edited and typed in final typescript. Work has also begun on the volume next in sequence, T̄.

We are applying to the NEH for a grant to support the CAD after the current grant expires in June 1990.

šukkulu v.; to wipe, rub, polish; from OB on; II, II/2, II/3; cf. *šukkultu*.

zabar KÜ.GI.ga.gin_x(GIM) u.me.ni.dadag zabar (var. GAL)kù.babbar.ra.gin_x šu u.me.ni.su.ub.su.ub: *kīma qē ħurāši nummiršuma kīma qē kaspi šu-kil-šu-ma* burnish him like a gold vessel, polish him like a silver vessel 81-2-4,196 r. 7'-10' (*bīt rimki*, courtesy R. Borger), var. from W.23273 iv 19f., cited ZA 70 210 n. 7; dug.bur ì.nun.na.gin_x u.me.ni.su.ub.su.ub: *kīma pūri ħimēti liš-ta-kil* let him be scrubbed like a vessel for ghee CT 16 11 vi 36f., but (erroneously) *ú-šak-lil* CT 17 25:41; dug.bir ì.nun.na.gin_x ù.me.ni.su.ub.su.ub: *kīma pūr ħimēti liš-tak*(var. -*ta*)-*kil* Surpu VII 83.

a) to wipe out a vessel: *bētānu ša diqāri ina šuḫatte tul-ta-na-kal* you repeatedly wipe the inside of the pot with a *šuḫattu*-cloth Ebeling Parfümrez. p. 38 ii 16, also p. 20f. ii 3 and 20, *ibid.* p. 19 KAR 140:16 (all MA), cf. (in broken context) *šak-ku-lu* *ibid.* pl. 36 i 11 (NA); see also lex. section.

b) to wipe away tears: *ina si-gi ša tabripi ú-šá-kal dīmāteša* he wipes away her tears with the hem of (his) red wool garment TIM 9 54 r. 13 (NA lit.), cf. *dīrātija šá-ak-ki-il* ABL 1149 r. 10 (NA), *dīmātija šu-uk-ki-il* ARM 10 92:8; *dimātija šu-ki-il* Whiting Tell Asmar 12:45.

c) to wipe someone's feet as a gesture of humility: *šarrāni . . . ina libbi ziqnišunu* KUS.DA.E.SIR-*ka lu-šak-ki-lu* may (all) kings wipe your shoes with their beards Iraq 20 182 (pl. 37) No. 39:30 (Nimrud let. of Sar.), see Postgate, Iraq 35 22, cf. (the people) *ina ziqnišunu šēpēšu ú-šak-ka-lu* will wipe his (the king's) feet with their beards YOS 10 33 iv 8 (OB ext.).

d) other occs.: *šumma kalbu ana muḫḫi amēli qinnassu ú-šá-kil* if a dog wipes its rear against a man CT 38 50:60 (SB Alu); *šumma amēlu qātīšu ina igāri ú-šak-¹kil* . . . *šumma amēlu qātīšu ina TÚG-šú* MIN if a man wipes his hands on a wall, if a man wipes his hands on his garment AfO 18 77 K.1562:8f., see Deller, ZA 70 226; *ša* (var. *ana*) *šaptiki šu-uk-ki-il* wipe your lips KUB 39 71 ii 6 and dupls., cf. (uncert.) UZU *la-bá-ak-ki ú-šá-ak-ki-il* *ibid.* 82:11, see Goetze, JCS 18 95.

Deller and Watanabe, ZA 70 198ff.

For those readers not familiar with the CAD, the entry on the previous page is in the soon-to-be published Part 3 of the volume currently in press, Volume 17 (Š), of the Assyrian Dictionary. This entry is an illuminating example of the progress that is possible in Assyriology, even since as recently as 1976, the date of the publication of the corresponding entries in the *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* of Wolfram von Soden.

The reason for the plural in “entries” above is that attestations of the word *šukku* were divided among several entries, homonyms and near-homonyms, of verbs containing an initial sibilant (s or š), a velar (k or g), and a liquid (l). These verbs were variously glossed as ‘to weigh’, ‘to reduce to nothing’, ‘to waggle, switch’, ‘to dry’, and the like, giving rise to such interesting translations as “Weigh my tears!” and “(the dog) switches its behind.”

♦ **I**nteresting, but, alas! wrong. It is only when citations in which the verb is used with reference to cleaning a pot were considered alongside the just cited passages that the true meaning, simple and at once obvious, namely ‘to wipe’, emerged, and the appropriate translations, illustrated in the word *šukkulu* in the entry, could be constructed. (Parenthetically, the meaning ‘to scrub, to scour’ was first proposed, albeit for the cleaning of pots references only, by the present editor-in-charge in 1955 in her dissertation, subsequently published in 1959.)

Not all entries of course demonstrate such a radical departure from previous interpretations; in most cases, when the meaning of a word is well established, our main task is to present the evidence in a meaningful context, and to illustrate the word’s use in the various periods and dialects of the Akkadian language, including evidence not only from Mesopotamia proper but also from the surrounding regions — Anatolia, Syria, Elam. Moreover, as it is often the Sumerian evidence that illuminates the meaning of a word and offers a different variety of contexts, our dictionary is being used by many scholars for interpreting Sumerian texts also, since only the letter B of the Philadelphia Sumerian Dictionary has been published so far.

The Demotic Dictionary

Janet H. Johnson and Robert K. Ritner

◆ In the past year, the primary concern of the Demotic Dictionary staff has been the production and verification of the thousands of facsimile copies of words to be included in the Dictionary. As is true for most dictionaries, the Demotic Dictionary will be consulted much more often for “spelling” of a word than for “meaning;” and “spelling” can be especially tricky in a heavily ligatured script derived, ultimately, from the hundreds of hieroglyphs. Given the importance of accurate copies of words for decipherment, and for the study of geographical, temporal, and individual scribal peculiarities, we devised a method for producing copies which relies as heavily as possible on mechanical reproduction (especially Xeroxing). But in those cases where the quality of the published photograph of a text is insufficient for mechanical reproduction, we have been making hand copies. To make such hand copies is a slow, painstaking, and frequently difficult task. The copyist must distinguish in the photograph between intentional ink marks (sometimes quite distorted due to partial flaking away of the ink) and papyrus fibers or holes or shadows in the papyrus. In addition, the copyist must try to reproduce the original stroke thickness and ductus (the direction in which the signs were written).

Such work progresses slowly, especially with our currently reduced staff which includes no full-time members. Copies have been completed for the 251 Dictionary draft pages comprising the letters *aleph*, *i*, *y*, *aiyn*, and *w* and a beginning has been made on the first twenty pages of *b*. The total quantity of completed hand copies now numbers over 2,000, though many of these await final checking. While this represents a good beginning, it is now estimated that the final number of facsimiles will well exceed 10,000.

But just before this report was submitted, a technological improvement was acquired which may well speed up the process of making the copies from poor photographs while increasing the accuracy of those copies. At a “Macintosh Fair” held on campus this spring, Jan Johnson won the raffle prize—an Apple Scanner donated by the Apple Corporation. A scanner is a device which makes a picture of a document (as a Xerox machine or a camera does) and stores it in a computer. This digitized picture—not unlike

photographs taken from satellites—can be enhanced; i.e., the contrast and brightness can be adjusted. Thus a published halftone photograph can be saved as such or converted into a line drawing. The scanner is very easy to use—you simply put your photograph face down on the flat glass surface of the machine (as with a Xerox machine), change any settings you want to change (the program lets you “preview” all these changes, so that you can easily see which settings are the best for your photograph), and tell the machine to make the “scan.”

♦ An example of a “scan” is found in figure 1. On the left is a halftone “scan” of the first six lines of Papyrus Berlin 13543; on the right of the same figure is a “scan” of the same six lines treated as a line drawing. P. Berlin 13543 is a letter written in Elephantine, at the first cataract, during the Ptolemaic period. The writer of this letter, a man with the Egyptian name

Nes-Khnum-pamety, the son of Nes-Neb-'onkh, is writing to a man with the Greek name Herakleides, whom he addresses as the chief administrator of the southern part of the country (lit., “He of the Southern Region”). Nes-Khnum-pamety is requesting that Herakleides intervene on his behalf with the “Overseer” of Thebes, to whom he has sent 20 units of silver, so that the “Overseer” of Thebes will appoint Nes-Khnum-pamety to be the *lesonis* (senior economic officer) of the temple of Khnum in Elephantine. This much of the letter is included in the two “scans” found in figure 1. The rest of the letter is a promise to send 5 (more) units of silver to the “Overseer” of Thebes within the next year. As noted by the editor of this text,¹ although the 20 units of silver which had already been sent to the “Overseer” of Thebes were the normal fee paid for accession to the position of *lesonis*, the extra five may well have been a bribe.

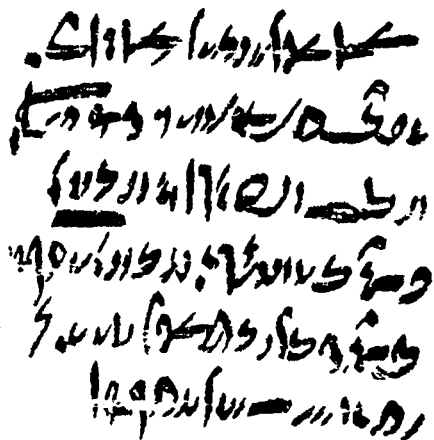
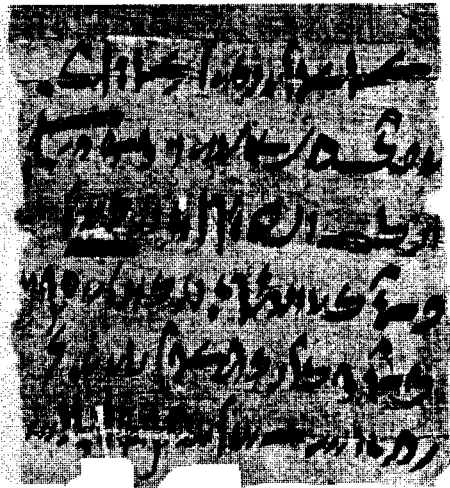



Figure 1: Papyrus Berlin 13543, lines 1-6.

$T\bar{E}$ -št(y.t)-rsy


GN "The Southern Region," the Thebaid administrative area
= Erichsen, *Glossar* 254 & 529
for discussion, see Griffith, *Rylands* 3, p. 143, n. 2; & Porten, *Archives from Elephantine*, pp. 42-45

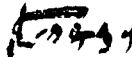
described as $t\bar{s}$ "district" (on which, see Erichsen, *Glossar* 656)

P P Berlin 15522, 5 

in title

$Pa-t\bar{E}$ -št(y.t)-rsy ∞ "He of the Southern Region"
for distinction from title of Satrap, see Hughes, *Grammata Demotika*, p. 84

E P Berlin 13582, 3
& 4 

P P Berlin 13543, 2
& 8 

N.B.: GN = Geographical Name; ∞ indicates that all examples of a word (here, of a title) which appear in our corpus have been included in the entry; the superscript E and P in front of entries indicate that the texts date from the pre-Ptolemaic [E = "Early"] or Ptolemaic period.

Figure 2. Dictionary Entry on $T\bar{E}$ -št(y.t)-rsy

Although the halftone "scan" gives a much better "feel" for the papyrus, the "scan" as a line drawing can easily be "cleaned up" to remove extraneous lines, both the fiber lines of the papyrus and bits of ink or stain which are not part of the inscription in question. This technique provides copies of individual words which can then be "lifted" from this scan into the pages of the Dictionary itself. For example, at the left end of the second line of text occurs the title $Pa-t\bar{E}$ -št(y.t)-rsy "He of the Southern Region." This example will be quoted in the Dictionary as a specific title under the general term $T\bar{E}$ -št(y.t)-rsy "The Southern Region;" see figure 2. In those cases where the published photograph is good enough (e.g., Papyrus Berlin 15522, line 5) that a photocopy shows the word clearly, we shall continue to use photocopies. It is preferable to use such photocopies

because they are quick to produce and they provide a mechanical copy into which no member of the Dictionary staff has intruded any interpretation of reading, shape of signs, or the like. In cases where the published photograph is difficult to read, or where a photocopy is unclear, we have been making the painstaking facsimiles whose production was described last year. Now we have the option of using a copy from a scan (as in Papyrus Berlin 13582, line 3, and Papyrus Berlin 13543, line 4).

The choice between hand copy and "scan" will depend on the relative reliability of the two types of copy and the length of time it takes to produce them. In many cases, it is relatively easy and quick to make the hand copy and we will continue to make such copies. In other cases, the published photograph

is so poor (either dark or faint) that we have not been able to produce a satisfactory hand copy. We have just begun to experiment with such difficult copies, but already in one case we were able, using the scanner, to enhance the contrast of the published photograph and produce a possible copy using the scanner of a word for which we otherwise would not have been able to include a copy.

