

# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

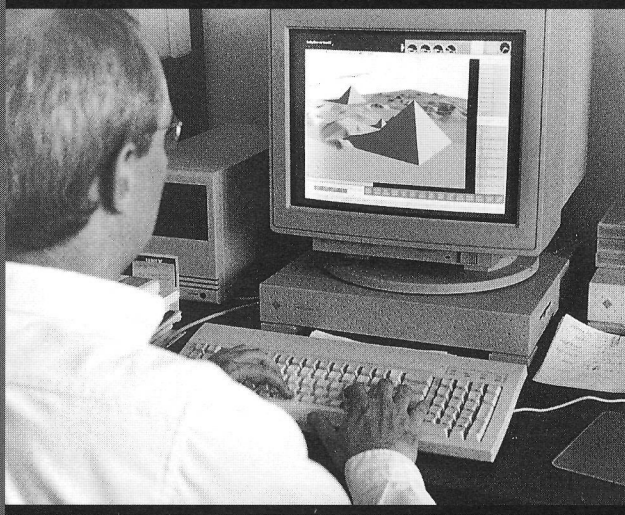


1990 - 1991  
ANNUAL REPORT





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Cover illustration

John Sanders of the Oriental Institute  
Computer Laboratory works on a computer  
model of the Giza Plateau. Photograph  
courtesy of Mary Carlisle. Background  
illustration courtesy of Peggy Sanders,  
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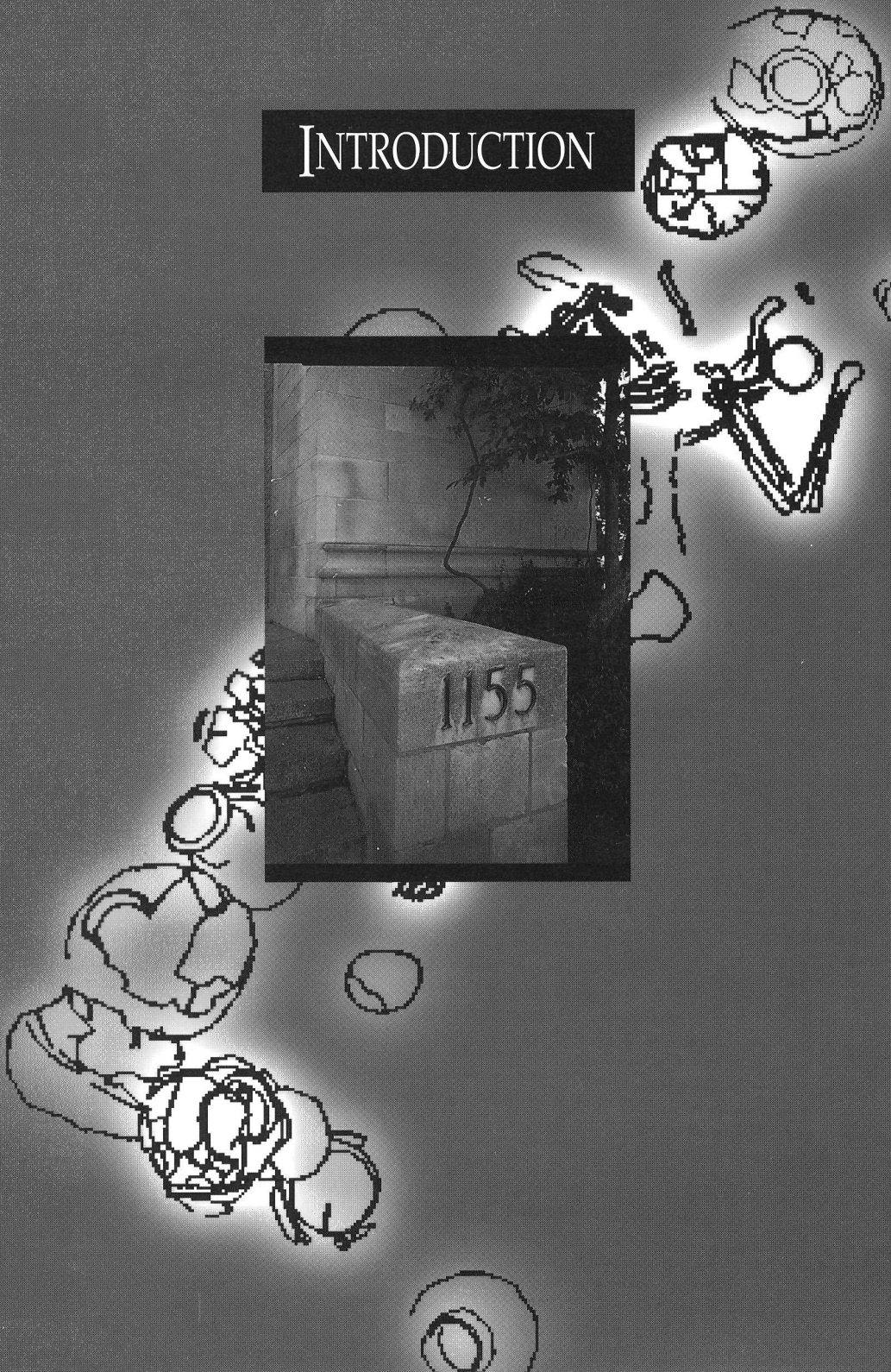
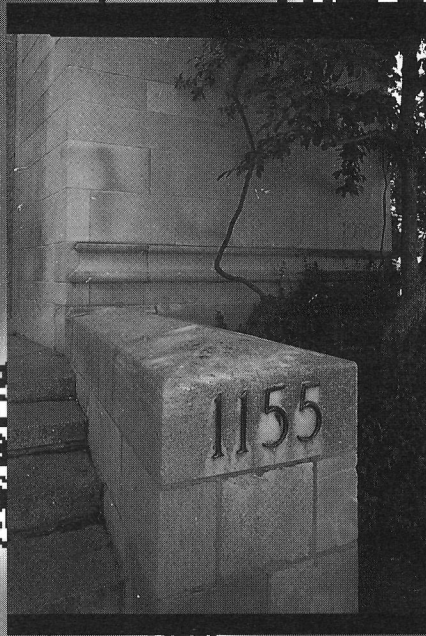
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# INTRODUCTION





# INTRODUCTION

*William M. Sumner, Director*

**T***his has been an active year at the Institute: we have launched some important new initiatives and made significant progress on both research and administration. It has also been a year in which we were saddened by the devastation and loss of life caused by the Gulf War. Many of us have long-standing personal friendships or professional relationships with people in the region whose lives were disrupted by the war, and we are all deeply distressed by these events. Although far less serious, the adverse effect of the war on Oriental Institute field work was not insignificant, as noted elsewhere in this report.*

## RENOVATION AND EXPANSION

Late in March, our plans to introduce climate control and to expand storage and laboratory space at the Institute reached a milestone when Skidmore, Owings & Merrill submitted the final report of the architectural program study. In this report they recommended renovation and climate control for the basement and galleries in the present building and the construction of a new wing consisting of a basement and ground floor that will provide approximately 17,000 square feet of additional space. The estimated total project cost is \$7-7.4 million.

Functions requiring the highest levels of climate control, including organic and metal object storage, the photograph and document archives, an enlarged conservation laboratory, and a large proportion of general object storage will be concentrated in the new wing. The basement of the present building will contain object storage that cannot be accommodated in the new wing, as well as enlarged archaeological laboratories and offices and work space for registration, archives, exhibit preparation, the *Suq*, and photography.

Photograph of the entrance to The Oriental Institute courtesy of John Broughton.

High levels of climate control will be introduced in all galleries in the present building, and human comfort air conditioning will be introduced in the auditorium, lobby, and the present basement. The report also recommends the construction of a handicapped entrance, relocation and increase in the size of the *Suq*, and the dedication of some existing space to public educational and social functions.

At present we are engaged in the selection of an architectural firm for the design phase of the project. If we have an acceptable design and the next stage of the project is approved, it may be possible to break ground in the summer of 1992.

The next task is to raise the necessary funds. Your ideas, comments, and other contributions will be most welcome as we continue work on a long range development plan for the Institute.

## NEW FACES: NEW DIRECTIONS

I am pleased to welcome Mark Lehner, who accepted an appointment in The Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in October of 1990. Mr. Lehner received the Horwitz Prize at Yale for his dissertation on the Sphinx, completed last spring. The Giza Plateau Project, under Mr. Lehner's direction, conducted excavations in the area south of the Sphinx in May and June and is now in the field for a second season.

The Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, headed by John C. Sanders, was established in July 1990. The mission of the laboratory is to provide expert assistance and advice on all aspects of computer technology and its application to research, publication, and management at The Oriental Institute. The first phase in the introduction of computer applications at the Institute is now completed. Basic hardware, software, and network wiring have been procured and installed to facilitate communications, word processing, data management, computer assisted drafting, and three dimensional modeling. We are now working on proposals to fund an advanced workstation for analysis of satellite data and a centralized database application for the museum and archaeological field projects that will incorporate digital or analogue images.

Margaret Sears, Assistant Director of the Institute for Development, was joined this year by Melanie Jansen Marhefka as Membership Coordinator and Dionne Herron as Office Manager. Among their major accomplishments were the conversion of all membership records to the University's Alumni Development Database System (ADDS) and the analysis of the membership list to identify major prospects for the Centennial Campaign. The new membership structure, including The James Henry Breasted Society, is announced elsewhere in this report. I hope you will all help us with the membership drive that will soon be underway—perhaps by introducing a friend to the Institute, or by increasing the level of your own membership.

Mrs. Margaret Bell Cameron retired this year from the position of Chair of The Visiting Committee to The Oriental Institute, a position she filled with strong commitment and great distinction for twenty years. Margaret Bell first came to the Institute as Administrative Assistant to the Director, Carl Kraeling, in 1951

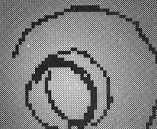
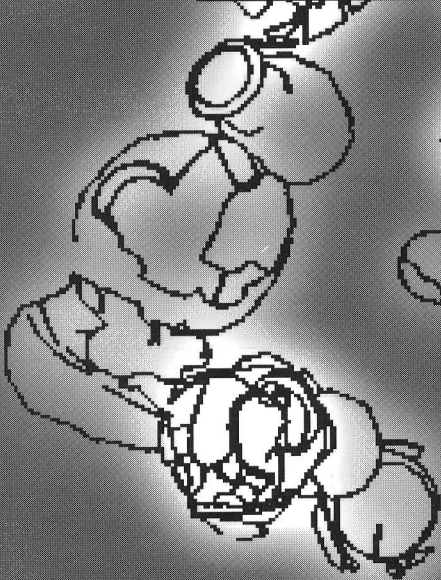
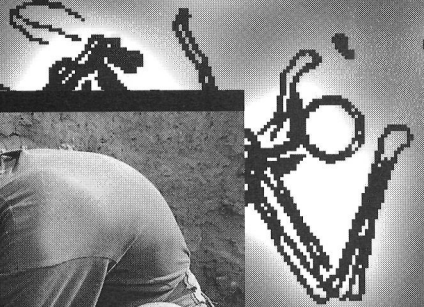
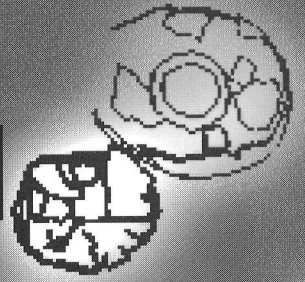
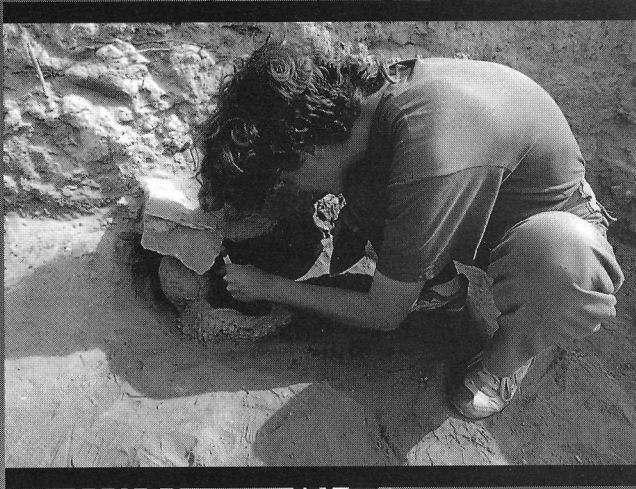


and continued in that capacity until 1956 when she married Professor George Cameron and moved to Ann Arbor. As Administrative Assistant she was not only responsible for routine administrative matters, public relations, and membership, but she also served as a source of down to earth advice and moral support for students, faculty, and staff. The fact that she was sent to the Near East several times to visit Institute field projects and report on their progress is a measure of the trust she inspired.

In 1971 Mrs. Cameron was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the University and at the same time accepted an appointment as Chair of The Visiting Committee to The Oriental Institute. She maintained a lively interest in all of the affairs of the Institute, offering perceptive comment on a variety of matters including research, membership, student support, and development. Practically every research project at the Institute has benefited from her generosity. She is especially interested in the dictionary projects and on several occasions her gifts made up a major proportion of matching funds for National Endowment for the Humanities grants. We salute Margaret Cameron as one of the most steadfast friends the Institute has ever had, and wish her well in her retirement.

Mr. Charles Marshall was appointed to succeed Mrs. Cameron as chair of the Visiting Committee, and Mrs. Millicent Marshall joined the Committee as a new member. Mr. Marshall, recently retired Vice President of AT&T, is a member of the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago, and both he and Mrs. Marshall are active in a number of civic and charitable organizations. We are confident that Mr. Marshall will provide the leadership needed to assure that the Visiting Committee participates fully in planning and helping to realize the future of the Institute in the new century. In a less formal mode, we all welcome Chuck and Millicent Marshall to the Oriental Institute family. We are looking forward to the many events planned for the Centennial Celebration of the University of Chicago in 1991-92 and invite you to join us as often as you can.

# ARCHAEOLOGY



## AQABA

Donald Whitcomb



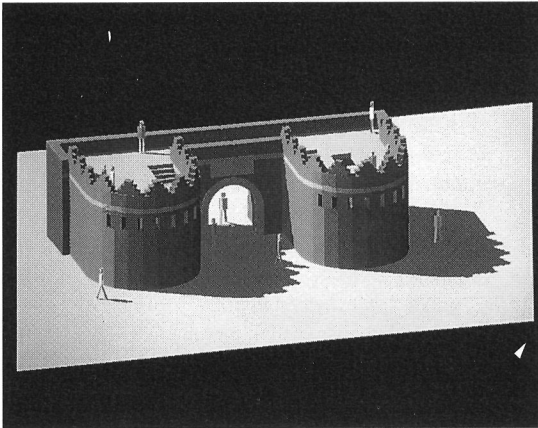
*Computer simulation of the Visitor Orientation Center in Aqaba, view of interior of display area.*

**A**fter four consecutive seasons of excavations at Aqaba (1986-1989), the year 1990-1991 was intended as a study season in an attempt to assess the results to date and prepare final publications. Despite the disruptions of the Gulf conflict, the program of consolidation and restoration has continued on the site, under the direction of the Department of Antiquities. The Annual Report for 1989-1990 concluded with preliminary ideas on the shape of future research in Aqaba. The present report will detail some of this year's research and development activities and will refine some of the goals for future field research in Jordan.

Augusta McMahon excavates part of the bakery in Area A8 on the Giza Plateau. Photograph courtesy of John Broughton.

## VISITOR ORIENTATION CENTER

One continuing concern of this project is the interaction with tourism and education in Jordan. The first stage was the opening of a permanent museum on the archaeology of Ayla in the completely restored house of Sharif Hussein, one of the most important historical buildings in Aqaba. This was the cooperative work of Amar Khamash, Hanan Kurdi, and Jim Richerson. The second stage was a series of bilingual signs for a self-guided tour on the site explaining the archaeological remains. These signs have given an educational life to the site, but further materials are needed. Thus a third stage, the creation of a Visitor Orientation Center, is contemplated. With the strong financial backing of USAID, a bold



*Computer simulation of the Visitor Orientation Center in Aqaba, air view.*

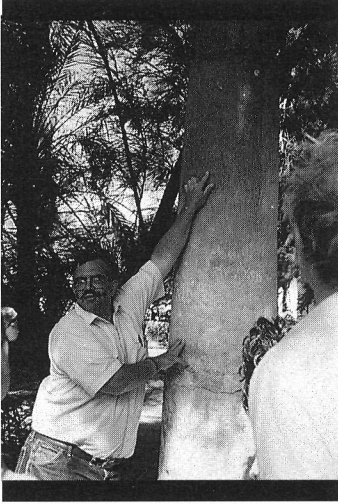
concept has been discussed and approved. This Center will be a reconstruction of the original Syrian gate, complete with its flanking towers, next to King Hussein Street (the Corniche Road). The position will be almost that of the original gate, now covered by the Corniche Road. Archaeological remains, already damaged by road construction, will be investigated in 1991 and 1992. The building itself will duplicate the original gateway, relying on vestiges of the other three gates discovered at Ayla and parallels from other early Islamic structures in Jordan.

The plans were submitted to John Sanders, head of the Computer Laboratory at The Oriental Institute. John was able to use a powerful new CAD graphics program to enable us to visualize the building. Some of the photographs in this report are taken from his computer screen; they show the gate and towers from street level and from above, accurate even to the shadows at a particular time of day. While one tower will be service facilities (restrooms, guard rooms), the other tower will contain the orientation displays. All the wall displays giving historical and archaeological information about this site and its relation to Jordan and Islamic archaeology have now been completed. The centerpiece will be a model of the medieval town (figure 1). The genius of Jim Richerson's design is that as one ascends the curving stairway to the roof, the model becomes smaller and more vertical. When one reaches the viewing platform of the roof and looks down on the archaeological remains, the memory of the model provides an

immediate understanding. The Center is not just another museum but an interactive part of the living use of ruins, a new way of conveying the excitement of archaeology in Aqaba.

## ROMAN AQABA: A MILESTONE

In 1988 a standing column was found when work began on the area scheduled to become the marina of the Royal Yacht Club. This column proved to be a Roman milestone, originally set up in or near the Roman town of Aila (or Ailana). Most



*Roman milestone, dated to 112 A.D., found at Aqaba.*

of the text is exceptionally clear: it commemorates the construction of the Via Nova by the Emperor Trajan, which extended "...from the Red Sea (*mare rubum*) to the limits of Syria." A French specialist in such milestones, Thomas Bauzou, is now publishing this monument. He has determined that this milestone dates to exactly 112 A.D., and that it provides important evidence for road construction linking Transjordan and the province of Palestine. Happily, the milestone (note the size next to the director, rarely dwarfed by anything) has been safely moved to the Aqaba museum.

## CERAMIC STUDIES

Results of the excavations at Aqaba, the early Islamic town of Ayla, have progressed with a major study of the glazed ceramics found in these excavations. These ceramics were com-

pared to regional glazed traditions and studied in the context of the impact of Chinese ceramic imports. While the foundation of Ayla dates from ca. 650 A.D., its subsequent history manifests prosperity in the eighth-tenth centuries and decline in the eleventh century. This period of prosperity directly coincides with the early development of an Islamic glazed ceramic tradition. Using some ten stratigraphic sequences from the Aqaba excavations, the development of early glazed ceramics may be traced from Coptic Glazed ware, through Hijazi, Fayyumi, and other regional traditions, to a more complex corpus of Red Splash wares. The final phase is characterized by the introduction of imported ceramics, blue-green jars, and lustre ware from Abbasid Iraq and Chinese ceramics.

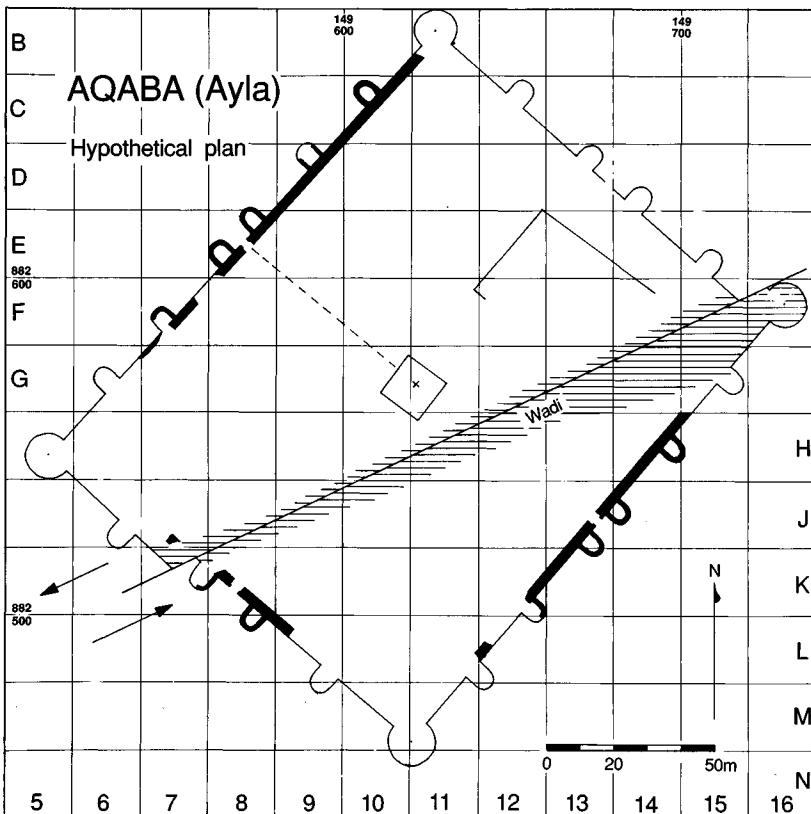
The Chinese imports are mainly Qingbai and Yue bowls and coarse green storage jars. Some very few sherds of Northern White (Chaozhou?) and Changsha wares have also been found. Dating of these ceramic types in the late tenth and, more comfortably, in the eleventh centuries provides a date for the final phase of occupation at Aqaba, a century which witnessed military presence, tribal sackings, and a major earthquake. The appearance of Chinese wares at Ayla only in the eleventh century, in combination with relatively late Abbasid ceramics, suggests the Chinese wares lacked influence on western glazed ceramics.

Rather a case may be made for development of an indigenous (Egyptian?) tradition which may have exerted strong influence in the East, affecting Samarran and perhaps even Changsha ceramics.

Thus the understanding of glazed ceramics, an almost quintessential manifestation of Islamic culture, has been advanced by these excavations at Aqaba. The first phases of glazed Islamic ceramics reflect much more than a simple technological advance but may in fact indicate the strong connection between Egypt, Palestine, and the Hijaz during the sudden prosperity of the eighth century. The magnetic attraction of the Holy Cities slowly combined with the desire, and perhaps the need, for change in the material as well as social and political character of the early Islamic world. Although only a few changes in material culture, such as coinage reform, have been documented for the early Islamic period, glazed ceramics may be expected to make a major contribution through new programs of archaeological research.

### FUTURE FIELDWORK

As noted in the last annual report, the fieldwork at Aqaba, particularly the 1988 and 1989 seasons, was under some pressure to save the site. The mentality which developed was akin to the limitations posed in salvage work, in which special-



*Plan of the city walls and wadi of the Islamic city of Ayla, showing disjuncture hypothesized to be an earthquake fault.*

ized scientific research areas were neglected. The studies of archaeobotany, fauna, shells, etc., were begun in 1987 and analyses of these materials are proceeding. The stratigraphic structure of this site is now more fully developed (e.g., the ceramic studies described above) and this context indicates a potential for valuable economic and social information to be derived from specialized studies. Since there is virtually no comparable material from medieval sites in this region, Aqaba has an opportunity to make major innovations in this research area.

One of the most important of these specialized studies will be the geomorphological. As noted in the Geo-historical Reconnaissance conducted by John Meloy and Basil Gomez in 1990, examination of the geology and geomorphology will be crucial for the history of Ayla and the Aqaba region. Basil has begun to investigate evidence for archaeoseismic damage, sea-level and water table change, and the origin of the wadi. A series of bore holes has been established on the periphery of the site to begin gathering data for these questions. During preparation of the site plan for the model in the Visitor Orientation Center, evidence was combined from all four seasons. This plan clearly indicates a major disruption in the city plan along the wadi. The implications of this plan are so dramatic that the plan must be regarded as preliminary and pending further confirmation.

This plan suggests that the final abandonment of early Islamic Ayla was caused, not so much from political turmoil, but from a natural catastrophe. This scenario is almost that of Sodom and Gomorrah, though the moral decline in Ayla is not justified from present evidence. Recent studies of earthquakes in this region by Ghawanmah and Daradkheh indicate that two quakes, of 1068 and 1070 A.D., were accompanied by "sinking and deformation of the crust of the earth," or, according to a contemporary account, the city was "swallowed by the earth." These same earthquakes destroyed Ramla, damaged the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, and produced a tidal wave in the Mediterranean so that the seas receded for the distance "of a day's walk." Archaeological evidence of this cataclysm will be useful for reconstruction of pre-earthquake landscape, potentially explaining the relationship of Ayla with the older Roman-Byzantine site and with the later castle of Aqaba to the south. Finally, such a study might be of some interest to modern urban planners in the region.



# THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

Peter F. Dorman

***O***n March 31, 1991, after six months in the field, the Epigraphic Survey completed its sixty-seventh season, during which time the focus of work was the Colonnade Hall at Luxor Temple. The season was memorable in several ways, not only for the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf and its concomitant disruptions, but for the formal commencement of our next project of documentation: the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, located in the Survey's original concession of 1924.

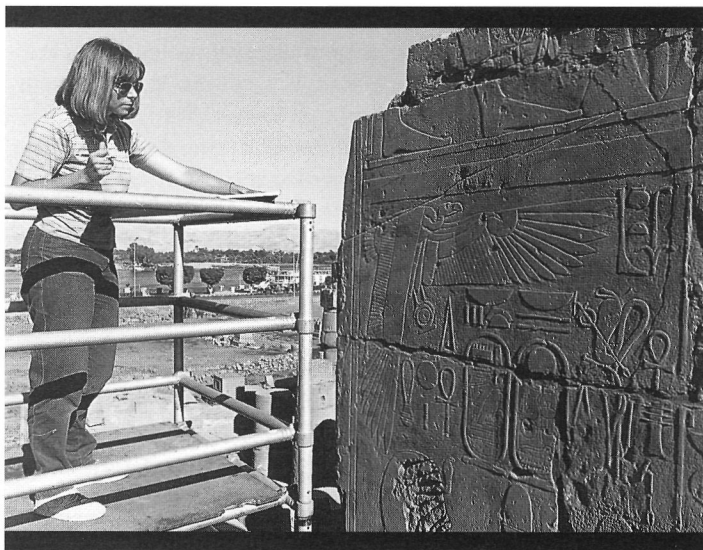
Our arrival in Egypt at the end of September, 1990, only six weeks after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, was attended by an air of uncertainty regarding the resolution of the Gulf crisis and our ability to remain in Luxor for the full length of the six-month season. The reduction in tourism was immediately recognizable, and the number of foreign visitors continued to plummet during the last months of 1990. Nonetheless, the work of the Survey progressed steadily at Luxor Temple under near-normal conditions until early January, when the United Nations deadline for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait drew ever closer. Virtually overnight, foreigners vanished from the streets of Luxor. Normally awash in the crowds of sunburned tourists pouring through the monuments of ancient Thebes, we instead found ourselves alone in a timeless setting: Egypt as it could be experienced fifty years ago. Our library visitors numbered only 308 (down from 1,066 last year), of whom two-thirds were scholars, friends, and relatives; only 10 library tours were given, as opposed to 77 last year. The great advantage to the epigraphic work was the privilege of working in almost complete isolation in Luxor Temple. The penciling of enlargements, the work of collation, and the frequent joint conferences could take place at the wall with no distractions whatsoever, and this season must be counted among the most productive that we have enjoyed.

Of course we experienced periods of tension as well. Americans learned of the onset of war on the evening of January 16, several hours before Chicago House woke to the same news on BBC the morning of the 17th. Throughout the

next six weeks of hostilities, without having access to live broadcasts from Baghdad and Tel Aviv, we felt that friends and relatives at home were far more abreast of current developments than we, despite our relative proximity to the Gulf. With the continuing assistance of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and the advice of the American Embassy, our epigraphic work proceeded steadily, although we suffered some disappointments. The first was our regretted cancellation of the annual Friends of Chicago House tour, scheduled for the weekend of Valentine's Day; and the second was the curtailment of our plans for photography, when two of our staff members had to cancel their January plans to fly to Egypt. Despite these setbacks, the Survey maintained its usual routine and made adjustments where necessary.

As in past years, the reliefs of the Opet festival, carved on the long side walls of the Colonnade Hall, were our primary target. While artists tended to work in specific areas of the Hall, to achieve consistency in adjacent drawings the Survey epigraphers (Richard Jasnow, John and Debbie Darnell, and I) ranged more freely over all portions of the monument during the task of collation, so that each could become more accustomed to the full range of epigraphic challenges, including exposure to carved and sunken relief, Ramesside and Ptolemaic styles of carving and pigmentation, the iconography of divine barks, compositional parallels for bark processions and crowd scenes, and a variety of textual material.

Carol Meyer and Susan Osgood concentrated on the yet-undocumented scenes of the Opet procession located on the west wall: the portable barks of the Theban triad (Amun, Mut, and Khonsu) at rest in Karnak Temple; the ceremonial

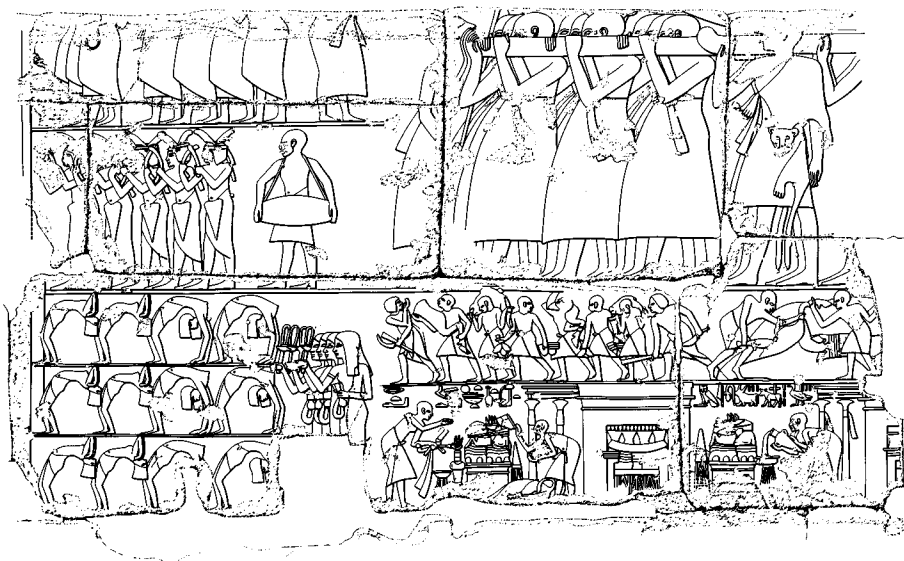


*High in the air on the aluminum scaffold, artist Tina Di Cerbo pencils an offering scene on the interior north wall of the Colonnade Hall. In the lower right corner of the photograph, the cartouches of Tutankhamun have been shaved down and recut with the name of Horemhab.*

emergence of the barks from Karnak, carried on the shoulders of priests; and their triumphant arrival on the quay at Luxor. All the drawings for the last two scenes, executed at a scale of 1:6, were approved for publication, and the completion of the west wall is assured next year.

The reliefs that represent the homeward journey of the divine barks from Luxor back to Karnak are located on the east wall of the Colonnade. Portions of the waterborne procession, in which the portable barks are shown sailing downstream on riverine barges, are in the process of recollation, to ensure adherence to artists' conventions and to add information that can be gleaned from early photographs of the Hall, in particular those of Georges Daressy, taken after the Colonnade was first excavated in 1892, and Friedrich Koch, taken in 1913. This task of the final correction of old drawings is being undertaken by Tina Di Cerbo and Jay Heidel. The final two scenes of the west wall, depicting the entry of the divine barks at the monumental pylon of Karnak Temple and Tutankhamun presenting offerings to the Theban triad in their sanctuaries, are being drawn by Carol, Sue, and Ray Johnson at the reduced scale of 1:6. While a great deal of collation work was accomplished on the east wall, final approval of the results must await next season.

Recollations of the reliefs of the facade and the second register scenes of the Colonnade Hall were begun this year, as well as work on the north doorjamb thicknesses decorated by Seti II, with Tina assigned as artist. One happy result was the retrieval of the backside of a figure of Mut-Bastet, badly obscured by the masonry of the later doorway of Philip Arrhidaeus. Corrections were also made



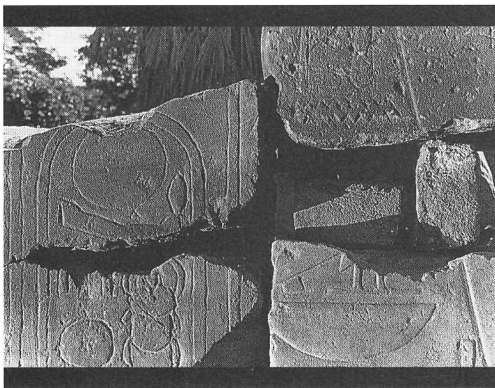
*In one of the drawings completed this season, priests carrying a divine bark approach the temple of Luxor, as female acrobats perform backflips in celebration and butchers bring the choicest pieces of flesh to the offering tables. Dashed lines indicate information gleaned from early photographs of the Colonnade Hall.*

by Ray and Tina for three more of the offering scenes on the colossal columns of the Colonnade Hall, and a fourth was half-finished as well.

The registration of block fragments from the missing portions of the Colonnade continued as well. Three hundred forty-six new fragments were identified and registered, of which over one hundred sixty were photographed by Danny Lanka early in the season. Due to our unexpected shortage of photographers, Ray took extensive reference photography on 35mm film of the more important fragments, including many that are stored in the western antiquities magazine of Luxor Temple. The ever-increasing number of stones in our registry prompted the Survey to build two new mastabas behind the temple, both equipped with damp courses to keep the fragments isolated from high ground water, although we came to realize that even these measures were not sufficient for their preservation (see below). These stones continue to yield information on the decorative scheme of the vanished portions of the Colonnade, particularly the uppermost registers that contain a series of large offering scenes. This season, Ray pasted together the first joined fragment groups for drawing and collation, all of which belong to the Opet festival, and these groups were subsequently pencilled by Ray, Jay, and Tina. When approved for publication, the drawings will eventually

be "floated" into their original positions over the appropriate sections of the standing walls of the temple, thus reconstructing on paper the context of Tutankhamun's Opet festival twelve centuries after its systematic destruction by local inhabitants hungry for building stone.

In a process that occurs relatively infrequently, the Survey formally initiated the epigraphic method on a new project: the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, located within the funerary complex of Ramesses III, the



*Four block fragments come together in the Luxor blockyard: a speech by the goddess Mut to the young king Tutankhamun (predictably, the cartouche has been usurped by Horemhab).*

first concession of Chicago House. A few scenes from the temple of Amun were drawn by Survey artists in the 1930s and the early 1980s, and as preliminary materials these are supplemented by careful hand copies compiled during the last decade by the epigraphic staff. Much of the existing photography for the temple is inadequate for drawing purposes, however, and in the first weeks of the season Danny began the task of completing the planning photography at the temple, the crucial first step in the epigraphic process. Due to the intrusion of the Gulf war, planning photography was suspended before it was fairly begun, and this task will remain a priority for next season. During the winter in Chicago, however, Danny was able to complete all of the 1:10 planning photographs for

the painted chapels, in preparation for artists' work next season, and he also printed negatives of certain historic albumen prints from the Chicago House archives.