◆ If we decide to make “scans” of a large number of documents, there will be an added side benefit. Once a text has been scanned and the copy saved on the computer, anyone with access to the computer (by walking into the Demotic Dictionary office at the Oriental Institute or by “calling up” the Dictionary computer on the telephone) will be able to “pull up” the text at will. It will become much easier to include citations from texts in future articles and books and, perhaps as important, it will be possible for people at institutions without the excellent library facilities of the Oriental Institute and the University of Chicago to have quick access to the texts simply by telephoning Chicago. In theory, museums could include photographs of all their papyri within such a corpus, so that a scholar in Oxford could consult a text in the Louvre (but would lose the good pretext for a trip to Paris). Of course, looking at a computer “scan” will never replace looking at an original document, but for quick reference, and to determine whether a certain text is going to be helpful in resolving a particular question, the more Demotic texts which are available “on-line” the better.

Jan Johnson, Editor, and Robert Ritner, Associate Editor, continued to proofread and upgrade the body of the Dictionary itself as well as oversee the production of all hand

copies and check the final products for accuracy. The often tedious work of making the facsimiles—with concomitant eye strain and copyists’ cramp—was performed with accuracy and sustained good humor by Joe Manning, John Darnell, and Drew Baumann. Sally Zimmerman has continued her diligent stylistic review of our burgeoning manuscript and pruned it of many inadvertent inconsistencies. George Hughes has remained a guiding force for the project, and his advice and encouragement has often proved invaluable. Mutual benefit has also resulted from the extended visit in Chicago of the Demotist Professor Ursula Kaplony-Heckel of the University of Marburg, West Germany, who has conducted research on legal oaths and land texts from the Ptolemaic period and has been in Chicago studying the ostraca excavated by the Oriental Institute during our excavations at the Theban temple of Medinet Habu.

¹ Karl-Theodor Zauzich, *Papyri von der Insel Elephantine* (1978), p. 2.

The Hittite Dictionary

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr. and
Hans G Güterbock

- ◆ In the summer of 1989 editor Hoffner traveled to Turkey to collate and photograph Hittite texts and to visit Boğazköy and see the newest excavated material. He returned with over 400 new photos of tablets.

In December 1988 editors Güterbock and Hoffner sent in to their typesetter, Eisenbrauns, the last of the final drafts for the fourth fascicle of the CHD. The first set of galleys were returned to us for correction in February. By May, staff members had corrected and returned first galleys of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD) to Eisenbrauns and in July we corrected and returned the second set of galleys. We estimate that final camera-ready copy of the new fascicle will be completed by Eisenbrauns by mid October. The printing and binding will take another two months. We anticipate that the new fascicle, number 4, will be delivered to the Institute's Publications Office for distribution by the end of 1989.

July 1988 - June 1989 was the first year of a two-year NEH (National Endowment for the Humanities) grant period for the CHD. In order to raise some of the necessary matching funds for this grant, a good amount of the co-editors' time during the spring was spent in planning for the Visiting

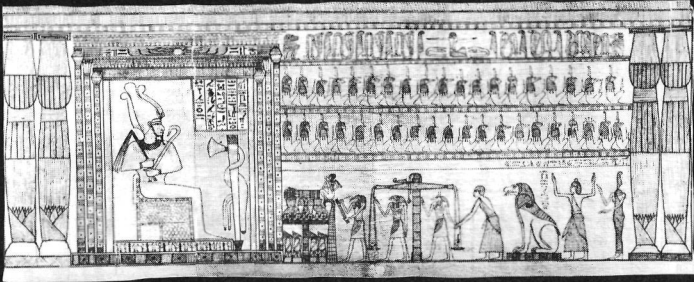


*Hittite exhibition
at Annual
Dinner for the
CHD.
(photograph by
Joan Barghusen)*

Committee dinner to benefit the CHD. One small exhibition of Hittite artifacts and another display of photographs illustrating the history of the Dictionary Project were set up in the Palestinian gallery. Coordinating the work on the Museum staff was Jim Richerson, with the advice and guidance of editors Güterbock and Hoffner. A large and enthusiastic crowd attended the dinner in the Museum on the night of May 15, 1989 and adjourned to Breasted Hall afterwards to hear the editors give short talks. We would like to formally thank all those who helped and participated in this event.

With the new grant period, there came a personnel turnover in the summer months of 1988. In August Dr. Ahmet Ünal left our staff to assume the professorship of Hittitology at the University of Munich. He contributed much to the CHD and we wish him well in his new position. In September of 1988 Dr. Theo Van den Hout arrived from Amsterdam to begin work as the CHD's new research associate. Dr. Richard Beal continues to fill the other research associateship.

Scholarship



Individual Research

During the past year, **JAMES A. ARMSTRONG** completed his dissertation on "The Archaeology of Nippur from the Decline of the Kassite Kingdom until the Rise of the Neo-Babylonian Empire." As a result of this study, he has been able to revise the published stratigraphy of late second- and early first-millennium levels at Nippur and has identified a substantial occupational hiatus at that site for several hundred years around the beginning of the first millennium.

As an outgrowth of this research, Armstrong now hopes to find archaeological material in western Babylonia from those centuries that are not well represented at Nippur. In February 1989 he was able to collect and study surface ceramics from Tell el-Deylam, a site about thirty kilometers south of Babylon that is believed to be ancient Dilbat. As a Fulbright Scholar during 1989-90, he will be examining other sites in this virtually unexplored area.

RICHARD H. BEAL spent most of his time preparing a new Hittite Dictionary fascicle for press and writing first drafts of words for future fascicles of the dictionary. In his off hours he has been preparing a revised version of his University of Chicago dissertation, *The Organization of the Hittite Military*, for publication in the series *Texte der Hethiter*. This year has seen the appearance of articles on "The GİSTUKUL Institution in Hittite Anatolia" (a study of a system of giving government employees land to work rather than a salary) in the journal *Altorientalische Forschungen* and an article on the Hittite word *kulē* - (meaning something like "idle") in the journal *Orientalia*.

Beal and his wife, JoAnn Scurlock, took a one month photographic trip to North Yemen in 1988 and to Algeria in 1989.

LANNY BELL's professional activities during the past two years were once more largely dedicated to fundraising for the Epigraphic Survey. Under the auspices of the University of Chicago Development Office and the Office of Alumni Relations, he described the work of the Survey in a

Downtown Luncheon Series (in the Loop) and in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Francisco (all with Carlotta Maher), as well as New York City and Denver. With Carlotta he hosted a reception and orientation session, followed by dinner at the Quadrangle Club, for the Chicago area members of the Chicago House tour to Egypt. At the Oriental Institute itself, he gave a brief presentation on "Chicago House and the Preservation of the Ancient Egyptian Monuments" to two separate groups of docent Kitty Picken's class on the "Mystique of Egypt." In conjunction with the Ramesses II exhibition traveling across the United States, he appeared at the Denver Museum of Natural History speaking on "Building for Eternity" in the series "The Magic of Ancient Egypt." In Cairo he spoke to the American Research Center in Egypt on "The Dangers to the Egyptian Monuments and the Ongoing Work of the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House," and on "The Mythology and Iconography of Divine Kingship in Ancient Egypt" for the Archaeology Club. He was also pleased to discuss "The Threat to Egypt's Monuments" at a roundtable meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, and on the Epigraphic Survey for the Cairo Petroleum Wives Club. In Luxor he gave a slide lecture on the work of the Survey to members of an Egypt Exploration Society tour group aboard their Nile cruise ship. At the request of the Luxor Government Information Center, he spoke for two hours—mostly in English, with a bit of Arabic—before an all Egyptian audience during a special training session on the promotion of tourism; his assigned topic was the role of tourism in the protection and preservation of the ancient monuments. Bell was also asked by the American Embassy in Cairo to explain some of the local sites to Senator Daniel Inouye

and his party during their one-day visit to Luxor this spring.

♦ **B**ell delivered "The Cult of the Royal *Ka*" to the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of California, Berkeley; and he was invited by the Polish Academy of Sciences to give two lectures for the History Faculty of the University of Warsaw, one on the Epigraphic Survey and a second on divine kingship. At the Fifth International Congress of Egyptology, held in Cairo, he spoke on "The *Königslauf*, the *nfyf-fan*, and the King as Shu: Towards an Understanding of the Cosmological Signification of a Symbol;" he was also asked to attend the committee meetings of the ICE Council. He was designated a special Presidential Appointee to the Board of Governors of the American Research Center in Egypt; and before leaving Egypt, he was greatly honored by his election as a Corresponding Member of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, joining fellow *Mitglieder* Hans Güterbock, George Hughes, and Helene Kantor at the Oriental Institute. Academic responsibilities for the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago included supervising (along with Ed Wente and Helene Kantor) the preparation of Ph.D. candidate Emily Teeter's doctoral dissertation on *The Presentation of Maat*.

ROBERT BIGGS continued his work on third millennium cuneiform texts, which included a lengthy article on Ebla texts for the *Anchor Bible Dictionary*. For the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* he completed an article on medicine in ancient Mesopotamia. In connection with his interest in medicine, he became a contributing editor for the *Newsletter* of the

Society for Ancient Medicine and Pharmacy, providing bibliography and commentary on publications on medicine in ancient Western Asia. Several articles by Biggs appeared in volumes honoring colleagues.

JOHN A. BRINKMAN wrote several short articles on Neo-Assyrian topics for the forthcoming *Oxford Companion to the Bible*, edited an eighth-century Babylonian communal land-sale document for publication in the *festschrift* for Åke Sjöberg, and contributed the article on the Sealand ("Meerland") for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*. At the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in New Orleans in March, he delivered a paper on the early history of the Ahlamu, a little-known tribe who were forerunners of the Arameans, c. 1800-1100 B.C. He conducted research seminars on Late Bronze Age trade, ranging from Greece and Egypt in the west to Iran in the east (particularly the commerce in lapis lazuli and the role of merchants or business agents in the transfer of goods and chattel), and on Mesopotamian chronology of the historical periods (2400 B.C. - A.D. 75). On behalf of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia project (University of Toronto), he undertook research trips to examine Middle Babylonian documents in the University Museum, Philadelphia (September 1988) and the British Museum, London (June-August 1989). He also prepared an article on an important late chronological source, the Neo-Assyrian eponym lists, including cuneiform copies of three previously unpublished texts and a series of revised readings for known sections of the corpus.

During the past year, **MIGUEL CIVIL** has worked on three main fronts. First, all published volumes—seventeen including the "Supplementary Series"—of Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon (MSL) are now stored in electronic form. He was ably helped in the task of data-entry by Mr. Nader Salti. The continuous revision and updating of the lexical lists, required by constantly appearing new material, is now much easier. Making these diskette editions available to interested scholars is a very attractive alternative to the usual supplements. A pilot edition of a couple of HAR-ra = *hubullu* tablets, accompanied by the necessary search programs, should be ready in a few months. Second, and still in the field of lexicography, he has been working on the earliest, but post-Warka, lexical compilations. He has been asked by Professor Archi to publish one of the major HAR-ra-like lists—restorable from Fara, Abu-Salabikh, and Ebla tablets—previously discussed by Civil in a paper published two years ago in L. Cagni, ed., *Ebla 1975-1985*. For this project, he has been given access to some still unpublished tablets. Finally, he is at present converting to electronic format his old compilation "Catalogue of Sumerian Literature." The trip to Syria planned for spring of 1989 was temporarily postponed after the Spanish archaeological expedition to Syria saw its assigned site changed at the last moment (from Tell Maled to Tell Qara Qūzāq on the Euphrates, some 14 kilometers SE of Tell Ahmar). Besides some work with this expedition, Civil's main purpose on this trip will be the verification of the uncountable joins proposed in his study, recently published in *Aula Orientalis* 7/1, of the Emar-Meskene tablets and the collation of the lexical Ebla tablets mentioned above. He expects to be able to carry out these tasks in the fall of the current

year. He has written the usual lexicographic articles and notes which will be continued next year, along with the preparation of the plates from MSL XV. As a delayed effect of his publication, twenty-five years ago, of an article on Mesopotamian brewing and drinking songs, he was asked to consult on some experiments on brewing with barley cakes (*bappir*) for the Anchor Brewing Co. of San Francisco.