After heavily-debated consultations among artists and epigraphers, drawing scales were established for portions of the temple of Amun, in particular the chapels of the Tuthmoside structure, where the finely painted details pose the great challenges to artists who will be using the Survey's usual black-and-white conventions to indicate all pigmentation. Fortunately, the forthcoming color publication of the chapels by Nimrod Press (mentioned in last year's report) will alleviate the limitations of our ink drawings. During the last month of the field season, Carol, Sue, and Jay were able to begin penciling several of the chapel reliefs for inking over the summer; these will be ready for epigraphers' collation next year.

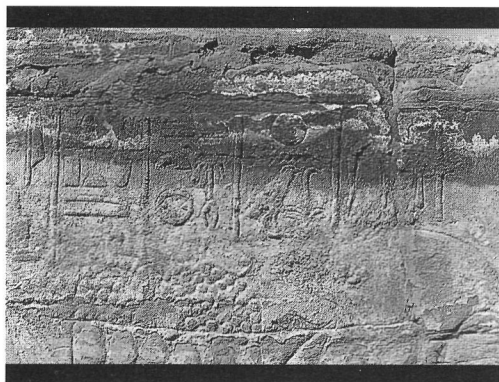


*Artist Carol Meyer examines a row of divine standards placed behind the pedestal of the bark of Amun, part of the opening scene of the Opet festival narrative.*

The photographic section of the Survey was the section most affected by the Gulf crisis. Unluckily, with the loss of two photographers during the second half of the season, Sue Lezon was forced to curtail her supervision of the conservation of the photo archives, which is being funded by a special grant from the J. Paul Getty Trust, and turn her attention entirely to the urgent needs of the expedition. Sixteen artists' drawings were bleached and twenty-one others blue-printed during the season; numerous drawing enlargements were produced for the artists; and thirty-five approved drawings were given final photography and carried back to the Oriental Institute in April. Ray took 35mm reference photog-

raphy of the walls of the sun court of Amenhotep III at Luxor Temple, as a documentary measure in that area, where the Antiquities Organization will be undertaking conservation work next year.

Despite a lack of professional photographers and certain materials that could not be shipped to Luxor, a great deal was accomplished in the photo archives, thanks to the willing assistance of several volunteers. Sue continued the cleaning and printing of negatives in the Habachi archives and in the special glass plate collection, and the images were later identified by Dr. Henri Riad and John Darnell. We were especially delighted to have our friends Jean and Helen



*Two days after the torrential rains of New Year's Eve, salts begin to crystalize along the tops of walls at Luxor temple.*

Jaquet for two weeks as "working guests" in the archives, classifying prints and several thousand slides from the Habachi collection according to site location. Similarly, our colleague Eberhard Dziobek spent several days identifying Habachi slides of Theban tombs and discussing drawing conventions with the artists. Ellie Smith, assisted for three weeks by Charlie Secchia, and Di Grodzins provided invaluable assistance in completing the housing of the photo archives, numbering negatives,

and inventorying the lantern slides and supplies. Ellie made a superb start on the computerization of the photo archive data base (an integral part of the Getty grant), which reached 5,071 entries before the end of the year, and we were also very fortunate to have Sarah Bevington as a visitor for three weeks; she began computer entries on a separate registry of our 35mm film.

Carol supervised the continuing conservation of our valuable map collection, and Tina and Jay measured all loose maps and plans among the Habachi papers, so that archival sleeves could be ordered to accommodate them.

The weather provided us with the most unwelcome shock of the year. Unusual torrential rains on New Year's Eve and on March 21 soaked the Luxor area for several hours, leaving behind standing pools of water, washed-out roads in desert areas, and flooded homes in town. Chicago House suffered very little damage from the downpour, but within hours of these two storms, vast expanses of salt crystals began to form at the tops of exposed temple walls. For future reference, Sue Lezon and I documented the damage in Luxor Temple on film and videotape. The damage to the Luxor blockyard, where the stone fragments are stored on mastabas, was especially frightening. Protected from groundwater but not from the freakish assault from above, the blocks began oozing black waste water and some started to dissolve into powder under the impact of raindrops. Conservation of the fragments—and the construction of some sort of shelter over the mastabas—will be a major priority for next season.

Richard and Debbie ran the library operations this season, with the frequent assistance of John and Tina for special projects. Two hundred and nineteen new accessions were made this year, and total holdings reached 15,978. To accommodate an ever-increasing influx of scholarly publications—especially in the areas of journals, series, museum catalogues, and archaeology—new shelving was added throughout the library and the books were shifted on a grand scale to take advantage of the extra space. The classification of journals, periodicals, and monographs was reconsidered, and these volumes were reorganized and relabeled. Once again, our colleague, May Trad, kindly came to Chicago House at the end of the season to organize the volumes that required binding and prepare them for shipment to Cairo.

For much of the season, the affairs of the kitchen and household were in Kathy Dorman's hands, including the elaborate preparations for the FOCH tour that was canceled at the last minute. Despite the season's subdued air, Kathy continued to arrange receptions for visiting colleagues and supervised the training of new Egyptian staff in the household. Peter Piccione, managing the house in her absence, coordinated the considerable financial, personnel and supply activities for the Survey with efficiency and skill, and designed and initiated the new data base for the photo archive.

Jill Carlotta Maher once again led our development efforts, a number of which were canceled this winter in Egypt due to the effects of war. The highlight was certainly the gala reception thrown in honor of Chicago House in February by Ambassador and Mrs. Wisner at their Zamalek residence, to which many of the Survey's friends came. In Chicago, the Survey's office was very ably managed by Drew Baumann, who processed donations in our absence and handled our sometimes frantic requests for supplies.

Memorable guests at the house this year, in addition to a delightful visit from the Wisners and their family, included Mr. Donald Rice, Secretary of the Air Force, and his wife, Susan, and the American ambassador to Italy, His Excellency Peter Secchia, and his wife Joan. At the invitation of the U.S. Embassy, Carlotta, Kathy, and I traveled to Cairo to attend a reception for President and Mrs. Bush during their Thanksgiving tour of the Middle East, after which I attended a luncheon given by President Hosni Mubarak in honor of the presidential visit.

The staff this season consisted of the author as field director; Richard Jasnow and John and Deborah Darnell, epigraphers; W. Raymond Johnson, Carol Meyer, Christina Di Cerbo, James Heidel, and Susan Osgood, artists; Susan Lezon and Daniel Lanka, photographers; Kathy Dorman and Peter Piccione, house and office administrators; Jill Carlotta Maher, assistant to the director; Diana Grodzins and Elinor Smith, library and photo archive assistants; and Saleh Suleiman Shehat, chief engineer, whose services were invaluable, as always. For much of the season Dr. Henri Riad assisted us in the areas of public relations and local contacts in town and continued to administer the Labib Habachi Archives on behalf of Chicago House. Dr. Henri was instrumental in the relandscaping of the front lawn and in supervising the contract gardeners brought in from the Jolie-Ville Hotel. The physical facilities were kept running by the efforts of our twenty-seven Egyptian employees, some of whom have worked at Chicago



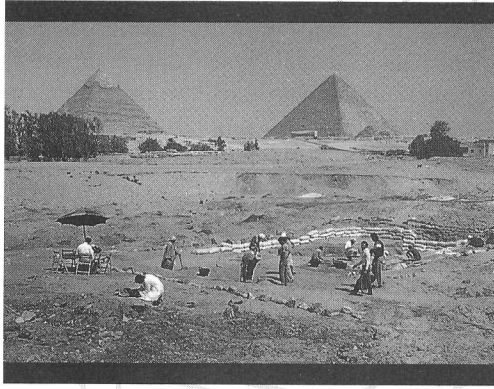
House since the 1940s. We are especially grateful to the members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization who contributed directly to the success of the season: the late Dr. Sayed Tawfik, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, and his successor, Dr. Mohammed Bakr; Dr. Ali Hassan, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Sayid el-Hegazy, Chief Inspector of Karnak and Luxor and Co-Director of the Centre Franco-Égyptien at Karnak; Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector of Karnak; Dr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna; and Dr. Madeleine el-Mallah.

In addition to those mentioned for specific contributions, I gratefully express thanks to many other colleagues and friends: the United States ambassador to Egypt, His Excellency Frank G. Wisner, and Mrs. Christine Wisner; Wes Egan, Kenton Keith, Frank Ward, and Ken Robinson of the United States Embassy in Cairo; Marc and Charlene Volland; Ashraf and Henny Ghoneima; David Maher; Ann and Ron Wolfe; Abdul Aziz el-Aguizy; Mark Rudkin; Lucia Woods Lindley and Daniel Lindley, Jr.; Jack Josephson; Walter Tower; Gerry Vincent; Richard Weinberger of Trans World Airlines; Candace Raphoon of British Airways; Terry Walz, Iliya and Elsa Harik, Amira Khattab, and Albert Abdel Ahad of the American Research Center in Egypt; Fathi Salib; and Margaret Sears, Evada Waller, and Florence Bonnick of The Oriental Institute. I also wish to acknowledge the fundamental assistance and support of three corporations who have been instrumental in the success of the season: the Amoco Foundation, Inc., The J. Paul Getty Trust, and The Xerox Foundation.

Especially after the dearth of visitors this last season, we will be delighted to welcome members of The Oriental Institute and other friends to Chicago House from October 1 to April 1 (please note that the dates of our season have shifted slightly). Please write to us in advance, to let us know the dates of your visit, and call us as soon as you arrive in Luxor to confirm a time that is mutually convenient. Our address in Egypt: Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Arab Republic of Egypt; the telephone is 382525 (direct dial from the United States: 011-20-95-382525).

## GIZA

Mark Lehner



*Excavation in square A7 with Pyramids of Khufu and Khafre in background.*

*During the late winter and early spring of 1991 the Gulf Crisis made it uncertain whether or not we would have a spring field season at the Giza Plateau. I began to plan for a long fall season and hoped that I would at least be able to get to the site once in the interim to catch up on developments there since the project's last field season in 1988-89. In May it became certain that we would be able to do some survey work on site. David Goodman of CALTRANS (California Transportation Authority), who designed the survey of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project (GPMP) and has worked with the project since 1984, agreed to come over on short notice. Finally, we were given permission by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) to excavate, so some of the Yale veterans of the 1988-89 season joined the Oriental Institute students on the team, making our May 8 - June 18 season a sizeable expedition.*

In the two years since our last work at Giza there had been much activity at the site, including many discoveries made by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. Additionally, construction work for a sewage system for the nearby village of Nazlet es-Samman uncovered evidence of the causeway to the Khufu Pyramid as well as basalt slabs that may belong to the Khufu Valley Temple. The EAO supervised borings throughout Nazlet es-Samman and monitored a continuous trench along the Mansouriyah Canal that runs through the center of the town. This work indicated that Old Kingdom material, probably of a settlement context, is very widespread under the modern town. In addition to these and many other works and discoveries, the EAO, under the direction of Zahi Hawass, Director General for Giza and Saqqara, also continued to excavate in the area that our project designated Area A in 1988-89, just south of the Sphinx. Upslope from our 1988-89 excavations, the EAO found a series of unusual tombs in mudbrick and stone rubble.

## BACKGROUND

To set our 1991 program of excavations in context, I will review some of the issues with which the project is concerned.

In the course of building the pyramids the Egyptians created dramatic changes in the landscape, such as huge depressions from quarrying stone and massive piles of debris from construction ramps. These features have never been mapped or discussed sufficiently in the literature about pyramid construction. The landscape has much to say about the puzzles of pyramid building—quarries, ramps, and alignments. But a look at the geomorphology of the site also tells us something about the social and economic context of the pyramids. Most authorities on the subject agree that the labor force, while probably not the 100,000 mentioned by Herodotus, must have numbered in the tens of thousands. This implies a substantial settlement and support structure to feed and accommodate these people. Textual evidence indicates that there were also settlements at the foot of the Pyramid Plateau during the several centuries that the pyramids and their temples were functioning to serve the cult of the kings who were buried within them. Yet most of the excavation at Giza in the last two centuries has focused on pyramids, temples, tombs, and their contents; there has been little archaeological investigation of the settlements and the economic system that supported both pyramid building and the maintenance of the pyramid complexes.

To address some of these issues I began the Giza Plateau Mapping Project in 1984. Based on my understanding of the pattern of building at Giza in the twenty-seventh century B.C., it has been my hypothesis that settlement relating to a massive labor force should be at the south-southeast limit of the plateau. Quarries that supplied much of the stone for the inner core of the pyramids run along the low south-southeast part of the Giza plateau, so a settlement should be just beyond the quarries and supply routes. This would put the settlement in an area of low desert, now designated as Area A by our project (figure 1), some 300 meters south of the Sphinx. Another possible location was in a wide and prominent sandy bowl-shaped depression on the Upper Eocene Maadi Formation, about a kilometer south of the Khufu Pyramid. We plan to investigate this site, designated Area B, in the future.

## SURVEY

Because the Egyptian Antiquities Organization's work in Nazlet es-Samman created urgent demand for accurate recording of the Old Kingdom evidence that was being uncovered by the sewage project, David Goodman set out a network of survey points to serve any future excavations in the village. His traverse departed from the points on the survey control network of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project near the Sphinx. The survey team surveyed their way through Nazlet es-Samman, down along the Mansouriyah Canal, passing the location of

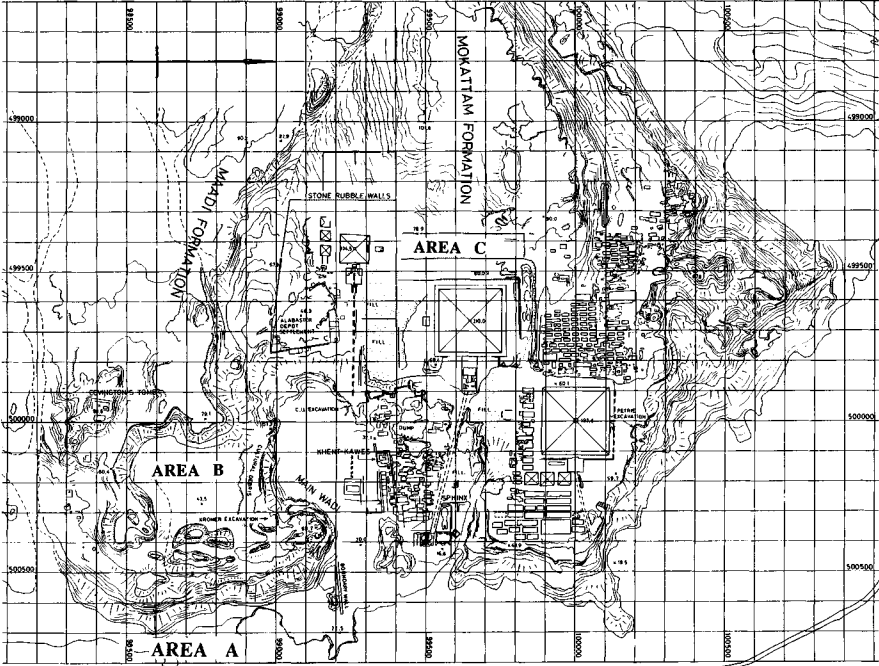


Figure 1. Map of the Giza Plateau showing survey grid and excavation areas.

Khufu Valley Temple blocks, up Pyramid Road past Mena House to link back up to the GPMP network in front of the Khufu Pyramid. An official Survey of Egypt marker on top of the Khufu Pyramid served as the reference for surveying the sewage trenches that had revealed parts of the Khufu causeway.

The survey team next set about making a contour map of Area A (figure 2). Once the general site map was finished, the survey team assisted EAO Inspectors in mapping the newly discovered mudbrick and stone rubble tombs that the Egyptian Antiquities Organization discovered upslope from our excavation squares. Thanks in large part to the excellent documentation of the EAO team of Zaghoul Ibrahim and Mansour Radwan, who are supervising the excavation of this cemetery, and to Sheldon Gosline's exhaustive selection of data points, we will be able to provide the EAO with a computer-generated map and three-dimensional model of this highly important and unusual group of third

millennium B.C. tombs. Sheldon Gosline is producing these records in the Computer Laboratory of The Oriental Institute under the tutelage of John Sanders. The model will be expanded to include the structures unearthed in our excavation squares elsewhere in Area A.

## 1988-89 EXCAVATIONS IN AREA A

Area A is in the low desert that extends 500 meters south of the large pharaonic stone wall (called *Heit el Ghourab* locally) about 300 meters south of the Sphinx (figures 1 and 2). The width of area A from the escarpment to the modern town of Nazlet es-Samman is 300 meters. The site is located in what may have been a critical juncture just beyond the quarries, supply route, and harbor in the Old Kingdom. Salim Hassan reported finding mudbrick walls and pottery in a series of test trenches that he dug in the area south of the large wall in 1934. Even before excavation, it was possible to see traces of walls and concentrations of Old Kingdom pottery on the surface of the site, because local people have stripped two to three meters of loose sand off this surface to clean horse stables in the village nearby. We located our first excavations in the lowest part of Area A, just off the northwest corner of a soccer field created recently by the local villagers. In the 1988-89 season we excavated five 5 x 5 meter squares.

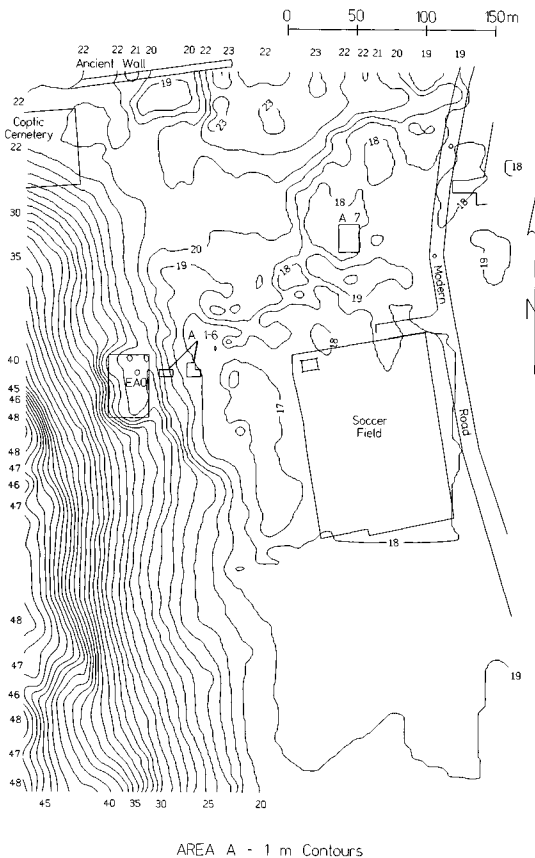


Figure 2. Area A with EAO excavation area, Oriental Institute squares A 1 through 6, and A7.

Squares A2 and A4 are contiguous north-south and comprise an excavation of 50 square meters. In these squares we exposed a building composed of irregular limestone pieces and mud mortar, with walls and floor plastered in calcareous desert clay or marl (*tafla*) (figure 3a). The building is rectangular, about 9 meters long (north-south) and 6 meters wide (east-west). A wall, 50 centimeters thick, runs down the center of the structure dividing it into two nearly equal rooms. The major feature in these long rooms was a series of low rectangular pedestals, about 50 to 70 centimeters in width and 120 centimeters in length, that are constructed of the same materials as the walls of the building. The marl plaster floor is laid over a bed of cobbles, stones, and sherds. There is a gap in this bedding in the form of a narrow trench running immediately in front of the rows of pedestals. In this narrow trench, and in front of the spaces between the pedestals, sherds and small stones were formed in circular patterns that suggest sockets for lightweight poles.

It is possible that this building is a granary. The plan, divided into two long equal corridors with a double entrance at one end, is similar to granaries depicted in certain Old Kingdom tomb scenes in the form of small silos that were set up on a continuous bench or platform, or on individual pedestals separated by narrow spaces into which slats or supports of some kind were inserted vertically (figure 3b, c). The purpose of the bench or pedestal was to keep the grain silos off the ground, away from rodents and dampness, and to allow the grain to be extracted by pouring from an outlet at the base of the silo. The "post holes" in front of the spaces between the pedestals may have been used to hold the poles of a light canopy like those often shown covering the rows of silos in late Old Kingdom depictions of granaries.

There are some problems with this suggestion. We found no trace of the silos themselves in the tumble from the walls of the building. Small granaries of an early date, known in Egypt, are round, not rectangular, and they are composed of mudbrick. Nevertheless, the similarity of the plan of our building with the relief depictions of "the double granary" is intriguing.

In square A1, immediately to the east of this hypothetical granary, we cleared part of a building composed of dark alluvial mudbrick. There was ample evidence of bread baking in the form of many fragments of thick-walled Old Kingdom bread molds. These molds weigh up to 6 kilograms—a very heavy ancient equivalent to our modern bread pan! This building has not been completely cleared so its form is not yet known. The alleyway between this building and the 'granary' was filled with concentrated midden of ash, sherd, and bone. The alley yielded many mud seal impressions. Most of those bearing a royal name are of Menkaure, although one bears the name Khafre.

Upslope from the contiguous squares A1-2-4 we excavated two more squares, A5-6, exposing a double tomb that was oriented north-south. This structure consists of two vaulted chambers of mudbrick with stone rubble retaining walls on the long north and south sides that were covered with a mudbrick casing. The chambers each contained a flexed burial with absolutely no grave goods or pottery of any kind. There were gabled openings in the center east wall of the small chambers. These small doorways were blocked off by the stone

rubble retaining walls. On the basis of these features, we hypothesized that these might be granaries of a different kind that were later reused as poor burials. But the discovery by the EAO team of many such tombs immediately upslope from our squares, and our own investigations of this structure last season, cast doubt on this idea.

## 1991 EXCAVATIONS

Despite the fact that most of the team members arrived in Cairo by May 9, we were not able to begin excavation work until May 20. This gave us three to four weeks of excavation. We releared the marl-paved building, the 'granary,' and

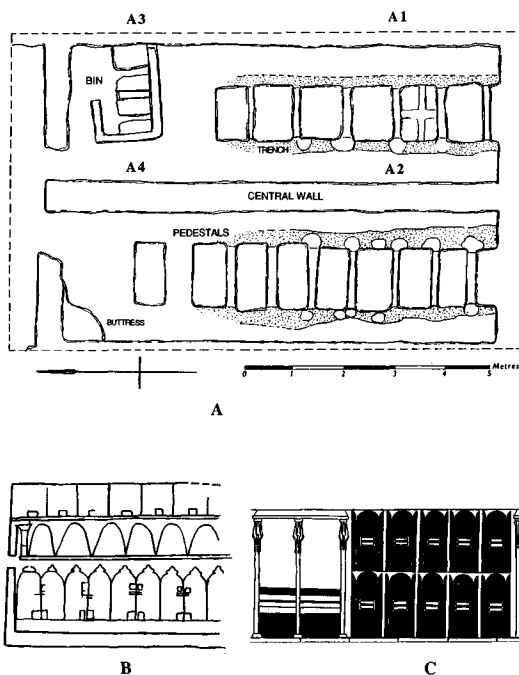


Figure 3. A: Simplified plan of marl-paved building in squares A1-4.  
 B: Granary with small silos on a bench depicted on piece from the 5th Dynasty Tomb of Kaemrehu in the Cairo Museum.  
 C: Granary with small silos on individual pedestals underneath lightweight canopy, from late 6th Dynasty tomb of Mehi at Pepi II complex, Saqqara.

were able to reexamine it in a good condition thanks to the fact that we had back-filled our excavation squares. We updated our maps and other drawings of this structure, and reexamined details.

One of the most puzzling details of the marl-paved building is a peculiar box-like feature in the northeast corner (figure 3a). In 1988-89 this feature, which appeared as a bin with a low platform inside that was separated into two parts by a narrow space, projected from the balk of square A4 that obscured the northeast corner of the building. We removed the meter strip of fill from adjacent



square A3 in this corner, which brought to light the remainder of the east and north walls of the larger building. The bin attaches to the east wall but opens to the north just inside the entrance to the larger building. There are now exposed two spaces that divide the platform inside the bin into three pedestals. In other words, this seems to be a smaller version of the larger building, with its series of pedestals separated by spaces.

We are still pondering the notion that these pedestals could be supports for small silo granaries, perhaps grain sacks or silos of perishable materials sat above the spaces between the pedestals, so that the spaces received the grain as it was let out. In either case the miniature version in the northeast corner of the larger building could have been for grain of a different kind than that stored upon the larger pedestals. But these ideas are only working hypotheses as we consider other possible functions of the building.

## A7

During May-June 1991 we opened one new excavation square, designated A7, about 135 meters southeast of our 1988-89 excavations (figure 4). Here we were responding not only to opportunity but also to concerns for the salvage of settlement remains. In very recent times, this part of Area A has become a trash dumping ground for the nearby town. A backhoe had recently gouged out an oblong hole here, about 5 x 11 meters, through the modern refuse and a thin layer of sand, ripping into more than 1.5 meters of concentrated Old Kingdom settlement debris and mud walls.

We cleaned out the area and surveyed a square around the backhoe excavation. Of two thin layers of sand covering the surface around the hole, the lower one was ancient. It is likely that there was a thick layer of loose drift sand over this place not so long ago, and that this was removed by the nearby villagers. A layer of two or three meters of drift sand directly over Old Kingdom occupation levels is common at Giza. The sand probably represents heightened aridity that came on toward the close of the Old Kingdom and during the time of the First Intermediate Period.

Our operations in A7 next involved cleaning and mapping the Old Kingdom surface that was exposed around the backhoe excavation, and trimming back the section (figure 4). Immediately underneath the surface sand layers we could see a series of wall foundations composed of stone rubble in a compact surface. The walls, which are nicely oriented north-south, formed about a dozen obvious rooms with doorways and living floors. The surfaces outside the rooms are built up from concentrated midden deposit consisting largely of pottery fragments of Old Kingdom bread molds. So many bread mold sherds were retrieved from merely cleaning the surface that we took them up to the store-room in large sand bags filled to the brim. The curious thing about this latest Old Kingdom architectural phase is that the walls are scarcely 20 centimeters deep. The surface around the walls is nicely leveled — there is little or no debris from collapsed walls. Either the walls were carefully removed, leaving only the foundations, or the foundations were intended for perishable superstructures, e.g., wood or reed, or superstructures that were easily removed.

The backhoe excavation revealed an older architectural phase: massive mudbrick walls oriented north-south that descend from the stone rubble walls for a depth of about 60 centimeters. One of these walls is 1.5 meters thick. The backhoe section also showed complex, densely stratified layers that were deposited after the mudbrick walls were built. In just the 25 centimeters that we cut back the section, we recovered a great amount of ceramic, bone, and other materials, including seal impressions and a copper fishhook.

In the oldest layers between the sterile sand at the bottom and the base of the mudbrick walls there is a series of ash layers that indicate large scale controlled burning in large pits. In one place the burning took place within a circle of mudbricks fired red by the heat. This section may give us a profile of the entire occupational history of Area A. It is not impossible that the lowest layers of multiple hearths and burning pits belong to the Egyptians whose task it was to build the pyramids on the rocky plateau to the north.

## FUTURE WORK

During the Fall-Winter 1991 season we will expand our excavation in these two parts of Area A. We also hope to carry out more limited excavation across the 450 meter width and 300 meter breadth of Area A to look for the spread of settlements.

We are fortunate to be able to investigate extensive Old Kingdom settlement in this area.

It is sobering for us, however, that the EAO work over the last two years indicates that an even more substantial settlement lies under much of Nazlet es-Samman, the village that sprawls against the entire length of the Giza Plateau. We hope to help out should there be opportunities in the future to salvage and retrieve some of this evidence.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to the members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization who make our work possible: Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim Bakr, Chairman, and Dr. Ali Hassan, Director of Antiquities for Pharaonic Monuments; and to Dr. Zahi Hawass, Director General for Giza and Saqqara, for his assistance and collaboration in the research. We owe a special thanks to Amal Samuel, Chief Inspector of Giza, and to the Inspectors with whom we had the pleasure of working on the site: Mansour Radwan, Zaghloul Ibrahim, and Mahmoud Afifi.



*Figure 4. Nicholas Conard and John Nolan study the backhoe section in square A7.*

We are grateful to David Koch and Bruce Ludwig who made our research possible again this season, and in the coming Fall-Winter season, with their generous financial support. We also want to thank William Kelly Simpson and the Yale Endowment for Egyptology for financial help in the survey and beginning of our excavation program.

David Goodman, as always, gave his constant good humor and assistance to the entire team in addition to acting as Surveyor. He was assisted by Katrina Creel of California State University, Fresno. Howard Hecker served as our faunal analyst for the 1988-89 season. Richard Redding continues the faunal analysis in 1991 and challenges the other archaeologists on the team to articulate their paradigms. Wilma Wetterstrom is our paleobotanist. Michael Chazan serves as ceramist and registrar in the storeroom as well as field archaeologist. Fiona Baker supervised the work in Squares A1-4 in 1991, continuing her own investment in these squares and those of Frank Hole and Joy McCorriston from the 1988-89 season. Nicholas Conard has been invaluable in taking on a major area of work under his supervision, Area C in 1988-89 and square A7 in 1991. Diane Kerns has served as square supervisor and architectural recorder. Nicholas Fairplay was architectural consultant and square supervisor in 1988-89; Margaret Sears was project photographer that season. Herbert Haas of Southern Methodist University has acted as our geochronologist, supplying us with radiocarbon dates. University of Chicago student John Nolan served well in the trenches of square A7; fellow student Sheldon Gosline assisted the survey team, designed and carried out the maps of Area A, and acted as square supervisor.

I would also like to thank the staff of the American Research Center in Egypt: former Director Robert Betts, current Director Illya Harik, New York Director Terry Walz, Albert Abd al-Ahad, and above all, Assistant to the Director Amira Khattab.

# THE JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT

*Robert J. and Linda S. Braidwood*

**O**ur last year's report on the Joint Prehistoric Project's work at the early village site of Çayönü in southeastern Turkey outlined major staff changes. Our Turkish colleague and co-director, Prof. Dr. Halet Çambel, of Istanbul University, our associate director Prof. Dr. Wulf Schirmer of Karlsruhe University, and we two Braidwoods had agreed that 1988 would be our last "earth moving" field season at Çayönü. We all had far too many post-excavation responsibilities, especially those concerned with the detailed description, interpretation, and publication of reports on our thirteen seasons of work at Çayönü.

An additional complication, also mentioned in our last report, is that Turkey does not allow the export of antiquities. In our earlier excavations in Iraq and Iran, we had been allowed to bring back to the Institute large samples of excavated materials. Thus processing towards publication could take place in Chicago and, in fact, various graduate students were able to use these materials for their Ph.D. dissertations. Now, work towards publication is bound to take place in Turkey. For this reason, part of our present concern (albeit a pleasant one) is the development of a core of young Turkish colleagues as effective analysts, artists, and interpreters. The actual publication of the volumes can be done in Chicago, but their preparation must be done in Istanbul. This accounts for the Prehistoric Project's ongoing archeological and financial responsibilities, so that the Çayönü job may be adequately finished.

As we mentioned last year, our concentration on publication does not mean that actual excavation at Çayönü is finished. Assoc. Prof. Mehmet Özdoğan, a most effective younger Istanbul University colleague, has taken over the field directorship. Mehmet's greatest enthusiasm for years has been with the next several cultural phases of development following that of "our" Çayönü — how did a primary village-farming community way of life then proceed to



*Çayönü: Mehmet's restorations, earliest phase, main area, looking northeast — the earlier "grill plan" sub-phase foundations in the foreground, the later "cell plan" and the terrazzo floored plan sub-phase in the background above.*

develop into more advanced ways of village and town life styles? For this reason he was interested in shifting from our research focus at Çayönü to the somewhat later one of his own. (However, his wife, Asli, a Ph.D. candidate at Istanbul and a long time Çayönü staff member, is still concerned with the earliest aspects of Çayönü.)

Further, as we suggested might happen last year, an impressive University of Rome colleague, Dr. Isabella Caneva, joined Mehmet for the 1990 field season. She also brought a group of bright young Italian colleagues as archeological assistants, and her husband, Alberto Palmieri, led a small group of geologists. We are most happy to say that she has agreed to take over the study and reporting of "our" Çayönü chipped stone, which she is highly qualified to do.

The 1990 field season at Çayönü was thus ready for change, and changes really happened. The ca. 7500 B.C. catalogue of "our" Çayönü materials marked a time before portable pottery vessels were being made, but there were — especially in the northern portions of the Çayönü mound — surface scatters of potsherds. Given our own research focus, we had, understandably, carefully stayed away from these areas. In 1990, Mehmet began excavating them. The result is that Çayönü is now a "new" site. Mehmet's new trenches exposed some later surface materials, then pottery of the handsome Halafian painted pottery style of ca. 5000 B.C. This was preceded by at least two earlier pottery bearing levels (Mehmet's trenches were still too small to assure full details) before the materials of 'our' pre-pottery Çayönü phase was reached. These pre-pottery materials were about two meters deeper than our deepest levels in the southern part of the mound, and already in ground water.

There is even evidence, with meanings not yet clear in detail, that the whole geomorphology of the Çayönü situation has changed radically over time. The river, which now runs south of the present mound, may have originally been

to the settlement's north. At one time, also, the mound must have been much higher than it is today. There are many new things to learn that we — of the first thirteen field seasons — didn't imagine. And so Çayönü is indeed a "new" site.

Our "old" Çayönü has its own fame, however, in offering clues to understanding the early changes toward an effective village-farming community way of life. Mehmet has been active in inspiring the Turkish Government's Antiquities Service in directing attention to the site and its archeological yield. Much of



*Çayönü: Mehmet's restorations, earliest phase, main area, looking south — the later "cell plan" and terrazzo floored plan sub-phase foundations in the foreground and left, the earlier "grill plan" sub-phase foundations.*

the exhibition in the provincial museum in the city of Diyarbakir is built around Çayönü (up to now with materials from "our" Çayönü — surely now there will need to be additions), and the old "county courthouse" in Ergani town (the nearby center for shopping, the post office, etc. for the Çayönü staff) has been given by the government to Mehmet as a near-at-hand museum and storehouse. Mehmet also received government Antiquity Service funds to fence in the whole Çayönü area and to make restorations of the foundations of a series of our characteristic early Çayönü phase buildings.

Some of the University of Rome students that Isabella will bring may in the future be involved in testing a nearby mound with later materials (and even later Roman remains).

We have a sneaking suspicion that before too many years pass, our pleasant little Ergani valley and Çayönü may well become one of the customary stops for tourists in southeastern Turkey.



*Small test trench in northern square G24, through at least three later phases, into — at ground-water level — the Çayönü earliest village phase.*

Yet again, our many thanks (and also those of our Turkish colleagues) to those who have been so generous with their interest and support of the Prehistoric Project. And our special thanks for the extremely helpful volunteer services of Diana Grodzins and Andree Wood, and the invaluable advice of Carlotta Maher.

# MEGIDDO REVISITED

by Douglas L. Esse

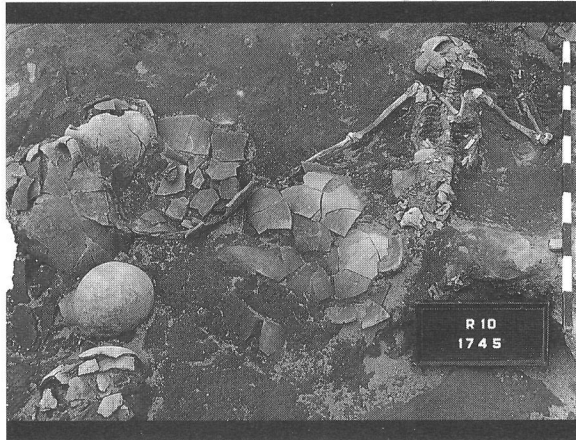


Figure 1. Skeletons in Stratum VI, Megiddo.