◆ In conjunction with the exhibit, "Mummies & Magic," at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, **LORELEI H. CORCORAN** contributed "How to Read a Roman Mummy," as the third lecture in the three-part evening lecture series entitled, "Magic for Eternity: Funerary Art and Ritual in Ancient Egypt." Her work with mummies led to collaboration with a radiologist in Kalamazoo and an appearance on the PBS television series, "Reading Rainbow," a show designed to encourage literacy among elementary school children. The segment, "Mummies Made in Egypt," aired in New York in March and again in June. Other educational consulting included the preparation of an outline chapter on Egypt for inclusion in a sixth-grade ancient history textbook and a presentation on Egyptology as a career to a Franklin Park junior high school summer school class. Before the Oriental Institute Docents travelled to Detroit to see "Cleopatra's Egypt," they attended an orientation lecture by Corcoran who later accompanied the group through the exhibit. During the year, Corcoran also taught two museum education classes: one at

the Field Museum of Natural History on art and architecture in Egypt, the other a popular class offered by the Oriental Institute Museum Education Office entitled, "Egypt by Armchair."

PETER F. DORMAN has spent much of his research time during the past year on completing the manuscript of his forthcoming book, *The Tombs of Senenmut Vol. I: The Architecture and Decoration of Tombs 71 and 353*, to be published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The volume is based on the field work that Dorman completed in the two tombs of Senenmut, using the records of the Egyptian Expedition of the Metropolitan during excavations undertaken between 1926 and 1931. Senenmut was the chief steward of Amun during the coregency of Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III, and one manifestation of his pre-eminent prestige was the ownership of what has been considered two tombs. In reality, his hillside tomb is merely a grandiose funerary chapel, albeit one of the largest in the Theban necropolis, while the other, located beneath Hatshepsut's funerary temple, is the burial complex that relates to it. The volume will publish both "tombs" together, to demonstrate the functional unity of these physically separate monuments. The first chamber of the burial complex is decorated with Egypt's earliest preserved astronomical ceiling, two lengthy funerary liturgies, and early versions of several chapters of the Book of the Dead. The publication will include a reconstruction of the Metropolitan's excavations and a catalogue of the objects discovered. An historical interpretation of the results has already appeared in the publication of Dorman's dissertation, *The*

Monuments of Senenmut: Problems in Historical Methodology (London: Kegan Paul).

A second volume planned for the series will publish the intact burials of Senenmut's parents, Ramose and Hatnofer, the singer Hormose, the child Amenhotep, and four anonymous interments of Eighteenth Dynasty date.

WALTER FARBER continued his research on Akkadian magical texts, their literary traditions, and on the libraries of Hellenistic Uruk. The past year finally saw the publication of his new edition of the "Baby Texts," in Eisenbraun's series "Mesopotamian Civilizations." Articles finished since last year's report include a diachronic study of a well-know motif in magical texts from the second and first millennia, a re-evaluation of the evidence for opium poppies in Mesopotamia, and a contribution to the reconstruction of two major private libraries in late Uruk.

He also continued his lecturing activities with a series of talks that once again took him to Europe; Marburg, Leiden, Amsterdam, Leuven, Ghent, and Oxford, interspersed with a few days of work in the British Museum, London, marked the stations on this trip. The topic of lectures varied from place to place, but the emphasis in most cases was on the textual history of Babylonian incantations, tracing examples from early oral folk poetry to later canonical versions. He also attended the 35th Recontre Assyriologique in Philadelphia, as well as the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in New Orleans, where he communicated some of his thoughts about orality in early Akkadian magical literature.

McGUIRE GIBSON, in addition to his commitment to Nippur, continues his engagement in other research and a number of academic service organizations. This year, he has edited and contributed two chapters to the second volume of Uch Tepe reports, which will be published in Copenhagen. He has revised a manuscript on the Y Trench at Kish for publication and has agreed to give advice, when asked, to a Japanese Expedition which has just begun excavating at Kish. He and the other members of the Nippur Expedition continue to cooperate with the Belgian and German expeditions in Iraq in working toward a general corpus of pottery. Members of the same expeditions, with the addition of the British expedition, are also preparing an atlas of ancient southern Mesopotamia, based on ecological studies.

Gibson remains an officer of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, stepping down as chairman to become treasurer. He continues to serve on the board of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and is chairman of a committee to set up a facility to house American researchers in Iraq. He remains a member of the Academic Committee of the International Congress on Oriental Carpets (San Francisco, 1990), and has just joined the Scientific Board of a conference on *Arabia Antiqua*, to be held in Rome in 1991. At the university level, as chairman of the Committee on Archaeological Studies, he established a year-long graduate workshop on technical approaches in archaeology.

GARY GREIG's dissertation topic is a study of the correlation between the meanings of ancient Egyptian verbs of perception and cognition and the grammatical forms in which the

various meanings of each lexical verb may appear. In many ancient and modern languages lexical verbs such as “see” and “hear” can denote simple involuntary perception or related voluntary actions. When they denote involuntary perception, they are not used in progressive verbal forms which describe an action in immediate progress (e.g., “The man is running/was running/will be running”). In English, for example, one normally uses a non-progressive verbal form to describe involuntary visual perception, “I see the doctor.” However, when the same lexical verb is used in a progressive verbal form, it is recategorized with a different meaning which is often voluntary. The sentence “I am seeing a doctor on the fifth floor” actually means that I am consulting or visiting the doctor on the fifth floor, and the imperative “See the doctor tomorrow!” has the same recategorized meaning. The same appears to be the case in ancient Egyptian. Greig’s dissertation will attempt to demonstrate this in Middle and Late Egyptian which form the boundary between the two major contrasting phases of the language, Old and Middle Egyptian on the one hand and Late Egyptian, Demotic, and Coptic on the other.

◆ **A**part from ongoing work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary, **HANS G. GÜTERBOCK** gave five lectures on “Hittite Myth and Cult,” in March of 1988, at the Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici (Italian Institute for Philosophical Studies) in Naples. This was followed by an informal talk on “The Early Days of Hittology” at the University of Florence.

Much of his spare time was taken up by writing articles for festschrifts. During 1988-89 the following were published. A brief lexicographical note came out in a volume dedi-

cated to H. Otten. The publication of bilingual (Akkadian and Hittite) moon omens from Boğazköy, closely paralleled by an Akkadian version found at Meskene, ancient Emar, on the Middle Euphrates in Syria, appeared in a volume honoring the memory of Abraham Sachs. For Helene Kantor he wrote an essay entitled “Hittite *kursa* ‘Hunting Bag’ ” based on a combination of philological and iconographical investigations. Recently he completed an article entitled “Wer war Tawagalawa?” (“Who was T?”) for a special issue of the journal *Orientalia* dedicated to the memory of Einar von Schuler. In it he tried to clarify the role of this prince, a brother of the king of Ahhiyawa, in the much discussed letter that is known under his name.

In addition to his editorial and administrative work for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary project, **HARRY A. HOFFNER, JR.** lectured at the Institute’s Symposium on November 5, 1988 on “Hittite Temples and Their Ritual.” March 12-15, 1989 he attended the annual national meeting of the American Oriental Society in New Orleans and gave a paper entitled “The Duties of a Hittite King.”

In March 1989 he accepted an invitation to contribute a volume of English translations of Hittite myths and legends to a new series of publications entitled *Writings from the Ancient World*. On April 13, 1989 he sent a prospectus for his projected volume to accompany the W.A.W. project’s application to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

During the period from August 1988 through August 1989 Hoffner published the following: a review of J. Friedrich & A. Kammenhuber, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*, Heft 1, Lieferung 8 (Heidelberg) in *Journal of the*

American Oriental Society 108; "The Song of Silver," in *Documentum Asiae Minoris Antiquae*, ed. by E. Neu & C. Rüster (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz); "A Scene in the Realm of the Dead," in *A Scientific Humanist. Studies in Memory of Abraham Sachs*, ed. by E. Leichty, M. deJong Ellis, & P. Gerardi (Philadelphia: University Museum) [Contains the identification of the Hittite word for "brother," *negnaš*.]; "Descriptive Catalogue," in *Boğazköy Tablets in the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul*, ed. by M. Eren (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi); and "Religions of the Biblical World: Asia Minor" in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, volume 4 [Q-Z] (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans).

◆ Submitted during the past year, but not yet published are the following: "The Ulmitešub Treaty (KBo 4.10 = CTH 106) with a New Join," in *Festschrift for Tahsin Özgüç*, ed. by K. Emre (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu); a review of E. Neu, *Althethitische Ritualtexte in Umschrift. Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten*, Heft 25 (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz) in the journal *Orientalia*; a review of *Hethitica VIII. Acta Anatolica E. Laroche oblata*, ed. by R. Lebrun (Louvain: Peeters) in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*; and *Myths and Legends of the Hittites*, Series: Writings from the Ancient World, volume 2 (Missoula: Scholars Press).

At the beginning of the year, THOMAS A. HOLLAND submitted his contribution entitled "Jericho" to the editors of *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, which is forthcoming.

During October 1988, he received an appointment as Research Assistant of The University Museum of The University of Pennsylvania in the Near East Section for a three-year

period, July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1991. This appointment was made in connection with the reopening of the archaeological excavations, dated to the third millennium B.C., at Tell es-Sweyhat, located in the Jezirah near the Euphrates River in northern Syria. Holland is co-director of the dig with Richard L. Zettler (assistant professor and curator of the Mesopotamian Section of the Near East Section of The University Museum). A brief season of excavations was conducted at the site from August 13 to September 6, 1989, during which time work concentrated on an extensive surface survey of the lower town and the extension of the previous 1973-75 excavations in the main administrative building on the western slope of the inner town.

Most of JANET H. JOHNSON's research time during the past year has involved the work of the Demotic Dictionary Project (see separate report). Her joint article with Donald Whitcomb on "A Royal Head from Luxor" has appeared in the festschrift for Helene J. Kantor. She was invited to give a lecture entitled "Writing in Egypt" in a symposium entitled "The Alphabet as a Technology in the West," sponsored by the Institute of Semitic Studies and held at Princeton, in the fall of 1988. She gave a lecture on "Egyptian Professions: Ni'nhKhnum, Khnumhotep, and the Satire on the Trades" to the Women's Board of the Field Museum, in the fall of 1988 in conjunction with the opening of the reinstallation of the Egyptian collection at the Field Museum and has given lectures at several universities for national Phi Beta Kappa. She remains a member of the Board of Governors of the American Research Center in Egypt and the Board of the Institute of Semitic Studies; she

has just finished the last year of her term as American representative to the International Association of Egyptologists.

Epigraphic Survey senior artist **RAY JOHNSON** continued the supervision of the Chicago House art staff in the recording of the Luxor Temple Colonnade hall reliefs. He also continued the analysis and reassembly of decorated stone fragments from the missing upper walls of the hall (the "Lost Colonnade"), and worked with the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and the Karnak Franco-Egyptian Center in the identification of blocks from another dismantled temple of Tutankhamun's, decorated in part with a series of monumental battle scenes.

◆ **T**his season marked Ray's tenth year of work in Egypt and he was given a surprise "Heb Sed" (jubilee ceremony) by his colleagues to celebrate the event. This summer he spoke at the Oriental Institute Egyptological seminar on his thesis research (the Tutankhamun battle scene he is reconstructing), lectured in the Sunday Slide Talk series on the reuse of Akhenaten *talatat* by later kings, and in September he presented a lecture on the deified Amenhotep III and the Aten cult at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The National Geographic Society is currently putting together a video documentary on his Luxor fragment work.

In addition to work on the Demotic Dictionary Project and some teaching responsibilities, most of **JOE MANNING's** time this past year has been devoted to the research and writing of his dissertation, the subject of which

is the transfer of landed property in Ptolemaic Egypt. The thesis concentrates in particular on Upper Egypt where landed property was traditionally in control of temples such as at Thebes and Edfu, and the ways in which the Ptolemies, temples, and individual property holders interacted. The picture being drawn is different from the traditional view of Ptolemaic Egypt, which has been based to a large extent on Greek texts from the Fayum and "official" documents. Manning hopes that by focussing on private "contracts" he can not only better understand the structure and function of Ptolemaic rule, but also better understand Ptolemaic social history.

Manning has received a fellowship from the American Research Center in Egypt for the 1989-90 academic year to study Demotic texts in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

CAROL MEYER continues work on the excavated glass corpora from Aqaba, Jordan and Quseir al-Qadim, on the Egyptian Red Sea coast. Visits to Corning, New York and Texas A. & M. University enabled her to see the glass records from Siraf, Iran (c. A.D. 825-1000 or later) and the Serçe Limani shipwreck (c. A.D. 1025) off the coast of Turkey. Both sites are especially valuable comparisons for the Aqaba material, and many thanks are due to Dr. David Whitehouse and Dr. George Bass for their help. Fourteen glass sherds from Quseir al-Qadim and Aqaba were sent to Dr. Robert Brill of the Corning Museum of Glass for chemical analysis. The ratios of lead isotopes associated with cobalt coloring agents in dark blue glasses can be traced to areas of origin, and hence the coloring agent, if not the final glass, can be traced to a probable source. Work has begun on the final report on the Quseir al-

Qadim glass (Roman and Mamluk) from all three seasons and on assembling comparative material from east Africa and India, whose ports were goals of Red Sea traders. In addition, the *Chicago House Map and Mini Guide to Luxor*, text by Lanny Bell and maps by Carol Meyer, appeared in November and revisions have been made for a second printing in the fall of 1989.