*Members of the Oriental Institute have long been familiar with the site of Megiddo. Excavated from 1925-1939, Megiddo was the original headquarters of the Oriental Institute in Western Asia and became the showpiece for the Institute during its excavation. Its location at one of the most important junctions in the route connecting Egypt and Western Asia ensured its own importance throughout ancient history. Its biblical connections and potential for elucidating contacts between ancient Palestine and Egypt caused James Henry Breasted to declare Megiddo one of his first priorities for excavation when the Institute began its archaeological fieldwork. The finds from Megiddo serve as the centerpiece for the Oriental Institute Museum's Syro-Palestinian collection.*



Since the final publication of Megiddo in 1948, the scholarly world has been inundated with revisions of both the stratigraphy and chronology of every period at Megiddo. Articles and even books have been published in energetic efforts to “correct” what some view as serious flaws in the original publication. The effect of all this effort has meant that when a scholar approached the site of Megiddo, a minimum requirement of research was to incorporate not only the original information from the site report but also all subsequent revisions and extended comments by earlier researchers. A daunting task by any measure.

Although I had made numerous forays into the unpublished plans and photographic archives of Megiddo for material concerned with the Early Bronze Age, I had never seriously attempted a detailed study of any of the important later periods in the site’s history.

While excavating the photo archives in the Institute during the summer of 1990, I came across photos which immediately grabbed my attention. These photos depicted bodies in various contorted positions, obviously killed by falling debris from the buildings in which they were standing. The destruction must have been so swift that they could not flee for safety (figure 1). Although destruction layers are not uncommon in archaeological excavations, it is rare actually to find the bodies of those killed during violent destructions. In addition to these dramatic photos of victims, other photos revealed rooms full of smashed pottery, and in several cases photos of burnt wooden pillars still sitting in place on their flat stone pillar bases (figure 2). Clearly the destruction was devastatingly complete, but which stratum at Megiddo experienced this destruction? These photos were all unpublished, and no one had ever referred to them in any of the revisionist articles with which I was familiar.

Further research established that the violent destruction belonged to Stratum VI at Megiddo, the end of which is dated by most scholars to the latter part of the eleventh century B.C. Almost nothing is known of this stratum. A poorly understood plan is published in *Megiddo*, volume 2, and a couple of descriptive paragraphs are devoted to explaining this important stratum.

It is clear that somehow this stratum was missed in compiling the final publication of the site, and my curiosity now was piqued. Why was such a dramatic destruction not documented more fully? Further research in correspondence between Breasted and the Megiddo excavators has revealed the reason, a tale of intrigue and simple human error.

The greatest exposure of Stratum VI (Area BB) took place during the 1934 season when P. L. O. Guy was director of the Megiddo excavations. Guy, assisted by Robert Lamon and Geoffrey Shipton, exposed the entire stratum for an area of almost 2,000 square meters. The entire stratum was then removed and the next stratum below, Stratum VII, was then exposed. Almost immediately after excavation, an incident occurred which resulted in the firing of Guy as director. Guy then traveled to England to finish his work on the Megiddo tombs, and Lamon was appointed interim director. The following spring, in 1935, Gordon Loud came to Megiddo as the new director of excavations, and from that moment Loud was in charge of all excavations and publications.

A careful perusal of the correspondence in the archive files shows that by 1934 Breasted was becoming impatient with the slow pace of excavation at

Megiddo. Although Guy was removing dirt at what would be considered today a furious pace (using up to 250-300 workmen a day), his ambitious attempts at stripping the entire *tell* meant that he was slow in reaching earlier levels. One particularly revealing letter from Breasted indicates that he (Breasted) was especially interested in reaching the levels of the “Egyptian Imperial Period” (the Late Bronze Age), and his letter clearly illustrates his frustration with Guy’s patient excavation of the later Iron Age levels. Although Guy’s firing was officially triggered by a specific incident concerning a staff member’s behavior at the Haifa docks, it was evident that Breasted’s growing frustration was the real cause of his dismissal.

Because Loud came in with an unequivocal mandate to explore the Bronze Age levels of Megiddo, he moved quickly and with what many would regard as undue haste. Because the 1934 season had been directed by Guy, who was not present to protect and ensure the publication of the material from Stratum VI, the material from Stratum VI became almost forgotten. Much of the pottery had been drawn, supervised by Shipton, during the interim between Guy’s dismissal and Loud’s arrival. This pottery was then included in the final publication. No work had been done on the stratigraphy, however, and so almost nothing was said about Stratum VI in the final publication. This explains the detailed presentation of pottery and objects from Stratum VI with almost no discussion of their context.

The abundance of material from Stratum VI has languished for too long in the dark cabinets of the Institute archives. It deserves a complete and thorough publication, and it is this project that I have undertaken. With the assistance of John Larson, Photo Archivist for the Museum, I have located roughly fifty unpublished photographs (including aerial views), all the original plans with detailed levels, section drawings, level books, locus information, and pottery-type cards. With this material we have a treasure trove of information to begin the reconstruction of the dramatic results from Stratum VI.

The most striking find was the discovery that the excavators located and counted every vessel-type excavated in Area BB. This means that we can put every vessel back in its original room and begin to reconstruct what may have been different functional uses for each room. Although the excavators recorded

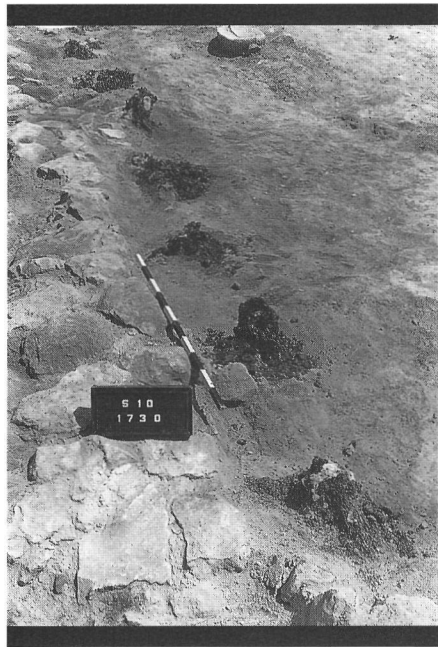


Figure 2. Megiddo, Stratum VI. Remains of burnt wooden pillars on stone bases.

only complete vessels, we are still able to get a very good picture of how space was used at the site during this period.

Also, knowing how much pottery of a particular type was found can provide interesting results. One of the major store jar types at Megiddo is what scholars call the "collared rim store jar," so called because of the strip of clay around the base of the neck that resembles a collar. Because the clay strip is at the base of the neck rather than the rim, I prefer the term "collared *pithos*." Only six examples of this jar are reported in the final publication. A check of the locus cards, indicates, that at least fifty-five collared *pithoi* were recovered at Megiddo.

The significance of this jar-type lies in the fact that this *pithos* was ubiquitous in the hill country during the time that the Israelites were settling in the land, and the jars were probably made by potters from the hill country region. Because of the appearance of this *pithos* at Megiddo, some have suggested that the site was Israelite. Although I am convinced the site was "Canaanite" in the late eleventh century for both stratigraphic and ceramic reasons, the presence of more than fifty *pithoi* indicates a lively exchange between the peoples of the lowland sites like Megiddo and those from a highland tradition which includes Israelites and others. Ideology may have drastically affected Israelite/Canaanite relations, but business was business! Commercial relations seem to have flourished.

Although Lamon and Shipton received official permission from Breasted to publish the results of the 1934 excavations of Stratum VI in a separate volume in the Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization series, the projected publication never materialized. They became overwhelmed by the fast pace of excavation of Bronze Age levels at Megiddo, and Stratum VI was left behind.

That situation is now being rectified, and I am currently at work on reproducing more complete plans indicating exactly where "all the bodies are buried" at Megiddo in Stratum VI. This work will culminate in the final publication of this important stratum in the Oriental Institute Publications series. All photos pertinent to the stratum, including aerial views and photos from other areas, will be included in the volume, along with tables of quantities of pottery types and their exact locations. This publication will provide all researchers with a much more enlightened view of both Megiddo in the late eleventh century B.C. and the nature of Canaanite settlement in one of its last preserves in the western Jezreel Valley before the complete conquest and unification of the region by Israel under David.

The late eleventh century B.C. was an exciting time, with competing political movements struggling for ascendancy. Israel was becoming strong under increasingly active leadership from its judges and its first king, Saul. The Philistines had been in the land for more than a century, and they were expanding their power north into the Jezreel Valley and possibly into the Jordan Valley. Canaanites still controlled pockets of agriculturally rich lowland areas. Whether Megiddo fell victim to one of these competing political interests and was violently destroyed because of it, or whether it was destroyed by earthquake as seems more probable, we still do not know. Either way, however, the investigation of the site's remains during this period provides a fascinating glimpse into the well-preserved remains of an eleventh century B.C. society.

## NIPPUR

McGuire Gibson

*The past year has been a tragic one for the Nippur Expedition. Our years of involvement with Iraq and its people, as well as its thousands of years of culture, made the Gulf Crisis a very personal event. I was convinced that there would be no shooting war since it was not in anyone's interest to let it go that far. It was, therefore, all the more devastating when the bombing began.*

Those of us who know Iraq well did not share in the euphoria created by our whiz-bang technology, because we knew hundreds of people who were on the receiving end. When we were shown the ruins of the central telephone exchange in Baghdad and were told that it was the first target hit in the war, I thought about the two women I knew who worked there. When we saw on TV the precision bombing of the Air Force headquarters, we saw not only the direct hit, but also the debris flying out from the sides of the building. We thought about the houses which are beside that building and wondered if anyone we knew had been killed or wounded by the debris or the windows that were broken by the blast effect. When TV showed the ruins of Diwaniya, I remembered the numerous times the Nippur staff had made the eighteen mile journey from the site to the telephone building there to make long-distance calls home. We knew intimately the shops, hotels, and restaurants all around it, because we bought supplies there each week. We were also aware that this was the quarter where most of Diwaniya's doctors and dentists had their offices. It was easy to spot the wreckage of a shop where I often sat for long conversations in English and Arabic with the owner, who supplied me not only with nails and other hardware, but also with tea and philosophy.

The war was even more personal when I thought of the dozens of men and boys who had worked for us at Nippur and had then been called into the army. The rare glimpses of the real war behind the sanitized reporting, showing burnt bodies of Iraqi soldiers caught retreating from Kuwait, made me wonder if any of these had been people I knew. Every time some starched general mentioned "killing tanks," I thought about Abdulla, the son of Nur, our former guard at Nippur, who had served in tanks throughout the Iran-Iraq War; when released in 1988, he expressed his joy of being through with war so that he could get on with his life. Doubtless he had been called back to service. Months after the war ended, I learned that he did survive. Whether he and his mother or any of the

other people I know around Nippur will survive the famine and disease that are the aftermath of the war is not at all clear.

Had this been an ordinary year, we would have been digging from January through March of 1991. As it was, I spent most of that time on the telephone talking to reporters. All during the previous fall, up until the war began, there had been no media interest in what I or others who really knew Iraq had to say. We tried a number of times to get across the message that Iraqis were human beings and should not be made into monsters. The news media were full of distortions and misinformation, usually just the result of ignorance, but no one wanted to hear corrections when offered. Once the war started, however, there was an interest because it dawned on the media that Iraq was not just a desert but was ancient Mesopotamia, where civilization began and which had biblical connections. So, several of the archaeologists who work in Iraq, including me, were asked to comment on radio and to appear on TV. I don't know if it did any good. After almost a year of intense scrutiny of Iraq, I still get calls from representatives of major U.S. news magazines who think that the capital of Iraq is Teheran and who do not know how to spell Ur or Basra. I also heard on one of the major network news shows that the Kurds are Nordic, and this later was changed to Norwegian.

Media interest died out in April and I was happy to be at the end of my "fifteen minutes" of fame. Then, I began to make efforts to return to some kind of normal, even while making a few appearances at events to raise funds for medical and other humanitarian aid to Iraq.

All last summer and into the fall, the Nippur staff had been working on publication manuscripts. I completed a substantial preliminary report on the Nineteenth Season, focusing on the Gula Temple but also detailing the important Early Dynastic-Akkadian material from Area WF. This article has been submitted to the journal *Mesopotamia* (Turin). The entire staff spent a great deal of time and effort on a volume about the Kassite buildings in Area WC, dug in 1973-75. Richard L. Zettler wrote the core of this book, but the entire volume is a joint effort of the staff. While working on that book, Augusta McMahon and I were also putting together the catalogue, working up drawings, and assembling photographs for the monograph on Umm al-Hafriyat. This site, which we dug in 1977, is an important pottery-making town in the desert about seventeen miles east of Nippur. Even while I was busy with the media, Augusta and John and Peggy Sanders continued to produce plans and illustrations. When I was able to resume concentrated work in April, I began to write up the descriptive and analytical parts of the Umm al-Hafriyat volume. At the same time, I set the others to work on Area WG, the Sasanian-Islamic trench at Nippur that we had excavated in the Eighteenth Season, 1989. I intend to have both these reports finished within the next year.

While we were working on these volumes, James A. Armstrong has been revising his important doctoral dissertation on Nippur during the time from about 1200 to 600 B. C. He has also been working on the pottery of the entire second millennium B.C. for a corpus of ceramics that our expedition is creating in cooperation with the Belgian, German, and French expeditions to Iraq. Jim and I went to Ghent, Belgium, in early January to attend a meeting related to another joint project, aimed at the reconstruction of the ancient Mesopotamian environ-

ment and land-use patterns. This project, which has been in existence for some years, is now taking more concrete form. We are beginning to combine previously-done environmental studies with the analysis of satellite images. Using these images, created from computer data transmitted by space satellites, we will be able to map ancient river courses, canals, sites, and even field patterns, resulting in an atlas presented period by period. Even if we are unable to carry out further investigations on the ground in Iraq for some time to come, we will still be able to do significant new research here at home. The technology involved in this attempt to reconstruct the land-use history of ancient Mesopotamia is a simplified version of the methods used to pinpoint targets during the war. Our project, then, is a form of turning swords into plowshares.

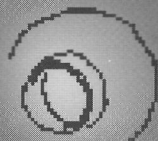
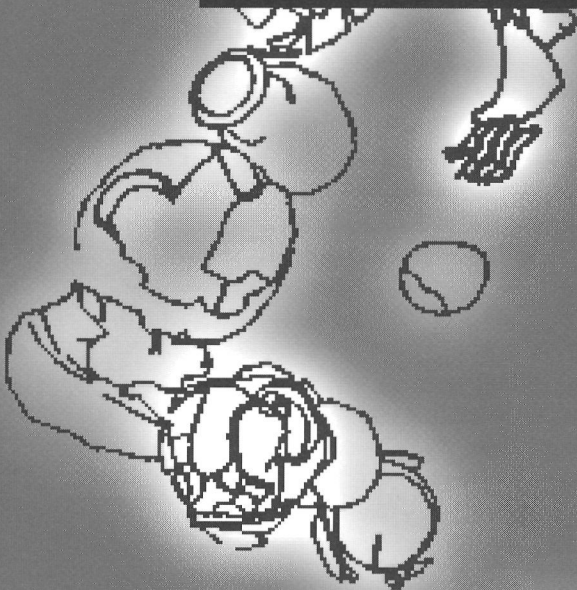
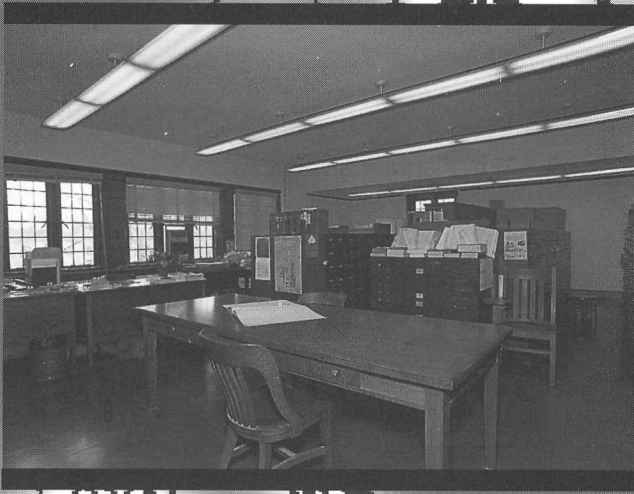
I am often asked two questions these days. Firstly, how many sites or museums in Iraq were damaged? Until archaeologists do a thorough survey, we won't know the answer. We know that some major sites sustained damage (e.g., Ur), but most of the well-known sites, including Nippur, were spared. What we cannot gauge is the loss of small, low, insignificant-appearing sites in the neighborhood of factories and other targets, where non-smart bombs were used. We know that the Iraq National Museum in Baghdad was slightly damaged, but very little direct harm came to the objects. Many of the regional museums were looted during the uprisings at the end of the war. We also know that some foreign expedition houses have been looted, and I assume that the Nippur house may be one of them. I just hope that the house itself has not been damaged.

Secondly, when do I expect to go back to work in Iraq? I have no way of knowing. If there is no drastic change in government, we could be back in a year or two. Given the total destruction of the bridges, roads, factories, the electricity grid, and the water-treatment facilities in the south of Iraq, where Nippur lies, it may not be possible to resume work for a long time to come. Whether Americans will ever be welcome back in Iraq is another question. As the Iraqi people become aware of the extent of their human loss from war and its aftermath and realize how deliberate was the destruction of non-military targets like the sugar factory, the flour factory, the paper factory, the textile factories, brick plants, and all the other facilities that were built in the past twenty years and resulted in a better life for them, they may find it increasingly harder to maintain the pro-American feelings that they have always had and still express.

In the past, the Iraqi government and people have made a distinction between scholarship and politics, and we have been able to work even when there was no American diplomatic presence in the country. I am confident that the good feeling that existed between individual Americans and Iraqis will allow a reconciliation on a person-to-person basis. The shared regard for the ancient Mesopotamian past may be a vehicle for more formal reconciliation. Perhaps we can revive someday the U. S. tour of a major exhibition of Mesopotamian antiquities that had been planned for 1993-94.

I see as an optimistic sign the fact that even with Iraq in shambles, children are still going to school and the universities are still open. Besides a high regard for education, the Iraqis have a genius for compromise and for making do. They will find a way through the present situation. I hope that the Nippur Expedition will be allowed to play a role in the post-war reconstruction.

# PHILOLOGY



# THE CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

Erica Reiner

*During 1990-1991 the staff of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD) worked on four volumes of the dictionary, R, T, T̄, and Š. The T Volume was mailed to the printer in April and we await the arrival of first galleys. Concurrently with the final checking and reading of this volume, the proofreading of Š Parts 2 and 3 continued, and we expect the publication of these two parts in academic year 1991-92. The R Volume is currently being edited and will be the next volume to be prepared for publication. The writing of the T̄ Volume is well advanced.*

No senior visiting Assyriologist joined the staff until April 1991 when Burkhart Kienast, our faithful collaborator since 1958, joined us again for a period of five months. In June, Hermann Hunger, also an old faithful, began a visit. Our junior research associate, Erekle Astakhishvili from Tbilisi, Georgia, ends his year-long stay in September 1991, having contributed his expertise in Nuzi and Hurrian to the Dictionary Project.

We used the occasion of a party celebrating the 35th anniversary of the publication of the first volume of the CAD to say thanks to Thomas Dousa, who during his last two years as an undergraduate at the University worked for the Dictionary through the College Research Opportunities Program. Thomas, a recipient of a Mellon Fellowship, will begin graduate studies in Egyptology at the University and will transfer the lexicographic skills he has acquired with the CAD to the Demotic Dictionary.

The Annual Dinner of The Oriental Institute, which was hosted by the members of the Visiting Committee, was dedicated this year to raising matching funds for the Dictionary's current NEH grant. The guests enjoyed an exotic dinner menu and a program which was written by the CAD staff with the collaboration of Visiting Committee member Peggy Grant and volunteer Mary Shulman, and performed by the cuneiform scholars of the Institute.



# THE DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT

Janet H. Johnson

**D**escriptions of work on a dictionary project frequently concentrate on the detailed work involved and the day-to-day process by which information is gathered from texts and put together in reference form in the dictionary. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, second edition, a dictionary is "a book dealing with the individual words of a language..., so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts." The only "dictionary" for the late stage of Egyptian known as Demotic (used from approximately 650 B.C. until well into the third century of the modern era) is a glossary published in 1954 by W. Erichsen, one of the foremost Demotic scholars of the first half of the twentieth century. His invaluable work is being supplemented by including vocabulary from all Demotic texts published before 1980 (even including a few important ones published since then as well as several important unpublished texts of which there are photographs in the files). Extensive examples of orthography, signification, use, and derivation are also included.

Some reports in the recent past have discussed the audience for the Demotic dictionary —Demotists, Egyptologists, Greek papyrologists, Aramaicists, people working on late period hieroglyphic and hieratic texts, classicists and ancient historians, religious and legal historians, archaeologists, and art historians working on Egypt from just before the advent of the Persian Empire until well into the era of the Roman Empire. Several have discussed various aspects of the mechanics of preparing the dictionary (collecting and organizing vocabulary, writing dictionary entries, preparing facsimiles of individual citations, and so on), including discussions of the changes wrought in our production process by computer advances. A major example of the latter is the switch from dependence on hand facsimiles prepared by the dictionary staff to computer “scans” of published photographs. The resultant ability to incorporate within one computer file all the information about each word, even its picture, provides the convenience of having everything in one place, transferable by computer disk or various electronic means to other computers anywhere in the world. This also provides freedom from numerous potential hazards during the actual publication process. Imagine hundreds of pages of text onto each of which ten to fifteen small pieces of paper with hand copies have been pasted in precise locations; now imagine all the ways in which even a few of those small pieces of paper can come unattached and be lost or, perhaps worse, get reattached in the wrong place!

What is not always clear is how such a reference tool can provide not only the basic reference assistance which is its primary purpose but also can provide insights into many aspects of the culture whose language it is detailing. Egypt is usually considered a conservative culture, living in the past and minimizing change, whether the impetus for such change came from within the society or from an outside stimulus. Although this is not an inaccurate representation when institutions and material culture are looked at on the broadest, most general level, where an essential “Egyptianness” can be seen from late predynastic and Old Kingdom times at least through the Ptolemaic period, more detailed study of such institutions and material culture reveal that change and development took place throughout the course of Egyptian history.

Some of these developments are well attested in the texts and reflected in the Dictionary. For instance, several deities grew tremendously in popularity during the “Late Period” and the dictionary entries for the letter *i* will include information not only on such old favorites as Amun (*ʾmn*) and Anubis (*ʾnp*) but on newly popular Imhotep (*ʾymhṯp*) and Amenhotep, son of Hapu (*ʾmnhṯp, s3Ḥp*). The historic Imhotep had been a high official of King Djoser, of the Third Dynasty. The deified Imhotep became the patron of scribes by the New Kingdom and in Demotic texts was called Imhotep the Great, the son of (the God) Ptah and (the woman) Khertiankh. He had his own temple in the Memphite area with various levels of priests. The historic Amenhotep, son of Hapu, was a high official under King Amenhotep III of the Eighteenth Dynasty; in Demotic texts he was called the Royal Scribe and bore the epithet “the good scribe” or “the good god” and was served by a priest called a “shrine-opener.” Although there are many religious texts written in Demotic, much of the information about the role of the gods and temples in the lives of individual Egyptians comes from the

analysis of the titles borne by people who made or witnessed legal documents (sales, leases, annuities, etc.). Since many of these documents come from the Theban area, there are numerous references to various temples and shrines of Amun in his various manifestations and the people employed by them. Many of these people had religious titles (priest, shrine-opener), but others were employed on the estates belonging to the temples (gooseherd, weaver of royal linen). Anubis "who is on his Mountain," "Overseer of Secrets of the West," and "Foremost of the Divine Booth" retained his popularity as a deity guarding cemeteries and the dead. The entry for "west" (*imnt*) also points up the continuing importance of the west, specifically the western cliffs and desert, as the resting place of the dead. There is a whole subsection devoted to "The West" (*Imnt*) and the deities presiding over it, especially "Osiris, foremost of the West(erners)" and Maat ("cosmic order") and Hathor, both of whom are called "Mistress of the West."

Legal texts not only give titles and employers of individuals, they also reflect both social and economic developments. One term the reading and meaning of which have been much debated is *iw* "payment." In Demotic texts it is frequently used with the extended meaning "(written) receipt" and the phrase "*iw* which stands on (its) feet" means "valid receipt." A person could "make a payment (or receipt) to" someone (using the verb *ir* "to do, make") or goods or an amount of silver (as silver or as money) could "be payment" (also using the verb *ir* "to do, make"). "Receipts for payment" are frequently noted. Legal texts also provide numerous examples of the term *iwyt*, which is translated "security," "pledge," or "guarantee," and there are actual texts called "pledge document" or "pledge document concerning money." Such texts bear witness to the growing importance of money in the Egyptian economy and the growing dependency in Egyptian society on formal, written evidence rather than oral testimony. That the Egyptian economy had not originally been based on money as we know it is also indicated by the Egyptian terms for buying, selling, and borrowing money: "To buy" is expressed literally as "to bring (*in*) for silver/money"; "to sell" is "to take for silver/money"; and "to borrow" is "to bring silver/money at interest" where the word for "interest" derives from the verb "to bear, give birth."

The developing sophistication of Egyptian mathematics can be illustrated with another *i*-word. The old word *iffd*, now written *ift*, meaning "four" or "four-sided, square," is used in Demotic mathematical texts not only to mean "square" but is also used for "square root" and the related verb meant not only "to determine area (in square cubits)" but also "to be reduced to a square root, to appear as a square root."

Collecting all the examples of a given word also provides the opportunity to compare literary or figurative uses of a word with the literal meaning. A good example of this involves the word *ib* "heart." The heart was, for the Egyptians, not only the seat of emotions but also the seat of thought, and the word could be used both for the physical object and for any emotions associated with it. A wisdom text talks of the "heart and tongue" (*ib ls*) of a wise man, a mortuary text describes the deceased as "sweet of love, pleasant of heart (*ih ib*), and beautiful of character," another mortuary text uses the idiom "to please the

heart" meaning "to delight" someone, and both mortuary texts and magical texts use the term figuratively to refer to "sexual desire." Unlike the word "heart," the word "eye" (*īr.t*) almost always referred to the physical entity; nevertheless, several important Egyptian concepts are illustrated by compounds using this word. Familiar to many of us is the "evil eye" (*īr.t bn.t*). There are women mentioned in legal texts who are named *Sṯ 3-(t3)-īr.t-bn(t)*, literally "Turn back the evil eye!"; in a long literary story one character greets another with the salutation: "May you not suffer from the evil eye!" Similar to the English is the idiom "to open (someone's) eyes" (*wn īr.t*) meaning "to teach." The title "Eyes of the King" known as that of a high official reminds one of the "Eyes and Ears of the King" known from the Persian Empire, but the Egyptian title is attested already in the Eighteenth Dynasty. The term "to write" "as the eyes" of someone means "to review" or "to audit" and there is a formal title *sh īr.t* "Audit Scribe."

Another "i-word" which shows a wide range of both literal and what we are calling "extended" meanings is the verb *īp* "to count." It is used frequently in accounts and mathematical texts with its literal meaning and with the further meaning "to reckon" or "to keep accounts." There is even a title *sh īp* "Account scribe" with the variant "scribe of Pharaoh who keeps accounts." From this basic meaning came a series of related meanings: "to hold (someone) accountable (for something)," "to charge (something against someone)," and "to think about, consider." Similarly, the related noun, also written *īp*, could mean not only "account" or "reckoning," but also "number" and "thought, plan," even "recognition." People, especially soldiers, could be "reckoned" or "assigned" to a specific town. This phrase occurs especially in the combination "so and so, a man of such and such a place (his place of birth) who is assigned to such and such a place (presumably indicating his duty-station)."

It's clear that the old saying is true that when you read (or write) a dictionary, the topic keeps changing all the time. But this adds some of the interest to our work and helps us keep pushing on the more routine aspects. As every year, the strength of the Dictionary has come from its staff. At this writing, we have lost two of our most important staff members, one temporarily, one permanently but not, we hope, completely. George Hughes, who has been our mentor, resource person, and advisor from the beginning of the project, fell and broke his hip, but he, and we, are looking forward to the finish of his "rehabilitation" and his return to his office. Robert Ritner, who has worked on the Dictionary since his student days in 1979 and has been the Associate Editor since 1983, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Egyptology at Yale University, beginning in September, 1991. We are proud of his accomplishments and wish him well; we will also miss all his experience, knowledge, wisdom, and dedication to the Dictionary and we intend to send him queries and questions regularly. His job of checking the contents of all the entries written by Johnson (while Johnson checks all the entries written by Ritner and earlier staff members) will be taken over by Joe Manning and John Nolan, both senior graduate students and long-time dictionary staff who most recently have been preparing and checking facsimiles of individual citations. Drew Baumann has also been working on facsimiles. Some bibliographic checking was done for us during the

school year by Sheldon Gosline; during the summer this work, and the “reading” (i.e., straightening out) of the dictionary card files was taken over by Tom Dousa, a beginning graduate student.

If you have questions about the project or would like to see the “Dictionary in action” (which nowadays largely means watching someone sitting at a computer and then chasing into the library to check publications), we would be glad to have you stop by the Dictionary office (OI 212) when you are in Chicago and give us a chance to talk with you in person. Perhaps we could find a word of special interest to you.

# THE HITTITE DICTIONARY

Harry Hoffner, Jr.

*In the summer of 1990 Dr. Theo van den Hout left us to return to Amsterdam. He was replaced on our staff by Dr. Silvia Luraghi from Torino, Italy. Silvia received her doctorate from the University of Pavia, Italy, where she was a student of Professor Onofrio Carruba. During earlier stages of her doctoral program she studied at Yale (Professors Cowgill and Beckman) and Bochum, Germany (Professor Neu). Her particular strength is theoretical and comparative linguistics, which she is applying to the writing of several dictionary articles on words of a primarily grammatical interest. One of these is the Old Hittite sentence conjunction *su*. Hittite has several such conjunctions. The most common is *nu*, but there is also *ta* and the enclitics *-ya* and *-ma*. Most of these can either be translated "and" or left untranslated. *-ma* has a contrastive function, which often makes "but" an appropriate translation. Silvia has written a book which includes a discussion of the Old Hittite conjunctions (Old Hittite Sentence Structure, edited by J. Hawkins, in the series Theoretical Linguistics. [London: Routledge, 1990]). We are glad to have her working on the project.*

Luraghi's predecessor, Theo van den Hout, did an outstanding job of processing newly published Hittite texts. During his two-year tenure here he concentrated on those which appeared in the Berlin series *Keilschrifturkunde aus Boğazköi*, volumes 56-58. According to our usual practice, when staff members prepare transliterations of new texts, they also use our files to identify possible joins or duplicates, which are then integrated into the new dictionary transliteration. Although Theo copied his transliterations of KUB 56-57 onto dictionary master cards for duplication and filing, he did not have time to do this for KUB 58, the transliterations of which he left behind him. During the fall of 1990 graduate assistant Ann Porter entered these into the project computer, and the hard copy generated by the computer on file cards was filed by Joseph Baruffi.

We are continuing to process new texts in the form of file cards for our main dictionary files in addition to putting the texts into computers for electronic retrieval. This involves some extra work over simply freezing the traditional file in its current capacity and switching entirely to electronic retrieval, but very little. Since the cards are now generated from a computer, the computer file serves both purposes; only one text entry is necessary. The minimal extra work is in the physical alphabetizing and filing of the cards. It is our experience that for some phases of the dictionary work — am I really saying this? — it is easier to have the data on file cards which can be viewed simultaneously and manipulated in many ways which are not impossible, but rather complex to learn on a computer. We like to think that we are acting in the spirit of the Institute, which combines ancient subject matter with modern techniques.

When Silvia arrived, we wanted her to gain experience in the kind of work Theo had been doing. During her first half year here she entered the texts of KUB 59 into the computer, identifying whatever duplicates she could. The generated hard copy was again filed into the CHD file cabinets by Joseph Baruffi.

During the last six months we have changed Silvia's assignment to allow her to work in her area of expertise. During this time she has completed draft articles on the Old Hittite conjunction *su* "and", the pronoun *-si* "to him, her", a somewhat routine noun *suel* "thread, cord", and has begun a long article on the pronoun *-smas* "to you (plural), to them".

Dr. Rich Beal has been very busy doing important project work. Rich has had years of experience on the project, which enables him to perform a wide variety of tasks quite efficiently and skillfully. He spent the late summer and fall of 1990 and the winter of 1991 writing first drafts of dictionary articles. In all he has written almost thirty articles during the past twelve months. Among others he wrote the long article on "beer" (Hittite *siessar*), a long and complex article on the verb "to libate, make an offering" (Hittite *sipand-*, linguistically related to Greek *spendomai*), several articles on words relating to irrigation, and recently began the monstrously long article on the word for "god" (Hittite *siu-*). This should make quite a Hittite theologian of him! When Silvia needed a break from processing the new texts, Rich cheerfully moved over into that task and has entered almost all of KUB 60 into the computer.

Rich's dissertation, which is soon to be published in Annelies Kammenhuber's series *Texte der Hethiter* ("Texts of the Hittites"), concerned the

organization of the Hittite military, a daunting task. Somehow he had to discover the hierarchy of the many ranks and titles scattered throughout the corpus of texts. Part of the crucial evidence which allowed him to determine what officers were superior to others came from address formulae in letters found in the 1970s at Maşat Höyük in Turkey. While Rich was writing his dissertation some of these texts were being released in transliteration by Sedat Alp. Finally, in July 1991 the official publication of cuneiform copies, transliterations, translations, and commentary has appeared in two large volumes by Professor Alp. About half of these texts, which had not been previously released in transliteration, needed to be entered in the CHD lexical files. Those which had been published in transliteration alone now needed to be checked against the cuneiform copies and corrected. Rich has been doing that for the past month.

We are particularly excited by the new Maşat texts, because they are yielding some unexpected new information. In the early 1970s I was writing a book on food production among the Hittites (*Alimenta Hethaeorum*, American Oriental Series 55, New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1974). One of the most common Hittite cereal types was represented by the Sumerogram ZÍZ, which normally has the Akkadian reading *kunašu*. The older translation of this word "spelt" had been abandoned by Assyriologists in favor of "emmer (wheat)" (see CAD K 536). Did it denote emmer in the Hittite texts as well? As I was discussing the matter with Professor Hans Güterbock, the two of us agreed that, since ZÍZ in Hittite texts represented the most common variety of the wheats, and the recovered cereal remains from Turkish Late Bronze Age sites showed ordinary bread wheat as more commonly used than emmer, we should either identify ZÍZ as the generic term for "wheat" or as the specific term for "bread wheat." Some of our colleagues did not follow *Alimenta Hethaeorum* in this view. But now a new list of cereals from Maşat Höyük shows side-by-side entries for ZÍZ and *kunašu* indicating that they were two different cereals at Boğazköy.

What have the senior staff been up to in the meantime? Professor Güterbock and I, as usual, have had our hands full, revising and editing first drafts into final dictionary form. This can be tedious work, but it need not be. The joy of discovery is what makes the difference. Of course, there is a pronounced time lag between the writing of first drafts and the revision into final draft. What Hans and I were revising this past year were articles written several years ago by an earlier generation of junior staff. Many of the articles we edited during the second half of 1990 were in fact begun in the early 1980s by Dr. Silvin Košak, whom some of you may remember. The time lag makes it necessary for us to check for newer occurrences of the words in question, which our filing system easily allows us to do. In mid-summer of 1990 the senior editors were working on Hittite words beginning with the syllable *par*. As of mid-summer of 1991 we are about finished with words beginning with *pu* and ready to start with *sa*. I should explain to you that in Hittite there is no Q, and no words begin with R; so our dictionary jumps from *pu* to *sa*.