PETER A. PICCIONE has continued his ongoing research into the religious applications of the ancient Egyptian thirty-square board game named *senet*. He has found that it was also associated with notions of "rites of passage," and it had a use in Egyptian rituals of initiation into esoteric religious knowledge.

In November 1988 he attended the Fifth International Congress of Egyptology, held in Cairo, after which he spent five weeks in Cairo and Luxor engaged in work concerned with his Theban Tombs Publication project. This included background research about the tomb owners, Ahmose (tomb no. 121) and his son, Ray (no. 72), who were buried in rock-cut tombs at Sheikh abd el-Gurnah in Western Thebes. As part of this project, Piccione conducted a preliminary architectural survey on the outside of tomb no. 72 in preparation for a future full-scale architectural and epigraphic study of the tomb and its inscriptions.

The significance of these tombs lies in the heretofore unknown family relationship of the owners and in their titles. Both father and son were high priests of King Tuthmosis III (c. 1504-1450 B.C.) during the reigns, respectively, of that king and his son, Amenhotep II. The position of Ray was especially important, since he was high priest of three temples of Tuthmosis III, including his mortuary temple

and his temples at Deir el-Bahari and Medinet Habu. In addition, all of his brothers were important priests in these temples. Piccione's study of the tombs includes a prosopographical study of this priestly family and its relationship to the Egyptian royal family of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The architecture of Rays's tomb is an outstanding and unique example of a royal temple style transposed to a private tomb, since it represents a miniature version of Hatshepsut's and Tuthmosis III's temples at Deir el-Bahari, complete with two ramps, a lower colonnade, and upper terrace.

In April, Piccione presented a paper at the annual conference of the American Research Center in Egypt, held in Philadelphia. Entitled, "The 'Mysteries of Mehen' and the Game of Coiled Serpent," his paper discussed Oriental Institute Museum gameboard no. 16950 which represents *mehen*, the coiled serpent-game. He related that game to the cycle of afterlife passage and resurrection in the Egyptian Pyramid Texts and Coffin Texts, all of which tie into aspects of secret religious knowledge ("mysteries") in ancient Egypt.

ERICA REINER has devoted most of her efforts to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (see separate report) and to her work on an edition of Babylonian Planetary Omens. She delivered an Oriental Institute Members' lecture in December 1988 entitled "Hallowed Herbs: How to Get the Most Out of Your Babylonian Pharmacy," a topic that will be included in her book on Babylonian astral magic.

ROBERT RITNER's recent research and publications have concentrated largely upon the interpenetration of religion and magic throughout ancient Egyptian history. Ritner lectured at the Milwaukee Public Museum and at the Dallas Museum's Ramses the Great exhibit on "Shattered Dolls and the Angry Dead," tracing the use of "voodoo dolls" and human relics to effect control over others, whether in state and private curses or in personal love charms. At an invitational seminar on religion and philosophy at Yale University, Ritner's discussion of "Horus on the Crocodiles" (now published in *Yale Egyptological Studies* 3) analyzed amuletic equivalents of "Saint Christopher medals" for protection during travel, emphasizing their magical healing techniques, temple sponsorship, and religious orthodoxy. Ritner spoke in November at the Oriental Institute's symposium on "The Temple as Microcosm," provided "An Introduction to Ancient Egypt" for the Chicago Counsel on Foreign Relations, acted as consultant and lecturer for the Field Museum's exhibit and symposium on "Inside Ancient Egypt," and identified "so-called predynastic hamster-headed figurines in London and Hanover" as dynastic cursing figures (of humans) at the Philadelphia meetings of the American Research Center in Egypt. In March Ritner led the Institute's tour of Egypt together with Gretel Braidwood. In addition to the publication of the Yale and Philadelphia lectures, studies published or in press include the investigations of Demotic and hieratic ostraca "Poll Tax on the Dead" and "O. Gardiner 363: A Spell to Avert Night Terrors," as well as reviews of volumes on Egyptian medicine, Ptolemaic taxation, Greco-Egyptian syncretism, and Demotic wisdom literature. Ritner is completing revisions of his forthcoming volume on *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian*

Magical Practice (to be published by the Oriental Institute), and continuing his role as senior lecturer in Egyptology and associate editor of the Demotic Dictionary Project.

MARTHA T. ROTH's *Babylonian Marriage Agreements, 7th-3rd Centuries B.C.*, *Alter Orient und Altes Testament* 222, appeared in winter 1989. The published version of a paper "Marriage and Matrimonial Property in the First Millennium B.C.," presented at the Brown Conference on Women in the Ancient Near East, appeared in *Women's Earliest Records*, *Brown Judaic Studies* 166; "Women in Transition and the *bit mār banī*" was published in *Revue d'assyriologie* 82; several more articles relating to her study of first-millennium B.C. Babylonian family history are in press or preparation.

JOANN SCURLOCK completed her Ph.D. under Walter Farber with a dissertation entitled "Magical Means of Dealing with Ghosts in Ancient Mesopotamia." She saw the appearance of her articles "KAR 267//BMS 53: A Ghostly Light on *bit rimki*?" in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and "How to Lock a Gate in Ancient Mesopotamia" in the journal *Orientalia*. An article on Herodotus' Median Chronology has been accepted by the journal *Iranica Antiqua* and one "The Ashes of Nineveh: Grains of Historical Fact in Diodorus Siculus, Account of the Fall of Nineveh" will appear in *Historia*. She gave a lecture entitled "Rape, Adultery, Prostitution and Abortion: The Regulation of Female Sexuality in Ancient Mesopotamia" at the American Historical Association's annual meeting in Cincinnati. She is currently working on a book on the

Neo-Assyrian army and on other projects related to magic and to ancient law.

Scurlock and her husband, Richard H. Beal, took a one month photographic trip to North Yemen in 1988 and to Algeria in 1989.

MATTHEW W. STOLPER spent 1988 on a leave of absence supported by a Fellowship for University Teachers from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He began a monograph on the texts that he has identified since 1985 as parts of the Kasr archive, a tantalizing group of legal documents from fifth-century Babylon. Among them are the first Babylonian legal documents published in modern times, so the group provides a context for some of the earliest steps in Assyriology; at the same time, some of the texts involve a career administrator in the Achaemenid provincial administration, so the group provides a rare glimpse of the connections between traditional Babylonian commerce and Achaemenid imperial institutions. The largest part of the archive is in the Vorderasiatisches Museum in East Berlin, as yet unpublished, but 115 known fragments scattered among various European and American collections (see the *Oriental Institute Annual Report* for 1985-86) are the grounds for a preliminary study that will characterize the group and frame some of the historical issues connected with it. Stolper published a concise preliminary characterization of the archive in *American Journal of Archaeology* 92, and he made the dispersal and recovery of the component texts the topic of the tenth annual George C. Cameron Lecture at the University of Michigan in April, 1989 (a lecture delivered to a cheerful audience on the day after Michigan won the NCAA basketball tournament).

Stolper continued work on a series of articles on topics arising from other Achaemenid Babylonian business texts. "Some Ghost Facts from Achaemenid Babylonian Texts," *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 110, clears away a few "factoids," fact-like assertions that have found their way from the Assyriological literature into the scholarship of Achaemenid history. "The Governor of Babylon and Across-the-River in 486 B.C.," first presented as a paper at the 1988 meeting of the American Oriental Society in Chicago, and then expanded for publication in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 48, treats the history of the immense province that included Babylonia, Syria, and Palestine under a single administration during the early years of Achaemenid rule, and presents a text that extends the known history of the province by thirty years. "The *šaknu* of Nippur," *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 40, treats the integration of some Babylonian town and temple property into the Achaemenid system of taxation and control; it also observes the centennial of excavations at Nippur by presenting some new texts connected to known late Achaemenid archives from Nippur. "Registration and Taxation of Slave Sales in Late Achaemenid Babylonia," expanded from a presentation at the American Oriental Society (mentioned in the *Annual Report* for 1985-86) for publication in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 79, treats the previously unknown Achaemenid precursors of the sales taxes and public registries that are documented in Hellenistic Babylonia. "Late Achaemenid Texts from Uruk and Larsa," to appear in *Baghdader Mitteilungen* 21, adds twenty new documents to the mere nine previously published legal texts from Uruk dated between Xerxes and Alexander. "More Babylonians at Ecbatana," in preparation for *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*, presents a

text written in Media but affiliated with the known archive of an important Babylonian business house of the fifth century.

Since returning from his leave of absence Stolper has resumed work with Charles E. Jones, collating the late Richard T. Hallock's transliterations of unpublished Elamite texts from the Persepolis Fortification. Other Elamite projects are encyclopedia entries on "Awan" (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*, III, fasc. 2) and "Mā-lāmir B. Philologisch" (*Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, VII, fasc. 3-4).

RAYMOND D. TINDEL finished his dissertation, *The History and Culture of Zafār*, in which he presented a profile of the one-time capital of the South Arabian Himyar empire. He also presented a new chronological framework for the Himyar empire and South Arabian evidence favoring a first-century date for the composition of *The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*. His personal research continues to be focused on the chronology of South Arabia during the early centuries A.D. and on the origins of the Himyar. He is preparing a catalogue of the Zafār Museum collection.

He was elected vice president of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies for 1989-90.

♦ In the past year THEO VAN DEN HOUT's work for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary mainly consisted of bringing the files up to date by transliterating newly published texts, searching meanwhile for joins and duplicates. This resulted in an extensive review article of *Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköy*, volume 57, which will be published in *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. A similar review of volume 58 is currently in progress. Other work for the CHD included

writing first drafts of dictionary articles, and reading and commenting upon first drafts written by others.

In May 1989 van den Hout received his doctorate from the Universiteit van Amsterdam. His dissertation will appear in the *Studien zu den Boğazköy Texten* series. He wrote "A chronology of the Tarhuntassa treaties" for the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* and the article on the "Maše und Gewichte bei den Hethitern" for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, as well as a short review of the index volume of Kronasser's *Etymologie der hethitischen Sprache* by E. Neu.

During the year his article "Hethitisch *damašš/damešš*" "(be)drücken" und der indogermanische sigmatische Aorist" appeared in the memorial volume for Benjamin Schwartz, and a review of the first two volumes (A, E and I) of Puhvel's Hittite Etymological Dictionary was published in *Bibliotheca Orientalis*.

For the American Research Center in Egypt's annual meeting in Philadelphia in April, EDWARD F. WENTE was invited to deliver a paper on the teaching of ancient Egyptian history in which he discussed the problems involved in presenting a course serving the undergraduate student as well as the graduate student specializing in Egyptology. He is currently putting the finishing touches on his manuscript, *Letters from Ancient Egypt*, scheduled for publication in the series "Writings from the Ancient World," under the sponsorship of the Society of Biblical Literature.

Most of DONALD WHITCOMB's time during the past year was spent working on the Aqaba excavations, for which he held a major field season (sponsored by the Oriental Insti-

tute and funded by the Oriental Institute, National Geographic Society, and U.S. Agency for International Development) in the fall (see separate report). In the spring he visited the excavations which were continuing under the direction of John Meloy. These excavations, which have been honored by a royal visit from King Hussein, have produced vast amounts of information on early Islamic archaeology and promise more exciting architectural discoveries this next year.

The publications on Aqaba range from excavation reports, in the *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* for 1987 and 1988, to specific studies such as "Evidence of the Umayyad period from the Aqaba excavations;" "Coptic glazed Ceramics from the excavations at Aqaba, Jordan," to appear in the next *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*; and "Mahesh ware: Evidence of early Abbasid occupation from southern Jordan." More general studies have been "Reassessing the Archaeology of Jordan of the Abbasid period" (presented to the IV^e congrès sur l'histoire et l'archéologie de Jordanie in Lyon, France) and "Early Islamic Cities: Evidence from the Aqaba and Istakhr Excavations" (presented to the First Joint Archaeological Congress in Baltimore). Earlier articles on Islamic archaeology which have appeared this year include studies on Khirbet al-Mafjar (in modern Israel), on Aden and the Hadhramaut (in a festschrift for Marny Golding), and on southern Iran ("Bushire and the Angali Canal," published in *Mesopotamia*). His joint article with Janet H. Johnson on "A Royal Head from Luxor" has appeared in the festschrift for Helene J. Kantor.