When the first volume of the CHD appeared, there were many reviews. As successive fascicles appear, the number of reviews decreases. The most recent one, by two of our German colleagues, V. Haas and J. Klinger, has again raised a



very important issue. Hittitologists today are quite concerned with text dating. There are two dates which are significant for each cuneiform text: (1) the date when that particular clay tablet was physically inscribed (i.e., the copy date), and (2) the date when the text on the tablet was composed. Various formats are used by Hittitologists to express these two dates concisely. The *CHD* has chosen to show the composition date as OH (Old Hittite), MH (Middle Hittite), or NH (New Hittite), followed by the copy date OS (Old Hittite Script), MS (Middle Hittite Script), or NS (New Hittite Script). The notation "OH/NS" means a text probably composed in the Old Hittite period, but existing in a copy showing New Hittite script and therefore dating from the New Kingdom.

Hittitologists determine the copy date by distinctive individual sign shapes, by the uniform character of the writing as a whole (what is sometimes called "ductus"), and by the overall physical disposition of the text on the tablet. Some texts copied in the Old Hittite period, for example, begin the first line on the upper edge of the tablet and begin each line much closer to the left edge of the tablet. The date of composition is much more difficult to determine. Estimates arise from a combination of factors: archaic vocabulary or grammar, or archaic spellings of words. Certain conjunctions like *su* do not occur after the Old Hittite period. Neither does the characteristic Old Hittite particle *-apa*. There is

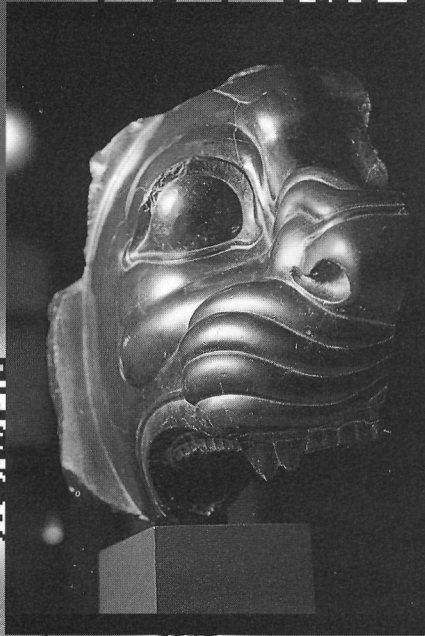
Phonetic Value	Old Script (OS)	Middle Script (MS)	New Script (NS)
ag			
ar			
az			
da			
e			
har			
ib			
li			
me, ši, wa			
pal			
tar			
URU			

Samples of Diagnostic Sign Forms

broad agreement among Hittitologists on most of these archaic features. But not everyone in the field has invested the time it takes to record the grammatical characteristics of each composition or the palaeographic characteristics of each clay tablet. In consequence the rank and file scholar "follows" some prominent scholar or his/her "school." One follows Otten and Neu, or Kammenhuber. What is obviously needed is a wider familiarity with the hard and particular evidence. The *CHD* staff does not have the time to plunge into a separate publishing venture to produce such volumes of tabular evidence. But we must have our own objective data available to staff writers on which dictionary decisions about dating are based. We are in the process of developing this. At present its rudimentary form is file cards in my personal retrieval system. What I hope it will develop into is a computer database. The composition database at present requires no graphics; all relevant data can be reduced to transliteration. This is not the case with the copy database. Here we are dealing with sign forms which can vary very subtly from each other. To reduce these to a transliterated "code" would require very tough (and perhaps in some cases too arbitrary) decisions. The present form of that database is boxes of photocopies of master cards. Each master card represents a tablet. On it I have copied all of the significant sign forms and other graphic features which occur together with the location on the tablet. When a user retrieves a given card on which a particular form of the "da" sign occurs, (s)he can immediately see all of the other significant sign forms on the same card. This tool has been extremely helpful to me in developing my views on text dating.

We have continued to benefit from the contributions of Institute volunteer Irv Diamond, who aids us mightily in computer applications. Over the past two years we have scanned into the computer all of the earlier volumes of the dictionary which were never keyed in. Irv then devised a database which allowed us to generate a printed index of all text citations in the dictionary together with their location in the dictionary and the date which we assigned to them. This has proven to be an extremely valuable tool. Theo van den Hout even took a prototype copy with him to the Netherlands. Irv is now working on a new database which will extract from the dictionary all grammatical categories and print them in list form. We continue to work on a simple and reliable method of automatically checking dictionary copy for errors in dating. Presently, this must be done manually, although with the aid of Irv's text citation index it is much easier than before.

# RESEARCH



## INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARSHIP

During the past year, **James A. Armstrong** has focused his research on the archaeology of the second and first millennia B.C. in Babylonia, and particularly on two “dark ages,” dating respectively to the middle of the second millennium and to the beginning of the first, during which the culturally rich urban life of Babylonia seems largely to have collapsed. As a part of this work he has described and discussed the chronology of the late Kassite (fourteenth/thirteenth-century) ceramics from Area WC-1 at Nippur in the forthcoming report on that excavation (*Excavations at Nippur: Kassite Buildings in Area WC-1*) and has written the final report on Areas WC-2 and TC, whose levels date primarily to the first millennium B.C. The latter report, provisionally entitled *The Fragility of Urban Life on the Babylonian Plain: Nippur After the Kassites*, includes a revised version of his dissertation and presents evidence for the decline of Nippur as a major urban center in the late thirteenth century and its subsequent rebirth in the eighth century. Armstrong, as a part of a cooperative venture with the University of Ghent and other European colleagues, also began work on the publication of a corpus of second-millennium ceramics from Babylonia and the surrounding regions. His research interests were reflected in the papers he delivered during the year: one, given at the Columbia University Archaeology Seminar, dealt with the relative chronology of the Kassite and post-Kassite periods (fourteenth to eighth centuries B.C.); a second, coauthored with Margaret C. Brandt and read at a conference on archaeostratigraphy held in Liege, presented geomorphological evidence for the large-scale abandonment of Nippur during the middle of the second millennium B.C.

Armstrong has also been working on the results of the first season of excavations at ancient Dilbat (Tell al-Deylam) and survey in the surrounding region, carried out while he was a Fulbright Scholar in Iraq (1989-90). He chose to work in the region around Dilbat, which is about 30 kilometers south of Babylon, in part to see if archaeological remains from the so-called dark ages could be found in an area that, among other things, seems to have had a more reliable water supply during the second and first millennia than cities, like Nippur, that were farther to the south and east. The results of the first season's work suggest that the dark ages were just as dark at Dilbat as they were at Nippur and the other southern cities. Dilbat does, however, have a significant, hitherto unsuspected, third-millennium settlement that merits further investigation.

Fragment of an Achaemenid lion capital from Persepolis, 5th century B.C. (OIM A24089).  
Photograph courtesy of John Broughton.

In 1990-91 **Richard H. Beal** spent most of his time writing first drafts of articles for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary: words beginning ša- and ši-. In addition he also spent a considerable amount of time transliterating Hittite texts from a newly published volume 60 in the series of *Keilschrifturkunde aus Boğazköi*. Aside from work for the Hittite Dictionary, he has written a review for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* of Albertine Hagenbüchner's *Die Korrespondenz der Hethiter*, an edition and translation of most Hittite letters. For the same journal he has also written a review of Christel Rüster and Erich Neu's *Hethitisches Zeichenlexikon*, a much needed list of Hittite signs with their various possible shapes, phonetic values, and logographic meanings. The eagerly awaited appearance this summer of a volume of letters and administrative texts from the Hittite northern frontier post at the site of Maşat Höyük is finally allowing the completion of his book on the organization of the Hittite army. A summary of this as well as a discussion of Hittite tactics and strategy will appear in the book *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, edited by Jack Sasson, to be published by Scribner's. Finally, in 1990 he and his wife toured the Soviet Union, with the highlight being one week in Uzbekistan, and spent six and a half weeks in 1991 thoroughly seeing and photographing Morocco.

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Much of **Lanny Bell's** teaching and heavy lecturing schedules this year revolved around his various ongoing research projects, giving him the opportunity to try out new ideas and formulations before different kinds of audiences, to assist him in refining and strengthening his arguments before publication. His most recent publications include "The Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey and the Rescue of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt" in *KMT, A Modern Journal of Egyptology*, vol. 1.3 (1990), pp. 38-41; in addition, he was a consultant for *The National Geographic Magazine's* "Nile Map Supplement" (forthcoming). Among his other professional activities was service on the local planning committee of the Archaeological Institute of America for its Annual Meeting, to be held in Chicago in late December of 1991. During the regular academic year, besides his usual teaching load, he served as first reader for History major Margaret Fitzgerald's B.A. paper on "Thutmose III's Annals: A View of Egyptian History." Then he taught an "Introduction to Egyptian Civilization" in the College 1991 Summer Session, for a class of eight undergraduates, four majoring in Anthropology, the others in Ancient History, English, Economics, and Environmental Studies. At the same time he acted as Mentor for senior John Aden of Wabash College (Crawfordsville, Indiana), a participant in the Summer Research Opportunities Program co-sponsored by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation at the University of Chicago, designed in part to encourage qualified minority enrollment in advanced degree programs. Aden's particular project involved comparing the methodology and fundamental assumptions of modern Afrocentric scholars with those of traditional Egyptologists, in evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the data Martin Bernal uses in his highly controversial *Black Athena* and assessing the reliability of his conclusions regarding the origins of Egyptian culture and its impact on the Western world. With the help

of several colleagues, both on and off campus, Bell was also able to help Aden investigate the real possibilities of determining the ethnicity of the ancient Egyptian population through the scientific examination of their physical remains (i.e., human mummies and skeletons). The result was a most enjoyable collaboration and a very rewarding learning experience for both Aden and Bell.

Along with fellow Oriental Institute Egyptologists, Archivist John Larson and Ph.D. student Frank Yurco, Bell was a lecturer for the University of Chicago Alumni Association's First Winter Weekend, "Egyptology and the Work of The Oriental Institute," organized in conjunction with the University of Chicago's Centennial Celebration. These three appeared together again in a wide-ranging discussion of matters Egyptological on "Extension 720," the Milton Rosenberg evening talk show on WGN radio in Chicago. Bell delivered "The Salvage of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt" to the Chicago area Alpha Alpha Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega Sorority (presented in the Oriental Institute); and he gave versions of this talk to the Discoveries Club of Tulsa, Oklahoma (also in the Oriental Institute) and the Columbus, Ohio, Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. At the Oriental Institute he also spoke on "An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Epigraphy" for the Egyptology students' Workshop on the Society and Religion of Ancient Egypt and "An Introduction to Egyptian Language, Writing, and Literature" for the Docent Training Course. His other lectures included: "In the Tombs of the High Priests of Amun-Re of Karnak and the Viceroy of Kush in the Time of Ramesses II" for the Ohio Valley Society of the Archaeological Institute of America (in Parkersburg, West Virginia); "Recent Discoveries in Luxor Temple" for the Springfield, Ohio, Society of the Archaeological Institute of America; and "Ancient Egyptian Art: Theory and Practice" at Central College, in Pella, Iowa—where a feature writer for *Aramco Magazine* who was in the audience came up afterwards to arrange an interview over the summer of 1991 on Chicago House and the Epigraphic Survey. "The Role of the New Kingdom Temple as a Cultural Focus" was the topic of Bell's talk for the American Research Center in Egypt's Annual Lecture in New York in December, with a repeat the next day for Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. His more specialized or technical lectures were "Mythology and Iconography of Divine Kingship in Ancient Egypt" for the Madison, Wisconsin, Society of the Archaeological Institute of America; "Divine Aspects of Conception and Birth: Why did the Ancient Egyptians Believe their Kings were Gods?" at the American Research Center in Egypt Annual Meeting in Boston—where an editor for *Archaeology* invited him to prepare an article on this subject for publication in the magazine; and "Alexander the Great as an Egyptian God-King" in the symposium "Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyes to Constantine (and Beyond)," in conjunction with the Fourth International Congress of Demotists, held at the Oriental Institute in September; a version of this, entitled "Legends of Alexander the Great," was later heard by the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Bell's pioneering efforts in the explication of the rituals celebrated during the great annual national Opet ("Luxor") Festival and the interpretation of the significance of Luxor Temple itself, reported extensively in the Oriental Institute

*Annual Report* for 1982-83, *News and Notes* no. 90 (1983), and published as "Luxor Temple and the Cult of the Royal Ka" in the University of Chicago's *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, vol. 44 (1985), pp. 251-94—with French versions in *Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie*, vol. 101 (1986)—have been extremely influential in the Egyptological world, appearing in summary form, for instance, in Barry Kemp's 1989 *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*, and making quite a stir even in the larger academic world, being featured prominently in political scientist Patricia Springborg's 1990 *Royal Persons: Patriarchal Monarchy and the Feminine Principle*; the *JNES* article is also required reading in many Egyptology classes around the world. Because of his focus on Theban temples, his continuing investigation of the theme of sacral kingship, and other observations which he has made as a result of his many years' experience in Luxor, Bell was invited to speak in October at the symposium "Tempel am Nil—Struktur und Funktion," organized by Humboldt University, in Berlin. One of seventeen speakers at this four-day meeting—and one of only four non-native-German-speakers (the other three being Swiss, Polish, and Russian scholars)—he described "The 'nh-bouquet, the *mdw-špsy*, and the Transmission of the Divine Life Force: Communication between the Sanctuary and the 'Profane' World"; he also chaired the session on the Temple in the Archaic Period and Old Kingdom. A time of high excitement—just days after the reunification of Germany—the participants stayed at the newly opened conference center where the sessions were being conducted; located in Gosen ('Goshen') in the former East Berlin on the outskirts of the city, this had been designed and built for an entirely different purpose: as a Stasi (*Staatssicherheitsdienst*, the Communist secret state security police!) training camp. Having visited both halves of the city several times before, while pursuing Egyptological research, Bell enjoyed being able to explore the united city for the first time in his life, crossing freely through the now largely dismantled Wall without concern for restrictive passport formalities, fortified check points, and armed patrols. Out of this international gathering developed a concentrated three-day speaking tour in June, when he was asked to present "The Ka of Amenhotep III: The Decoration, Cult, and Significance of Luxor Temple" before the Seminar für Ägyptologie, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität (in Mainz); the Institut für Ägyptologie, Universität Würzburg; and the Ägyptologisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg. At Mainz, where host Prof. Dr. Rolf Gundlach was teaching an intensive seminar on the Southern Harim or "Hidden Apartments" of the god Amenemopet, the special local form of Amun resident at Luxor Temple, Bell made a two and a half hour slide presentation before 35-40 students and colleagues, most of whom returned after the lunch break to participate in a stimulating two and a half hour follow-up discussion! Audiences of 30-35 in Würzburg and 40-45 in Heidelberg responded enthusiastically to the one-hour abridged version of the lecture, and also contributed to lively discussions. From these professional audiences, especially, Bell received very valuable commentary and feedback on some of his latest work.

**Robert Biggs**, following a research stay at the British Museum in early fall of 1990, continued his work on texts studied there, specifically the Babylonian rituals and incantations to counteract sexual impotency. He has continued to work extensively on questions of Babylonian medicine, first in preparation for his presentation to the Oriental Institute symposium in November 1990, "Magic and Medicine: Healing Arts in the Ancient Near East." His detailed article on Mesopotamian medicine appeared during the course of the year in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*. He has prepared a less technical essay on Mesopotamian medicine entitled "Medicine, Surgery, and Public Health in Mesopotamia" for the volume *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, to be published by Scribner's, to which a number of other Oriental Institute faculty and staff are also contributing. On a more specialized topic, he has been reading extensively in recent scientific literature on fungal toxins in cereal crops. Although the evidence is necessarily circumstantial, he believes he has found evidence in cuneiform texts to suggest that some of the epidemics reported in ancient Mesopotamia can be attributed to poisoning by fungi in stored grain crops rather than to infectious or contagious diseases. Ergotism and other mycotoxicoses also affect livestock, particularly cattle, and this he believes is also reflected in the cuneiform texts. An article on this subject will appear in a volume dedicated to Miguel Civil of the Oriental Institute. On a quite different subject, he has returned to the study of Babylonian prophecy texts in preparation for a lecture at a symposium in Toronto in early fall.

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Scribes at the Assyrian royal court on occasion referred in their official documents to earlier events with remarkable chronological precision, e.g., that Shamshi-Adad I rebuilt the Assur temple 126 years after Ushpiya, and that Shalmaneser I rebuilt the temple 434 years after Shamshi-Adad. **John Brinkman** has been examining this Assyrian use of history, looking at its literary context, the ancient sources which the Assyrians used to make chronological calculations, and the accuracy of their statements. He gave an introductory presentation on the subject entitled "Assyrian Reflections on History" at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, in April. Mr. Brinkman has also continued preparing Babylonian texts for an edition of royal inscriptions. In the past year, he has visited the Yale Babylonian Collection, the World Heritage Museum (University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana), and the British Museum to prepare texts for publication. He has recently published two brief texts, one from the fourteenth century B.C. (an inscription of the grandson of the Kassite king Kurigalzu I) and one from the eleventh century (a damaged inscription from the reign of the little-known king, Simbar-Shipak). He compiled, edited, and published the *Mesopotamian Directory* 1991, the fourth edition of a reference work which lists more than 435 professionals involved in the study of pre-Islamic Greater Mesopotamia. Current research projects include an edition of a private donation stele in the British Museum which deals with the area west of Haditha on the Middle Euphrates (where many important new texts were found in international salvage operations in the early 1980s) and a catalogue of the cuneiform tablets discovered in the thirteen and fourteenth seasons of excavations at Nippur (1975, 1976).



**Miguel Civil** devoted most of his working time to the adaptation of hypertext systems for the publication of cuneiform materials. The texts so far processed are: the long overdue volume 15 of *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon*; an update of the 1959 edition of HAR-ra VIII-IX; the index of Sumerian cuneiform signs and their readings (part of his book on *Sumerian Writing System and Phonology*); and the critical edition of *Debates and Dialogues*. To make these materials available for both the PC and Mac systems, Civil designed new file-translating and printing programs. His hypertext demonstrations at the AOS Meeting in Berkeley, the University of Oxford, and the Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Paris were very well received.