Two directions were pursued in BRUCE WILLIAMS' personal research in the last year. The publication of "Narmer and the Coptos Colossi," in *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* XXV, and "An Early Pottery Jar with Incised Decoration from Egypt," in *Essays in Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor* (SAOC 47), explored the emergence of Egyptian images in ages beyond the First Dynasty. The first article dealt with objects that were late (Dynasty 0, c. 3200 B.C.) and monumental, the second, with images that were early (Naqada I, c. 4000-3800 B.C.), small, crude, and magical; both articles are part of an expanding body of evidence that links the period once known as "Predynastic" so firmly to the ages of the pyramids and later, that the term should be abandoned. A generation ago, such a proposal would have seemed inconceivable, but pioneer work in Germany by Werner Kaiser, followed by Wolfgang Helck, and in England, by John Baines, has gradually taken up a cause proposed by Helene J. Kantor in 1944 to find Egypt's origins its own earlier periods. It can now be foreseen that the comparison of images, objects, and even contexts from this early Naqada period will produce a network of evidence dense enough to extend our knowledge of Egypt's historical culture backward several centuries.

♦ The first direction continued an exploration provoked by the discovery of early documents in Cemetery L at Qustul. The second was also an extension of research in Nubia and dealt with the geographical and cultural frontier between the two countries as a problem in continuity. Because Nubia's cultural phases are often isolated in time and space, and sometimes overlaid with Egyptian influence, this is one of the most persistent and difficult ques-

tions in the history of Nubia. The occasion for the second direction was a colloquium on Nubia at the British Museum entitled "Egypt in Africa." The raw material was provided substantially by discoveries of the Oriental Institute, notably Cemetery L at Qustul, various C-Group tumulus cemeteries, the transition between tumulus and pyramid at Serra East in the early New Kingdom, and the Noubadian X-Group royal complexes at Qustul dating to c. A.D. 375. These discoveries provided formal links with other phases, at Kerma (c. 1650-1550 B.C.) and the great pyramid cemeteries of Napata and Meroe (c. 800 B.C.-c. A.D. 350), to indicate that the most important cultures near the Nile in Nubia and Sudan shared the basic elements of a great pharaonic impulse. This impulse may be characterized tentatively—and too simply—as two great poles of funerary expression; the one oriented toward the elaborate and celestial symbolism of Egypt, the other toward a more archaic, but also Nubian emphasis of action in this world.

Research Archives

Charles E. Jones

It has been one of the primary goals of the Research Archives during the past year to determine the availability and usefulness of computer programs dedicated to the administrative and cataloguing requirements of the small academic library. It was my belief as I began the search, and as I reported one year ago, that it would not be possible to perform the required tasks on the level of the personal computer. It is now my pleasant duty to report that I was wrong. A number of advances in technology, notably the increasing availability and size of mass-storage devices, and the development of a number of software packages specifically designed for this purpose, have made the full automation of the Research Archives a practical possibility. We have already begun the entry of acquisitions data including accounting and ordering. During the next year we will begin the production of a full scale automated on-line catalogue of the holdings of the Research Archives. Our initial thrust will be to produce a detailed catalogue of our current acquisitions, and in doing so to establish clear cataloguing and editing procedures. Ultimately we will expand the scope of the on-line catalogue to include our entire collection, including detailed analysis of serials. We expect to be working closely with the staff of the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, and by sharing catalogued information, to accelerate the processing of backlogged material, and to simplify access to the unique resources of each collection.

While the production of an on-line catalogue, with its incalculable increase in flexibility and productive capability over a traditional card catalogue is a compelling goal in itself, there will be a number of important corollaries. Most important among these is that time spent performing clerical tasks will be substantially reduced. I estimate that we can rescue a total of approximately eight hours per week from repetitive typing, and apply this time to more useful bibliographic work. In addition, our cataloguing will be more closely in line with international standards than has heretofore been the case, making our collections more accessible to the scholarly community in general. I would like to stress that we will continue to maintain our card catalogue, which will remain for the foreseeable future an integral and irreplaceable part of the Research Archives.

The bi-monthly acquisitions lists of the Research Archives continue to be in demand. We now distribute more than one hundred copies of each issue. We have begun producing supplementary materials with each list. We expect to continue these appendices, hoping to illustrate various areas of ancient Near Eastern studies, and to illuminate lesser known resources of the Research Archives with topical bibliographies. The six acquisitions lists produced during the past year included 141 pages of bibliography. Interested persons or institutions should contact me if they wish to be added to our distribution list.

One of the results of our increasingly distinct profile among libraries with substantial holdings in ancient Near Eastern studies, is the use of our facilities by the national and international scholarly community. We are welcoming more and more visiting scholars for increasing periods of work in the Research Archives. Because of our policy of restricted circulation, and because of the breadth of our collections, we are becoming known as the place where research can be conducted and references can be checked.

♦ **T**he two perennial concerns of a growing collection of any sort are space and funding. It has become one of my primary goals as Research Archivist to establish the fiscal independence of the Research Archives through the development of endowment. During the next months we expect to announce the establishment of a number of named funds for the purchase of books in particular areas, for which contributions will be invited. We will also announce our intention to establish additional funds, with names and areas to be determined in conjunction with contributors. Books pur-

chased with monies from these funds will be marked with bookplates naming the donor and the fund. In addition to endowment funds we will identify a number of important reference works needed to broaden the scope of our research facilities, for which we will be soliciting sponsorship.

♦ **T**he Research Archives facilities have been improved by the addition of a second photocopy machine and an air conditioner in the office. New computer equipment has been installed, and we are already in electronic communication with the world in general, and particularly with the University of Chicago library system through telephone and modem. We are still in critical need of a modern microfilm reader and printer to make our important collection of microfilmed materials generally available.

I am fortunate to have the very able assistance of Terry Wilfong, graduate student in Coptic and Egyptology, for a fourth year as my chief assistant.

As the statistics on the following page indicate, acquisitions continued this year at a rate comparable to that of the last three years. We have initiated a number of new exchanges, notably for the 'orientalist' publications of the Oriental Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. We are grateful for the cooperation of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, the Publications Office, and the Membership Office; and for the continued support of our many friends.

ACQUISITIONS STATISTICS

The Research Archives acquired and catalogued 1,630 items with the following results:

	<i>April 1988 - March 1989</i>	Total
Monographs	721	10,753
Series	177	4,290
Journals	241	7,536
Total Books	1,139	22,579
Maps	67	
Pamphlets	64	

Publications Office

Thomas A. Holland

The Publications Office reports a very productive year in which a major portion of the backlog was sent to press. Additionally, amidst its busy schedule, the staff put forth an extra effort and was able to complete a *festschrift* for Helene Kantor in time for it to be presented to her on her seventieth birthday. The volumes sent to press during the 1988-1989 fiscal year are:

- ◆ *American Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus: 1973-1980*, Lawrence Stager and Anita Walker, general editors. *Oriental Institute Communications* 24.
- ◆ *Essays on Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor*, edited by Albert Leonard, Jr. and Bruce Beyer Williams. *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* 47.
- ◆ *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Parts 2, 3, and 4: Neolithic, A-Group, and Post-A-Group Remains from Cemeteries W, V, S, Q, T, and a Cave East of Cemetery K*, by Bruce Beyer Williams. *Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition* IV.
- ◆ *The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan, Plates*, by Erich F. Schmidt, Maurits N. van Loon, and Hans Curvers. *Oriental Institute Publications* 108.
- ◆ *The Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East: Ancient Kudurrus, Plates*, by Ignace J. Gelb, Piotr Steinkeller, and Robert M. Whiting, Jr. *Oriental Institute Publications* 104.

Editorial work is nearing completion on the text volumes of *The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan* and *Ancient Kudurrus*, and continues on *Old Babylonian Public Buildings in the Diyala Region: Excavations at Ishchali and Khafājah Mounds B, C, and D*, by H. D. Hill, Thorkild Jacobsen, and P. Delougaz (*Oriental Institute Publications* 98).

With much of the backlog reduced, the staff began work on several new volumes:

- ◆ *Kurban Höyük: Town and Country in Southeastern Anatolia, Part 1, Settlement and Land Use in the Lower Karababa Basin*, by T.J. Wilkinson, and *Part 2, The Stratigraphic Sequence* by Guillermo Algaze, et al.

- ◆ *A Critical Study of the Temple Scroll*, by Michael O. Wise.
- ◆ *Egyptian Phyles in the Old Kingdom: A System of Organization*, by Ann Macy Roth.
- ◆ *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier. Part 7: Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Napatan Remains from Qustul Cemeteries W and V*, by Bruce Beyer Williams. Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition VII.

We very much appreciate all the hard work by Joan Hives, our production coordinator, and by Thomas Urban, our editorial assistant, who became a full-time member of the staff in September of 1988.

Although five volumes were sent to press during the year, only one volume, *American Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus*, was completed by the printer before the end of the year. Despite having only one volume added to its catalog, the Publications Sales Office reports steady and vigorous sales which saw three titles go out-of-print. With several new volumes about to be added to the catalog, the Sales Office looks forward to a busy year. The catalog currently lists forty-nine titles. The Sales Office, which is managed by Thomas Urban, also has begun producing its catalog 'in-house' and is replacing its handwritten record system with a more efficient electronic database and computer-generated invoicing system.

The following table indicates the number of volumes sold through the Publications Sales Office.

During the year the Production Office acquired a Macintosh II to replace its Macintosh SE/20, which was inherited by the Editorial Office, and a new Apple laser printer. Both

computers are networked to the laser printer, so that each office is able to work on separate projects. In addition to the equipment, new applications were acquired, and the staff attended courses on their operation. The editorial offices acquired PageMaker, a page layout program, and the sales office acquired Double Helix, a database and invoicing program.

TABLE OF SALES

Assyriological Studies	88
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary	555
Chicago Hittite Dictionary	89
Materials and Studies for Kassite History	13
Oriental Institute Communications	109
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition	27
Oriental Institute Publications	103
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization	498
Miscellaneous Volumes ¹	39
Total	1527

1. Volumes not published by the Oriental Institute:

Ancient Textiles from Nubia: Meroitic, X-Group, and Christian Fabrics from Ballana and Qustul, by Christa C. Mayer Thurman and Bruce Williams.

Quseir Al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report, by Donald S. Whitcomb and Janet H. Johnson.

The Joint Istanbul-Chicago Universities' Prehistoric Research in Southeastern Anatolia, by Halet Çambel and Robert J. Braidwood.

Uch Tepe I: Tell Razuk, Tell Ahmed Al-Mughir, Tell Ajamat, edited by McGuire Gibson.

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Museum



The Museum

Karen L. Wilson

◆ The past fiscal year coincided almost exactly with my first year at the Museum, and it has been a busy time for everyone. While I was struggling to learn the ropes, Museum business proceeded apace, in what seemed like a rush of exhibit preparation, grant proposal writing, and endless series of meetings.

The exhibition "Digging the Ancient Near East" was in the advanced stages of planning when I arrived on August 15. Curated by education coordinator Joan Barghusen, it opened smoothly on October 24, thanks to her efforts and the work of exhibit designer James Richerson and assistant preparator Philip Petrie. The exhibition has proven to be a popular "advertisement" of Oriental Institute projects and a successful means of educating the public about archaeological methodology and "life on a dig." Oriental Institute assistant professor Douglas Esse selected the objects and wrote the text for the Megiddo stratigraphy wall, which many docents find to be a valuable addition to their tours. Because of the success of "Digging the Ancient Near East," we decided to make it a "continuing" exhibition while we focussed our attention on other projects of the type that often are shunted aside during the press of exhibition preparation deadlines.

One of the major focuses of Museum staff time and attention over the past year was the climate-control project. The Oriental Institute building, completed in 1931, has never been provided with air conditioning, let alone the more sophisticated systems (standard in modern museums) necessary to control temperature and humidity fluctuations and the presence of noxious chemicals and airborne particles. As temperature and humidity rise and fall throughout the year, physical and chemical changes occurring in our objects are causing some literally to self-destruct. With the help of a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Institute contracted in July of 1988 with a firm of energy consultants and design engineers (Grumman/Butkus Associates) to prepare cost estimates and specifications for upgrading the building with respect to climate control, fire suppression, security, and monitoring of mechanical failures. A committee consisting of Janet Johnson, Gretel Braidwood, Laura D'Alessandro,

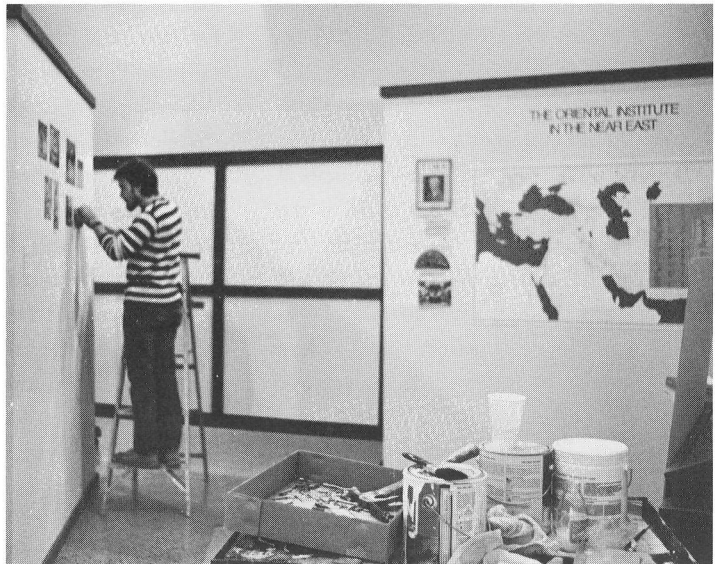
Kim Coventry, Pat Monaghan, Raymond Tindel, and myself, worked over the course of the year with Dave Grumman, other members of his firm, and representatives of the University's Facilities Planning and Management department to draw up specifications for climate-controlling the entire Oriental Institute building. The preliminary estimate indicated that this work and associated general construction would be very costly—which raises the question, as yet unanswered, of whether it would not be more cost-effective to construct new climate-controlled facilities for the Museum, thus freeing up present Museum space for use by the Oriental Institute for other purposes.

◆ While these climate-control decisions were pending, the mummies—which are among the Museum's most popular and fragile objects—were moved down into the basement for the summer and placed in the special climate-controlled organics storage room to protect

them from the rapidly rising relative humidity levels in the galleries. The Museum's conservator, Laura D'Alessandro, is currently working on modifications to the mummies' display cases that will provide a buffer against destructive shifts in relative humidity. She hopes to place one mummy (probably the brilliantly painted Meresamon) back on display in October in a modified case and, if that proves successful, to return all the mummies to view over the next year. To explain to the public why the mummies had disappeared, Joan Barghusen and Phil Petrie designed a small exhibit entitled "Where Have the Mummies Gone," which will remain on display in the Egyptian gallery until all the mummies have returned.

The Museum mounted two other exhibitions during the past year. "Travelers in Ancient Lands: Members' Photographs of the Near East" opened November 13. We extend our special thanks to Herb Barghusen, who

James Richerson at work on the exhibit "Digging the Ancient Near East."



generously volunteered his time and aesthetic sensibilities to assist Phil Petrie in hanging the exhibit. In conjunction with the annual dinner, a display titled "The Chicago Hittite Dictionary" opened May 15. Institute professors Hans Güterbock and Harry Hoffner worked long and hard with Jim Richerson on the content and design of this exhibit, which showcased the art of the ancient Hittites and the work of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary.

Throughout the year, I have been meeting with the Centennial Arts Subcommittee, a group that is discussing and planning cultural events for the University of Chicago's Centennial year, which will begin in October of 1991.

◆ We have decided that during the Centennial year, the Oriental Institute Museum will mount three exhibits, each of which will occupy the present Palestinian hall. The first, tentatively titled "Kish, An Ancient Mesopotamian City," will be an exhibition of archaeological artifacts borrowed from Field Museum of Natural History. The second, "The Arts of Ancient Nubia," will highlight objects drawn primarily from our own extensive collection and is scheduled to open during Black History Month (February) of 1992. The third exhibit "Megiddo—The Biblical Armageddon," will be drawn from our share of the division of materials from the pre-World War II excavations at Megiddo. This exhibit will remain up after the Centennial year as the re-installation of our Palestinian hall. Much of the Museum staff's time over the next three years will be taken up by the planning and execution of what we hope will be a spectacular series of exhibits.

Each year, the Oriental Institute Museum receives from other institutions requests to borrow objects for exhibition or, more rarely, study. Loaning objects is a way of publicizing the Oriental Institute and its collection and of sharing with the public items that usually lie buried in our basement. However, all loans require exposing the objects to the stress and dangers of travel and handling by strangers. For this reason, a Loan Committee (consisting of the curator, assistant curator, conservator, registrar, and museum archivist) was established last fall. This group has set up written guidelines governing loans and meets to consider each request on its own individual merits. During the past year, the Museum sent out three exhibition loans: one to the Kresge Art Museum at Michigan State University for the exhibit "Frankincense and Myrrh: Objects from the Red Sea Routes during the Roman Empire"; a second to the Emory University Museum of Art and Archaeology in Atlanta, Georgia, for the exhibit "The Fragrant Past: The Perfumes of Cleopatra and Julius Caesar"; and a third to the Birmingham Museum of Art for their exhibition "Through Ancient Eyes: Egyptian Portraiture." We also loaned thirty-two examples of Egyptian glass and glazing to the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania for analysis in a research project on ancient glass and glazing and negotiated loans for the coming year to the Louisiana Arts and Science Center, the Art Museum of Princeton University, the Witte Museum in San Antonio, and the San Antonio Museum of Art. In addition, forty-six Egyptian objects that had been on loan to the Museum of Science and History in Jacksonville, Florida, since 1973 were returned to Chicago.

During the winter two other committees were formed to advise and assist the museum. Both are subcommittees of the Oriental Institute's Visiting Committee. The Long-range Museum Planning Committee, chaired by Albert Haas, has as its members Bowen Blair, Mary Gray, Mrs. John Livingood, Joan Rosenberg, and Mrs. Theodore Tieken, while the Friends of the Museum Committee, chaired by Janet Helman, includes Helen Goodkin, Diana Grodzins, Thomas Heagy, Barbara Rollhaus, and Alice Rubash. These committees have been meeting jointly over the past year to discuss long-range plans for the Museum as well as fund-raising possibilities and are looking forward to beginning work on specific projects after the arrival of the Institute's new director, William Sumner, on October 1.

The past year was one of approaching milestones in registration. Not only did our registrar, Raymond Tindel, finish his dissertation, but the physical inventory of the registered collections is now virtually complete. This means that it is possible to locate almost any object in the collection by looking up its registration card, on which is noted its present location. In March the entry on computer of basic data concerning the Egyptian collection, a total of 29,808 registered objects, was also completed. This has immensely facilitated requests for loan materials (almost always Egyptian items that are wanted for a show on mummification) and requests for materials to study by visiting scholars. Never content to rest on their laurels, those in registration immediately began the basic data entry on the Asiatic collection and are now about one-third of the way through the 35,000 objects. With the assistance of Prof. Dr. Ursula Kap-

lony-Heckel of Phillips University in Marburg, West Germany, Ray is recataloguing and updating descriptions on the Oriental Institute's collection of nearly 3,000 ostraca from Medinet Habu, on loan from the Department of Antiquities of Egypt. In addition, he is auditing currently outstanding loans, some made more than fifty years ago, and bringing loan agreements, assessed values, and details of insurance coverage up to date.

♦ It is a pleasure to acknowledge and thank all those who make all this work in registration possible: Debbie Aliber, Rebecca Binkley, Ruth Caraher, Irv Diamond, Lilla Fano, Margaret Foorman, Leila Foster, Leanne Galvin, Joan Margolis, Georgie Maynard, Lillian Schwartz, Betty Tieken, and Peggy Wick.

Both Ray and Laura gave an interested group of Medical School Alumni a behind-the-scenes tour of Museum storage and the conservation lab on June 7. Laura conducted a workshop for Ron Gorny's introductory archaeology class in December and another for the docents in May to explain why the mummies had been taken off exhibit. In January she submitted a proposal to the Institute for Museum Services for a Conservation Support Grant to purchase cabinets in which to store the Institute's Manuscripts/Papyri collection, which needs to be removed from the second floor vault and placed in the organics storage room. In addition to keeping up with the day-to-day conservation work required by the collection, Laura—assisted by assistant curator Kim Coventry—moved the majority of the organic materials into the organics room and simultaneously completed a conservation survey and repacking of these fragile and valuable objects. She began a conservation survey of



Terracotta head of a woman, Egypt, Dynasty 26 (c. 685-525 B.C.). gift of Mrs. Keith Seele.

the registered stone items with help of volunteer Dave Anderson, who did most of the actual moving of objects as well as the photography, and began a gallery survey of the collection on display.

The photo lab was also a busy place this year, until Jean Grant's unfortunate automobile accident in April. We are pleased to report that Jean is recovering well and is actually able to put in a few hours work each week at the time of this writing. We wish to thank all her volunteers, who put in so many hours prior to her accident and who also helped hold the lab together after it. Joe Denov, Adam Nadel, Kate Grodzins and Carol Johnson donated countless hours to the project of duplicating out-dated and out-moded lantern slides in a 35 mm format. Ria Ahlström did a bit of eve-

rything, from house-keeping to printing to duplicating negatives.

◆ In December 1988 archivist John A. Larson marked the beginning of his ninth year as a member of the Museum staff. Much of the progress in the continual effort to upgrade the storage condition of the collections under John's supervision can be attributed to the considerable and much appreciated contributions of time made by his volunteers. It is a pleasure to be able to take this opportunity to recognize them and to thank them all. Five volunteers in the Museum archives have continued from previous years. Until his hospitalization in the autumn, followed by a period of convalescence, Hertsell Conway continued his task of re-sleeving the large-format black-and-white negatives in the Oriental Institute's photographic archives. Lilian Cropsey is working on a physical inventory of the Khorsabad Expedition field negatives, and Kay Ginther has completed the first phase of her project to computerize the data pertaining to the negatives and prints in the Megiddo Archive by completing a computerized "Field Register" for the first two thousand Megiddo photographic images. Dividing her time between the photographic archives and the photo lab, Kate Grodzins has done much to improve the condition and appearance of the Institute's slide library, and we shall soon be in need of additional storage cabinets to house our growing collection of 35 mm color transparencies. Joan Rosenberg continued to work with the surviving records from the excavations at Medinet Habu, which were conducted by the Architectural Survey under the direction of Uvo Hölscher in the 1920s and 1930s. Joan has also conducted several searches in the archives for material related to specific research topics.

Carolyn Livingood, one of the “most tenured” of all the Oriental Institute’s many volunteers, began working with John in the photographic archives this year. Her wide-ranging background in Institute-related activities is a real asset to her work in the photographic collections. In January, 1989, John welcomed a new volunteer in the archives, Sandra Jacobsen. Sandy has nearly finished re-sleeving the large-format black-and-white negatives in the “Museum” series of the photographic archives, a project left uncompleted by the illness of Hertsell Conway.

Assisted by Margaret Schröder, the museum secretary, John processed more than 130 requests for photographs and reproduction permissions between July 1988, and June 1989. In December 1988 Professor Jack Balcer of Ohio State University came to the Institute’s archives to do research into the history of the Institute’s excavations at Persepolis. In April 1989 Mr. T.G.H. James, recently retired from the position of Keeper in the Department of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum, visited Chicago to do background research for a biography of Howard Carter.

◆ On October 27, 1988 Gary Albright, a conservation specialist in photographic materials from the Northeast Document Conservation Center in Andover, Massachusetts, spent the day in the photographic archives collecting information for a professional conservation report which was made possible by a grant from the Institute for Museum Services, a federal funding agency. The project came in slightly under budget, and we were able to apply the balance toward the purchase of a safety cabinet for the temporary segregation and storage of our cellulose nitrate negatives

until funding can be obtained to duplicate them onto safety film for long-term archival preservation.

The papers of Klaus Baer were left to the Oriental Institute archives upon his death in May 1987. Through the generosity of Miriam Reitz (Mrs. Klaus Baer), an inventory of the Baer papers is being prepared by Terry Wilfong, who was one of Klaus’s graduate students in Egyptology. The papers of Charles Francis Nims have been donated to the Oriental Institute archives through the kindness of his widow Myrtle.

◆ A small temporary exhibit of interesting items from the Oriental Institute archives was organized in the Assyrian hall for the Chicago Manuscript Society on May 25. In June, John sent a selection of photographs duplicating part of the Oriental Institute Museum’s exhibition “Digging the Ancient Near East” to Rockford, Illinois, for a photographic display sponsored by the Rockford Society of the American Institute of Archaeology in the Discovery Center Children’s Museum at Rockford.

John Larson has also been busy outside the archives. Together with Peggy Grant, he conducted a special tour of the Museum for the Birmingham Art Gallery Association on Saturday, October 15. In November, John was invited by Jeffrey Abt, acting director of the David and Alfred Smart Gallery, to serve on a planning committee for a proposed Smart Gallery exhibition on the University’s collections for the upcoming Centennial commemoration. On Saturday, May 20, John shared his thoughts on “How to look at ancient Egyptian art” in a slide talk for the docent training

course and between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989, he examined Egyptian antiquities brought in for evaluation by nine of our members.

The year saw two staff members leave to pursue their careers along slightly different lines. John Kirulis, visitor control supervisor since November 1987, resigned in May to take a position as director of the Reynolds Club. Jim Richerson, our exhibit designer, also left in the spring after eight years in the Museum, to pursue other interests. We extend to both John and Jim our best wishes for success in their new pursuits.

◆ **Phil Petrie**, assistant preparator, was promoted to preparator to replace Jim. We welcome on board as assistant preparator Greg Aprahamian, who just received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Greg has worked in the department of prints and drawings at the Art Institute and as a preparator at the N.A.M.E. Gallery here in Chicago.

Our new visitor control supervisor is Scott Neely—a familiar face, who served as a guard and assistant visitor control supervisor for a year under John Kirulis while working toward his M.A. in art history at the University of Chicago. Scott is currently on a leave of absence from school. Our sincerest thanks go to both Manuella Lloyd and Margaret Schröder,

who generously stepped in to serve as acting visitor control supervisors while we were interviewing applicants.

◆ **Kim Coventry**, assistant curator, attended a four-week pilot course on “Collection Care and Management” at the Art Institute of Chicago, sponsored by the Bay Foundation. She also participated in a one-day colloquium on the ethical, legal, and political issues involved in collecting antiques, and a two-day symposium on small-scale bronze sculpture at the J. Paul Getty Museum. Kim began a catalogue project on a collection of Roman and Etruscan objects given to the Museum in 1945 and completed the organics room storage project with Laura. While doing all this and handling most of the production details for the new Museum guide, she also made sure that all-year listings appeared in the *Tribune* Friday and Arts Sections, *Inside Chicago Magazine*, *Chicago Magazine*, *Sun Times*, *Travel Guide*, and *Chronicle*. Several stories were also written about the Museum in the *Hyde Park Herald*, *Hyde Park Citizen*, and Travel Section. Thanks to Kim’s P.R. efforts, a feature story on me appeared in April in the *Sun Times*.

As has been true for each of the past three years, not only the Museum Office but also the entire Oriental Institute building were held together by our office manager, Pat Monaghan. Characteristically, she managed to keep everything running smoothly and at the same time to always have a smile on her face.

The Oriental Institute Museum received a very special donation this past year – a beautiful Late Period Egyptian terracotta head, given by Mrs. Keith Seele, who donated some rugs and various other items as well. Mrs. Merriam Mattar also generously donated four hematite cylinder seals and a bronze bracket, which she had acquired in Saudi Arabia.

And last, but not least, the entire Museum staff wishes to thank our volunteer Dr. Harold Dunkel for taking on the burden of answering the telephones two mornings a week to free up the office manager to attend to other duties.

Museum Education

Joan D. Barghusen

The academic year 1988-89 brought a challenging new project to the Museum Education Office when I was invited to help create a temporary exhibit to feature the field work of the Oriental Institute. This cooperative venture with exhibit designer Jim Richerson began with the earliest stages of decision-making and continued through the final installation of the exhibit in the gallery. Since most activities of the Museum Education Office are based on the interpretation of already existing exhibits, this effort represented a radical departure from business as usual. The opportunity to share ideas and rationales as the exhibit developed and to modify plans in response to this dialogue was an experience valued by both departments. Both concept and design were strengthened by the interaction.

The exhibit "Digging the Ancient Near East" opened in October 1988 with a dual theme: the work of archaeology itself and the work of the Oriental Institute, past and present. We are indebted to Doug Esse, who contributed expertise, creative ideas, and a good deal of time to design the schematic model of stratigraphic levels based on the excavations at Megiddo. We are also grateful to Janet Helman, who researched the sites of Oriental Institute excavations for the display map, as well as to the entire Museum staff, all of whose efforts contributed to the mounting of this exhibit.

In the spring of 1989, we again participated in exhibit design, this time working with preparator Phil Petrie to create a display to stand in for the three mummies which were removed from the Egyptian gallery to the Museum's climate-controlled organics storage room for the hot and humid summer months. The purpose of this exhibit was to convey basic information about the process of mummification, a topic of high interest to visitors, and to answer the question "Where Have the Mummies Gone?"

"Sacred Places: Sacred Rites" was the title of the second annual symposium for the public offered by the Museum Education Office jointly with the Membership Office. Its theme of temples and temple rituals in the ancient Near East attracted approximately 240 people. Speakers Richard Zettler, Harry Hoffner, Robert Ritner, Douglas Esse, and Dennis Pardee

examined temples and rites of the Mesopotamians, Hittites, Egyptians, Canaanites, and Israelites; Ioan Culianu of the Divinity School reflected on the presentations from the perspective of a historian of religion. The enthusiastic response to our public symposia confirms our impression that there is a substantial audience with a serious interest in opportunities to learn about the ancient Near East. The single-day format is appealing to many whose schedules do not permit them to commit to programs with multiple meeting-dates, such as the Members' courses.

◆ **E**leven Members' courses offered on a quarterly basis drew a total of 199 participants who selected one or more of the following topics: *Introduction to Archaeology, Egypt by Armchair, Introduction to Hieroglyphs, Hieroglyphs: Part II, Ancient Egyptian Religion, Akhenaten and His Times, History and Archaeology of Mesopotamia (2 quarters), and Ancient Egyptian Literature*. These participants range from students who regularly take a course each quarter to those who come only for a specific interest or topic. In addition, twenty students took the introductory *Hieroglyphs-by-Mail* course and eleven took the advanced course during the

past academic year.

Programs for adults were expanded this year by the addition of summer special interest tours given in the galleries on Fridays in July and August. These tours are a project of the Friday morning docents, whose captain Debbie Aliber proposed them as a regular offering at 11:30 on Fridays in the summer months. Since this is a time when the docents are not occupied with the usual heavy demands for school group tours, it gives us an opportunity to explore new initiatives such as these tours on special topics designed to draw in new adult visitors.

A companion project to the adult special interest tours are the children's special interest tours offered on Thursday mornings in July and August. These have been on-going under the leadership of Thursday morning captain Kitty Picken for several years and now enjoy a rewarding attendance rate as well as a fine reputation among young museum-goers and their families.

Docents Kitty Picken and Georgie Maynard and volunteer Joan Hives were again the

The "Digging the Ancient Near East" exhibit opened in October, 1988. (Photograph by Herb Barghusen)



mainstays of the Saturday morning winter workshops for children, which are tour and craft programs for 6-12 year olds. Four 2-hour workshops were offered in which the children created cardboard pyramid models, made sock-doll mummies and decorated mummy cases, constructed a crown of Osiris to wear, and fashioned cartouches with their own names in hieroglyphs. These popular workshops are regularly filled to capacity. For the past two years children have attended from the Dumas School, located across 67th Street from the Oak Woods Cemetery, which has "adopted" the school and pays the registration fee for the students who attend. The Cemetery Association is particularly involved with offering outside cultural opportunities for these inner-city school children and have had a particular interest in the Oriental Institute since an exhibit of Oriental Institute Nubian materials was held at Oak Woods in connection with Black History Month in 1987.

◆ The Sunday film series was enlivened in the summer months with two slide presentations by Institute graduate students discussing their field work. Ray Johnson of the Epigraphic Survey talked on the topic of *Tut-ankh-amun and Re-used Blocks at Luxor Temple* and Manuela Lloyd spoke on *Underwater Archaeology* based on her work with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology.

The Education and Volunteer Guide Offices have always welcomed requests to work with visitors who have special needs. This past year we began working with Camille Vogel, a representative of Horizons for the Blind, to develop a more formal program for visitors with visual impairments. Horizons for the Blind will then take responsibility for making known

this program to the appropriate audiences, which should result in an increase in our services to this population.

The Museum Education Office works hand in glove with the Volunteer Office and enjoys the cooperation and inspiration of the remarkable corps of eighty-some guiding docents, each with a special skill and enthusiasm to offer. It is impossible to imagine the range of educational programs mentioned in this report without the participation, initiative, and creativity of the docent guides. It is equally impossible to imagine this work without the talented, steadfast, and cheerful support of Janet Helman, the volunteer chairman, who oversees the docents and provides support in all aspects of the work of the Education Office.

The Museum Education Office also benefits from many other minds and hands. We are indebted to all the Oriental Institute staff and faculty who participate in activities of the Education Office and lend continuing support and expertise. We also acknowledge the very able assistance of our work-study student Lisa Boulden, who shared much of our administrative load over the past academic year.



This mask of the Mesopotamian goddess Ninhursag was decorated in one of the Children's Winter Workshops. (Photograph by Herb Barghusen)

People



Membership Program

Gretel Braidwood

The research of the Oriental Institute is focussed on the rise of civilization in the ancient Near East. Our active membership program helps our members keep current with this research. To this end, members receive a bimonthly newsletter and an *Annual Report*, and they also have the opportunity to take archaeological tours to the Near East. They may attend our evening lecture series, which includes both outside lecturers and speakers from the Oriental Institute. The Education Office offers Saturday classes for members each quarter, and every Sunday afternoon it presents a free film dealing with the archaeology, history, or philology of the Near East. Behind-the-scenes tours of the projects, workrooms, and basement of the Oriental Institute are given on Members' Day, which occurs every year and a half.

The opening lecture for the 1988-89 membership series was presented in October by William Peck, Detroit Institute of Art, on "Napoleon in Egypt: The Birth of Egyptology and the Egyptian Revival in the 19th Century" and was followed by a gala reception in the Museum. In November we heard from Alan Millard, the University of Liverpool, on "Biblical



Members' photography exhibit, "Travelers in Ancient Lands" (Photograph by Herb Barghusen).

Archaeology at Work: The Case of King Solomon's Gold," followed later in the month by Stuart Swiny, Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, on "Pygmy Hippos, Dwarf Elephants, and Early Mediterranean Seafarers" (jointly sponsored by the Chicago Society of the A.I.A.). In December, the Oriental Institute's Erica Reiner presented "Hallowed Herbs: How to Get the Most Out of Your Babylonian Pharmacy." February lectures were Harvey Weiss, Yale University, talking on "North Versus South at Tell Leilan, Syria" and Nanno Marinatos, Swedish Institute in Athens, on "New Minoan Frescoes from Thera: a Puberty Rite for Girls" (another joint lecture with the Chicago Society of the A.I.A.). March brought John Baines, the Oriental Institute at Oxford, speaking on "The Origins of Kingship in Egypt." In April we heard from the Institute's Norman Golb, on "The Autograph Memoirs of Obadiah the Proselyte: A Chapter in the History of the First Crusade," and Karen Rubinson from the Metropolitan Museum of Art ended the series with "Pazyrk: Frozen Portrait of Exchange and Influence" (another joint lecture with the Chicago Society of the A.I.A.). There were also two summer lectures. The Institute's James A. Armstrong told us about "Nippur After the Kassites: The Fragility of Urban Life on the Babylonian Plain" and Peter F. Dorman, the new Director of the Epigraphic Survey, presented "The Work of the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House." Each of the lectures was followed by a reception in the Museum halls or the Institute's garden, allowing the speakers and audience a chance to chat informally.

News & Notes, the bimonthly newsletter, has articles about the current work of the Oriental Institute, both in the field and here in

Chicago, and also lists the various upcoming programs, events, exhibitions, lectures, and the members' courses offered every quarter by the Institute's Education Office.

In November the Membership and Education Offices joined forces to present their second day-long symposium, "Sacred Places: Sacred Rites." The capacity audience heard six speakers talk on temples and temple rituals in the ancient Near East.

◆ Also in November, the Membership Office sponsored an exhibition of photographs, "Travelers in Ancient Lands: Members' Photographs of the Middle East." Fifty-two people participated, sending in over a hundred and twenty-five photographs. The Museum's exhibit designer Jim Richerson and preparator Phil Petrie created a wonderful display space for the photographs in the Assyrian gallery, and volunteer Herb Barghusen spent countless hours working with Phil to hang the show, which opened on November 13th with a special preview to benefit the Museum.

The annual tour to Egypt in March, which I accompanied, was again led by Institute Egyptologist Robert Ritner. A new feature was a visit to Alexandria in the Delta area. The tour sold out, so we are adding a tour in October to the schedule.

The Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute presented its annual dinner this year on the 15th of May. Honoring the Institute's Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD), it featured a special exhibition on the history of Hittitology and on the founding of a dictionary of Hittite here at the Oriental Institute. Again Jim Richerson and Phil Petrie created

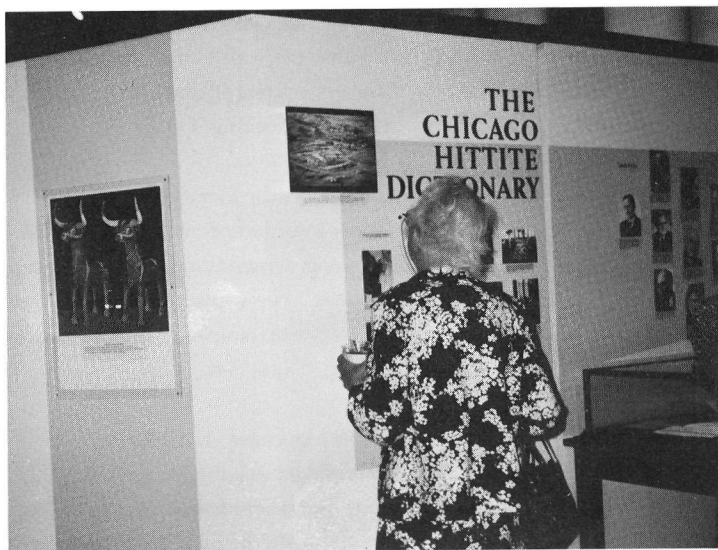


Exhibit in conjunction with dinner for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (Photograph by Joan Barghusen).

and mounted the exhibition, working with the CHD editors Hans Güterbock and Harry Hoffner. Margaret Schröder worked long hours to make Hittite sealings as dinner favors and ceramicist Eileen Hamer made “Hittite” bowls to contain the centerpieces. Docents Kathryn Kimball, Kay Matsumoto, Kitty Picken, and Rita Picken arranged the centerpiece flowers for the thirty tables. Those attending the dinner enjoyed cocktails in the Persian hall and the courtyard garden and dinner overlooked by Tut and Assyrian reliefs in the Museum.

The membership program couldn't function without the help of a number of people. Volunteer Helen Glennon continues to prepare and send out the endless cycle of monthly renewal notices. Jill Carlotta Maher, the head of the Institute's Visiting Committee's Subcommittee on Development, has great success in raising money for the Institute and its projects. Many other volunteers also help with various phases of our programs and, last but not least, our new membership associate, Karen Kao, helps keep everything running smoothly.

Volunteer Guide

Program

Janet W. Helman

“We can cope with anything,” was the reaction of docents this spring when they discovered early in May that three of the Museum’s four mummies were to disappear into the climate-controlled organics room in the basement. As the Museum’s representatives to the public, the docents were forced to bear the brunt of public disappointment and also to change their tours, omitting those great favorites in the Egyptian gallery.

Conservator Laura D’Alessandro provided some help by taking docents through the organics room and explaining the plans for the stabilization of the mummies. Further aid was supplied by the new exhibit “Where Have the Mummies Gone?” by Joan Barghusen and Phil Petrie. Guides can now talk at length on why the mummies have disappeared and what the future may hold for them.

Given enough warning, our docents can cope with almost any situation that presents itself in the galleries. Besides the loss of the mummies, another new challenge for the docents is tours for the visually impaired. Several docents have led such groups through the Museum, and in April, Camille Vogel of Horizons for the Blind gave a Docent Day program entitled “Making the Museum Accessible to Special Populations,” giving pointers on describing artifacts to make them vivid for those who cannot see them. Her talk was followed by a panel of docents, discussing their experiences in leading tours for blind visitors .

Docent Days, our monthly meetings, gave other docents a chance to share their experiences with their colleagues. Teddy Buddington and Larry Scheff talked about and showed slides of their time as volunteers at Ashkelon; and Terry Friedman, jewelry designer and Tuesday afternoon captain, gave a gallery tour, “Jewelry in the Ancient Near East.”

Staff and faculty members were also speakers on Docent Days: Carol Meyer, “The Season at Chicago House;” Tom McClellan, “Ancient Settlement Patterns on the Euphrates;” Karen Wilson, “Mendes, Excavating a Site on the Nile Delta;” Joe Manning, “The Ptolemies;” Joan

Barghusen, workshop on "Digging the Ancient Near East;" and Candy Keller, "Royal Painters: Draftsmen of Deir el Medina in the Time of Ramesses II."

More expertise was shared through the *Docent Digest*, our monthly newsletter. This year, articles were contributed by docents, Dr. Erhard Loewinsohn, on Babylonian astronomy, and Georgie Maynard on ancient ivories, and by our office assistant, Lisa Boulden on the Aswan Dam.

♦ **D**ocent activities included visits to three exhibits this year. We took a bus to the Milwaukee Public Museum to see "The First Egyptians," and met at the Field Museum with Frank Yurco to tour "Ancient Egypt," the Field Museum's new permanent exhibit. In April, a group of docents led by Egyptologist Lorelei Corcoran went to the Detroit Institute of Art's showing of "Cleopatra's Egypt."

The program at our annual Christmas buffet, was given by graduate student Rick Schoen, who gave a slide talk on his "Digging at Ashkelon." The buffet concluded with longevity awards presented to:

5 YEARS Julie Katz Inger Kirsten
Beverly Wilson Carole Yoshida

10 YEARS Muriel Brauer Anita Greenberg
Marsha Holden Peggy Kovacs
Norma van der Meulen

15 YEARS Sally Grunsfeld



Docent Kay Matsumoto also volunteered to arrange flowers for the Annual Dinner in May.

At the spring picnic, certificates were presented to new docents who had just completed their training:

Alex Arguelles	Caryl Mikrut
Ann Boles	Michele Monsour
Lois Cohen	Maria Redd
Barbara James	Patrick Regnery
Samantha Johnson	Geraldine Rowden
William Kopycki	Bernard Shelley

This year's training course was given on Saturday mornings to accommodate guides who work during the week and donate their weekends to the Oriental Institute. Faculty and staff members who graciously donated their weekends included Doug Esse, McGuire Gibson, Karen Wilson, Ron Gorny, Edward Wente, John Larson, Janet Johnson, Frank Yurco, Helene Kantor and Joan Barghusen.

Volunteers work in many departments of the Institute besides the Museum. They form

great parts of the staff of the registrar, the archivist, the photographer; they assist various faculty members and projects; and, with great tact and ability, they staff the *Suq*, our wonderfully successful gift shop.

It was with great regret that we bid farewell to two docents this year: Julie Katz, who is going to graduate school, and Elizabeth Hughes who has gone to live in Saudi Arabia. We will miss both of them and we are very grateful to them for their past services to the Institute.

Without volunteers the Museum could not offer to the public the services we now offer, nor could the Institute function as efficiently as it does. We are very grateful for those thousands of hours that are donated to us every year by our competent, enthusiastic, and loyal volunteers.

The Volunteer Program could not function so well without the constant help and wealth of fresh ideas of education coordinator Joan Barghusen. Our thanks to her and to Lisa Boulden, our student assistant, for their constant aid.

VOLUNTEER CAPTAINS

Mary Jo Khuri, *Tuesday morning*
 Teddy Buddington

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*
 Carole Yoshida
 Marianne Ford

Peter Hancon, *Sunday*
 Teresa Hintzke
 Steven Ritzel

REGULARLY SCHEDULED DOCENTS

Gayle Altur	Nina Longley
Ute Bernhardt	Kay Matsumoto
Christel Betz	James Meany
Rebecca Binkley	Joan Mitchell
William Boone	Dorothy Mozinski
Charlotte Collier	Mary Naunton
David Cooper	Pauline Pantsios
Lilian Cropsey	Melanie Petroskey
Catherine Duenas	Rita Picken
Gordon Evison	Dawn Prena
Marilyn Fellows	Joann Putz
Laurie Fish	Joan Rosenberg
Margaret Foorman	Alice Rubash
Shirley Freundlich	Janet Russell
John Gay	Larry Scheff
Helen Glennon	Lillian Schwartz
Anita Greenberg	Mary Shea
Mary Grimshaw	Daila Shefner
Sally Grunsfeld	Lexie Spurlock
Dianne Haines	Barbara Stemer
Maureen Herencia	Marceine Street
Marsha Holden	Richard Watson
Elizabeth Hughes	Yvonne Wesley
Alice James	Dewitt Williams
Julie Katz	Beverly Wilson
Kathryn Kimball	

PART TIME MUSEUM DOCENTS

Betty Baum	Cissy Haas
Mary D'Ouille	Erhard Loewinsohn
Peggy Grant	Alice Mulberry
Bud Haas	

REGULARLY SCHEDULED SUQ DOCENTS

Sonja Allen	Susan Nowak
Muriel Brauer	Nita Rattenborg
Susan Chan	Rochelle Rossin
Charlotte Collier	Jeanne Schalk
Kate Grodzins	Mary Schulman
Jane Hildebrand	Eleanor Swift
Ruth Hyman	Mardi Trosman
Carol High Johnson	Barbara Watson
Inger Kirsten	Lee Weaver
Peggy Kovacs	
Norma van der Meulen	
Pat Mjølhus	

PART TIME SUQ DOCENTS

Ria Ahlström	Sarah Helman
Betty Baum	Jo Jackson
Barbara Frey	Yvonne Wesley
Peggy Grant	

MUSEUM ARCHIVES VOLUNTEERS

Hertsell Conway	Sandra Jacobsohn
Lilian Cropsey	Carolyn Livingood
Kay Ginther	Joan Rosenberg
Kate Grodzins	

MUSEUM OFFICE VOLUNTEER

Harold Dunkel

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE VOLUNTEERS

Debbie Aliber	Leanne Galvin
Rebecca Binkley	Joan Margolis
Ruth Caraher	Georgie Maynard
Irv Diamond	Lillian Schwartz
Lilla Fano	Peggy Wick
Margaret Foorman	
Leila Foster	

CERAMIC RESTORATION

Elizabeth Tieken

PHOTOGRAPHY LAB VOLUNTEERS

Ria Ahlström	Kate Grodzins
Joseph Denov	Carol High Johnson

VOLUNTEERS IN THE EDUCATION OFFICE

Debbie Aliber	Georgie Maynard
Peggy Grant	Kitty Picken
Joan Hives	

ASSISTANT TO MISS KANTOR

Carolyn Livingood

ASSISTANT TO EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

Diana Grodzins

ASSISTANTS TO PREHISTORIC PROJECT

Diana Grodzins
Andrée Wood

ASSISTANT TO AQABA PROJECT

Sally Zimmerman

ASSISTANT TO NUBIAN PROJECT

Greer Hawley

VOLUNTEERS IN SUQ OFFICE AND STOCKROOM

Georgie Maynard
Eleanor Swift

VOLUNTEER IN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE

Helen Glennon

VOLUNTEERS IN CONSERVATION LAB

David Anderson
Edward Driggers

The *Suq*

Denise Browning

Fortunately this was another very successful year for the *Suq*. Our total gross sales were 13% above last year's sales, and our profits were up by 12.5%! Even during the extremely hot summer of 1988, our sales continued to rise along with the temperature in the Museum. Our annual inventory sale started earlier this year, beginning on Memorial Day which did not seem to deter sales any, for our sales were up 16.4%. We sold a lot of our merchandise making our year end inventory a breeze for all of the wonderful volunteers who helped count the remainder, including all those thousands of postcards and slides.

This year we developed a new Christmas card from a line drawing of a cylinder seal by Miss Kantor. Also, with a generous donation from Mrs. Swift, we were able to produce four greatly needed postcards. Postcards have to be printed in such large runs that it usually takes over five years of sales before they become profitable, yet they are vital to the educational function of the store and affordable to the numerous children who visit our Museum.

Our real success story is our volunteers. They are the ones who face the public every day with such energy and enthusiasm, even when one hundred children descend upon the store at once. A special thanks to Georgie Maynard who restocks our books on Mondays, to Mrs. Swift who keeps the rest of the store restocked and organized, and to Florence Ovardia who makes our beautiful displays.

Our valiant volunteers:

Maria Ahlström	Sarah Helman	Rochelle Rossin
Sonja Allin	Jane Hildebrand	Mary Schulman
Muriel Brauer	Jo Jackson	Eleanor Swift
Susan Chan	Carol High Johnson	Mardi Trosman
Charlotte Collier	Selwa Khalidi	Norma van der Meulen
Evelyn Dyba	Chris Kim	Barbara Watson
Barbara Frey	Inger Kirsten	Lee Weaver
Peggy Grant	Peggy Kovacs	
Kate Grodzins	Georgie Maynard	
Janet Helman	Agnethe Rattenborg	

Oriental Institute Named Endowments

During 1988-89, income from the following named funds helped support various activities, scholarships, teaching, publications, and projects, both in the field and here at the Oriental Institute:

**THE IRA M. AND ELIZABETH M. PRICE MEMORIAL
ENDOWMENT FUND**

THE WILLIAM J. ROBERTS ENDOWMENT FUND

**THE MAURICE D. SCHWARTZ AND LOIS M. SCHWARTZ
ENDOWMENT FUND**

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