Civil was also invited to give presentations at the Meeting on Sumerian grammar at Oxford and the Paris Rencontre, and to lecture on Mesopotamian influences in the Eastern Mediterranean in the summer courses of the Universidad Complutense (Madrid).

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**John Coleman Darnell's** personal research has continued to concentrate on the completion of his dissertation, a study of Egyptian enigmatic hieroglyphic inscriptions through the end of the Ramesside period. These texts, the bulk of which are religious treatises—or portions thereof—in the royal tombs of the New Kingdom, are hieroglyphic texts which employ standard signs with non-standard values, along with some abnormal signs, foreshadowing the Ptolemaic hieroglyphic syllabary. In general, their manner of presentation, not their contents, may be termed cryptic; these texts almost always have good parallels in non-enigmatic religious texts. The ways in which these parallels are organized within the cryptic treatises are often novel and informative, however, and the cryptic annotations in the tombs often provide a grounding and explanation for accompanying depictions which alone, without their enigmatic labels, would appear bewildering and inexplicable. In one treatise there is depicted and described the pharaonic predecessor of the Graeco-Roman magical entity Abrasax/ Abraxas; another enigmatic text describes the accompanying depictions which illustrate harrowing events related over a millennium later in a description attributed to Jesus Christ in the Coptic *Pistis Sophia*.

During the last year several of Darnell's articles have appeared: "Articular *Km.t/Kmy* and Partitive KHME," and "A Note on 'rb.t (and 3rb / ðPHB)," both of which appeared in *Enchoria* 17 (1990); and "The Chief Baker," in *JEA* 75 (1989). He has also completed and submitted a number of other articles, which are now at some stage of "in press": "The *Kbn.wt* Vessels of the Late Period," to appear in *Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyeses to Constantine (and Beyond)* (SAOC 51), the publication of a colloquium on Late Period Egypt held at the Oriental Institute, where he delivered this paper in a very abbreviated form in September 1990; "Two Notes on Marginal Inscriptions at Medinet Habu," to appear in the *Festschrift* for Hans Goedicke; "Two Sieges in the Æthiopic Stelae," to appear in the *Gedenkschrift* for Peter Behrens, a special issue of the University of Cologne's *AAP-Afrikanische Arbeitspapiere*, to appear in Summer 1992;

"Supposed Depictions of Hittites from the Amarna Period," to appear in *Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur* 18 (1991).

The past year was Darnell's third season as epigrapher with the Epigraphic Survey, and in the occasional moments of time for personal work, he collated enigmatic texts in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. On the exterior east wall of the Ramesside forecourt of Luxor Temple, he worked with Richard Jasnow on an inscription of Ramesses II. This small but interesting inscription records the accusation which Ramesses II leveled against the bound and presumably chagrined Moabite ruler dragged before the awful pharaonic presence after his disastrous war with Egypt. In his short blast at the Moabite (relayed by a prince to the Asiatic ruler—even though the prisoner is a few feet from the divine presence, Ramesses II would certainly not speak to him directly), the king says: "You are a bad man, just like that other bad man, the chief of the Hittites."

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**Fred M. Donner's** segment of the translation of the *Annals of Apostles and Kings*, an extensive universal history compiled by the ninth-century Arab historian al-Tabarī, is now in press. While the joyous labors of reading proof and indexing the Tabarī volume still loom ahead, completion of the main task of translation during the winter months has enabled Donner to turn to other projects. He has resumed work on a partially-completed monograph on the beginnings of Islamic historical writing, collecting material for several case studies that he plans to include as an appendix to the work. During spring quarter he was fortunate to receive from the newly-created Chicago Humanities Institute a fellowship for release time that enabled him to explore the vast recent literature on theories of narrative. Much of the Islamic historiographical tradition consists of narrative accounts, and this review of recent theoretical approaches to narrative proposed by literary critics, philosophers of history, psychologists, and anthropologists has been helpful to Donner in formulating his own treatment of the Islamic historiographical tradition.

In November, 1990, Donner presented a paper on "The Hanifa Tribe of Eastern Arabia in the Early Islamic Period" at the Middle East Studies Association annual meeting in San Antonio, Texas. In it he tried to explain why a tribe that had been very wealthy and powerful on the eve of Islam fell on hard times and eventually vanished from the historical record during the early Islamic centuries—a fate that was not shared by many other Arabian tribes.

Donner's article on "The Sources of Islamic Conceptions of War" was published in a volume entitled *Just War and Jihād*, edited by John Kelsay and James Turner Johnson (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1991). He completed the article "Dolafids," about a semi-independent dynasty in the Zagros region of western Iran during the ninth century C.E., for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, as well as several book reviews for various journals. He was engaged in his usual teaching and administrative duties during the fall and winter quarters, and continued to serve as coordinator of the University of Chicago-University of Damascus Affiliation program, which arranges research visits to Chicago by scholars from

the University of Damascus, Syria, and sponsors Chicago scholars in Syria. During 1990-91 the Oriental Institute benefited from the presence here of two faculty from the University of Damascus—Dr. Aid Mari, a specialist in the history of northern Syria and Mesopotamia in the 2nd millennium B.C., and Dr. Sultan Muhesen, a noted prehistorian.

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**Peter Dorman** put the finishing touches on his publication of *The Tombs of Senenmut*, which is in its final throes and scheduled for publication by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in November, 1991. He also wrote an article on the seldom-attested phrase “the royal repast,” which seems to signify a ritual meal rather than food consumed by the king. Although it appears primarily in officials’ titles of the Old and Middle Kingdoms, there are just four mentions of the royal repast on New Kingdom monuments, two of which commemorate the jubilee of Amenhotep III: the tomb of the royal steward Kheruef and the king’s temple at Soleb. Dorman also continued to amass material for an article on the close cooperation evidenced between potters and master sculptors of the Eighteenth Dynasty in the manufacture of ceramic canopic jars.

Following up an earlier trip to Bechtel laboratories, in September of 1990 Dorman gave two seminars at the Los Alamos Laboratories and the Santa Fe Institute on the methodology of the Epigraphic Survey, during which he had an opportunity to meet physicists and to discover the potential of various technological aids to epigraphy, including molecular stone sampling, three-dimensional and laser photography, high-resolution computer scanning, and the theory of maximum entropy. During the winter in Cairo, he held a seminar on the career of Senenmut for fellows of the American Research Center and delivered a lecture on the architecture and decoration of that official’s two tombs to the general ARCE membership. In March Dorman spoke before the Cairo Women’s Association on the past and present work of Chicago House. He also reported on the results of the Chicago House season at the annual ARCE conference in Boston, and at a members’ lecture given at the Oriental Institute in May.

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**Douglas Esse** has spent most of the 1990-91 academic year working on the unpublished material from Megiddo (see “Megiddo Revisited” elsewhere in this report). He also presented a paper at the ASOR annual convention at New Orleans in November, 1990. The presentation was part of symposium on the origins of early Israel. The paper presented at the symposium, “The Collared Store Jar: Scholarly Ideology and Ceramic Typology,” has been published in the *Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament* 2 (1991). In March, Esse’s revised doctoral dissertation, *Subsistence, Trade, and Social Change in Early Bronze Age Palestine* was published by The Oriental Institute as volume 50 in the series *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*. An article, “Early Bronze Age Cylinder Seal Impressions from Beth Yerah,” *Eretz-Israel* 21 (1990), was published in the

festsschrift dedicated to Ruth Amiran. During the spring, Esse gave lectures at Yale and the University of Pennsylvania on his recent excavations at Yaqush. He also spent a week at Harvard's Semitic Museum working on the amulets recovered from the Tophet at Carthage during the 1976-1979 seasons of excavation there. In early summer he traveled to the annual symposium on Anatolian archaeology, this year held at Çanakkale near ancient Troy. While in Turkey he visited the site of Çatal Hüyük in the Amuq (Hatay Province) and the local museum in Antakya. Esse will be excavating the Early Bronze Age levels at Yaqush for a second season during the fall of 1991.

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**Gertrud Farber's** work concentrated mainly on the Assyrian Dictionary project. She helped with the final editorial work for the lexical parts of CAD volume T, and has worked extensively with Miguel Civil on the final version of the lexical series Diri, which is to be published as *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* 15.

Her article on the religious term *ME* has been published, as has a review on Old Sumerian documents. Most of her private work was taken up with an article on the concept of abstractivity in Sumerian, prepared for the forthcoming *festsschrift* for Miguel Civil.

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**Walter Farber's** scholarly activities during the past year were once again centered around magical and religious texts and their interpretation. He presented a synthesis of his current views on the subject in an article on "Magic and Divination in Mesopotamia," to be published in *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, an encyclopedic project of international collaboration. Other manuscripts in press include articles on some Middle Assyrian administrative terms and grammatical features, as well as a note on an allusion to Mount Ebih (i.e., the Jebel Hamrin) in a Neo-Babylonian historical inscription.

Farber also gave several lectures about magical texts, of which one was of very special importance to him: in June 1991, he was invited to present the keynote paper at a symposium at his alma mater, Tübingen, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their Institute of Ancient Near Eastern Studies, of which he had not only been the very first student ever, but from which he also received the first Ph.D. in Assyriology ever awarded at Tübingen (1973).

**McGuire Gibson** has been involved in preparing manuscripts for publication during the year. Besides monographs on Nippur, he completed an article on the non-Kurdish textiles of Iraq, which will be published in the proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Oriental Carpets (held in San Francisco, November 1990). Other than the carpet conference, he attended and delivered a variety of archaeological presentations at national and international meetings in California, Rome, Ghent, and Liege. He delivered a number of lectures to scholarly and popular audiences on the Gula Temple (San Francisco, Washington, New York, College Station [Texas], Chicago) and took part in several teach-ins on the Gulf Crisis in the Chicago area. He made a number of appearances on network and local TV and radio programs and was quoted widely in newspapers and magazines during the Gulf Crisis.

He still serves as Treasurer of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (Washington), as President of the American Association for Research in Baghdad, and as a member of the board of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies.

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**Gene Gragg** has been working on two fronts over the past year. On the one hand, work goes on for the Cushitic-Omotiic database. The interface design is completed, and the database should be ready for serious "beta testing" by early 1992. The incorporation of several thousand Cushitic loanwords in classical Ethiopic Semitic has permitted getting a handle on the complex relations between early Cushitic and Semitic in the Horn of Africa — a spin-off has been an article on these relations in a *festschrift* for Wolf Leslau. Another preliminary result from the nearly complete initial data collection was a paper on "Cushitic Evidence for Afroasiatic Sibilants" given in an Afroasiatic meeting held conjointly with the American Oriental Society meeting in Berkeley in March. Along these lines he participated in the Johns Hopkins (Albright Centennial) symposium on "Ancient Near Eastern Studies in the Twenty-First Century" as discussant/presider in the Semitic linguistics session. In this session a recurring theme was the increasingly prominent role comparative Afroasiatic was destined to play in the future of Semitic studies.

On another front, in a reprise of activity on the "Unaffiliated (i.e., non-Semitic, non-Indo-European) Languages of the Ancient Near East," he followed up on the Hurrian/Urartian article in the Oxford International Encyclopedia of Linguistics with an article on Urartian word-order typology for *Aula Orientalis*, has done a survey chapter on the languages for a forthcoming volume, *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, edited by Jack Sasson, and has reviewed the new edition, expanded and translated into English, of Gernot Wilhelm's book on the Hurrians.

**Hans G. Güterbock** continued his work of revising articles for the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary*, which he is editing together with Harry A. Hoffner. In February 1991 he attended the joint meeting of the Middle-West American Oriental Society and Society of Biblical Literature, held at Wheaton College. The meeting was in memory of William Foxwell Albright.

In the spring the monograph mentioned in last year's *Annual Report* appeared as No. 24 of Assyriological Studies. It is entitled *The Hittite Instruction for the Royal Bodyguard* and makes fascinating reading for people interested in military drill.

Güterbock was invited to write a chapter on "The Resurrection of the Hittites" for the work called *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, to be published by Scribner's. Since he was specifically asked to talk about his own experiences, he included the story of his own life in the general history of Anatolian and Hittite studies.

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The great majority of **Harry A. Hoffner's** research time is spent editing the Institute's *Hittite Dictionary*, on which see the separate report. There is always a considerable time lag between the submission of copy for a book and the actual publication. In the spring of 1991 the book *Hittite Myths* which was mentioned in last year's report as in preparation finally appeared: *Hittite Myths*, edited by Burke Long, Writings from the Ancient World, volume 2 (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990). The book contains up-to-date translations of all known Hittite myths, even ones which are only partially preserved. A review of Erich Neu's *Althethitische Ritualtexte in Umschrift. Studien zu den Bogazköy-Texten*, Heft 25, also appeared in the journal *Orientalia*. "The Crisis Years: The 12th Century B.C.," edited by W.A. Ward and M.S. Joukowsky (Dubuque, Iowa, 1991) is a conference volume which contains lectures by Hoffner and Hans Güterbock on the fall of the Hittite capital. Other articles which have been long-since accepted but still in the process of publication are reviews of *Hethitica VII* and *VIII* to appear in *JNES*, "Advice to a King" (a unique example of instructions to a Hittite king), "Studies in the Hittite Particles, II: On Some Uses of -kan" in *Studi di grammatica ittita*, edited by O. Carruba and S. Luraghi, Milano; "From Head to Toe in Hittite" (a survey of anatomical terminology), "Hittite Law and Society" in *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, edited by J. M. Sasson, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, "The Hittites," in *Peoples of the Old Testament World*, edited by G. Mattingly, Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, and an encyclopedic article on dairy products for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*. Hoffner was also the director for Gregory McMahon's dissertation, which was issued in a revised form as *The Hittite State Cult of the Tutelary Deities*, (Assyriological Studies, No. 25. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago, 1991).

**Thomas A. Holland** spent two weeks in Syria during October 1990 as a visiting scholar on the University of Chicago/University of Damascus exchange program. He traveled with Donald Whitcomb, who was also participating in the same program. During his visit, Tom gave a lecture on excavation progress at Tell es-Sweyhat for some 200 students in the department of ancient history at Damascus University. During the trip, a number of archaeological sites were visited of both earlier and later periods. After an inspection tour of Sweyhat, Holland and Whitcomb journeyed further north up the east bank of the Euphrates to see the work being conducted by Anne Porter at Tell Banat on behalf of Tom McClellan's Chicago Euphrates Project in the Tishreen Dam flood zone. This was an exciting visit as a building under excavation at Banat had in situ finds of the late third millennium B.C., which had direct parallels with material previously excavated at Sweyhat. Other trips included visits to the German excavations at Tell Bia in Raqqa and Rasafah, located between Raqqa and Tell el-Kowm, a previous Oriental Institute project, as well as a meeting with Paolo Matthiae at Ebla (Tell Mardikh). In looking for prospective Islamic sites for future excavations, one of the sites examined was Qinnisrin (ancient Chalcis), located southwest of Aleppo. Many new contacts were made with faculty of the University of Damascus and old friendships were renewed with members of Syria's Antiquities departments in Damascus, Aleppo, and Raqqa.

Holland made a number of contributions to *Old Babylonian Public Buildings in the Diyala Region* (Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. 98) in two of the ten chapters and in five appendices dealing with the ancient sites of Ishchali and Khafajah excavated in the 1930s by the Oriental Institute. He also was instrumental in obtaining the "lost" 300 unbound text and plates volumes of James Henry Breasted's *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus* (Oriental Institute Publications, Vols. 3 and 4) from Oxford University Press and wrote a new foreword for its reissue during the forthcoming centennial year of the University of Chicago.

In June 1991, Holland's 1988 three-year appointment as Research Associate of The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in the Near East Section expired and he was reappointed through June 30, 1993.

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The personal research of **Richard Jasnow** has focused on the wisdom text which was the subject of his dissertation: P. Brooklyn 47.218.135. This is a papyrus in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum. The manuscript has been revised, and the work is now in press. An edition of a papyrus in the Ashmolean Museum which is also a wisdom text has been submitted for publication. This contains, among other unusual aphorisms, the saying: "Do not strike any sacred animals with a stick, stone, or branch." This composition was the subject of a talk to the Symposium on Late Period Egypt held at the Oriental Institute in September 1990. A portion of the summer of 1990 was spent preparing as well as Members' lecture on Egyptian humor "And Pharaoh laughed . . .," a subject to which Jasnow hopes to return in the future. In Luxor he completed a detailed review of a new edition by Françoise de Cenival of the *Myth of the Sun's Eye*. This

immensely complicated tale recounts the flight of Tefnut-Sakhmet to Nubia and Thoth's attempts to lure her back. Jasnow also reviewed for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* the volume on literary ostraca by Hans-Werner Fischer-Elfert, *Literarische Ostraka der Ramessidenzeit in Übersetzung*. One of the advantages of working at Chicago House is that archaeologists occasionally request help with newly discovered finds. Thus, Jasnow was asked to decipher the solitary (and poorly preserved) demotic ostrakon found by a University of Michigan team in the site of Coptos, some fifty miles north of Luxor. This turned out to be an oath sworn before the god Geb, and dates to the Late Ptolemaic or Roman Periods. The demotic texts in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh were published in an article in *Enchoria*. Jasnow is presently engaged in the translation of a hieratic list of cultic implements in the Temple of Maat at Karnak inscribed on a wooden tablet. It is dated to the second year of Alexander the Great. Once the Brooklyn Wisdom text is completely finished the bulk of his time will be devoted to two challenging projects. The first is the edition of an abnormal hieratic letter to the dead, in collaboration with Günter Vittmann. For this project palaeographical tables have been compiled which may be of some use to those studying abnormal hieratic texts. Jasnow is also looking forward to working on a long and rather mysterious Berlin demotic papyrus, to be published jointly with Professor Karl-Theodor Zauzich of the University of Würzburg.

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During the past year **Jan Johnson** served as "summarizer" for the Second International Conference on Egyptian Grammar, held at UCLA in October 1990. While there, she was appointed to the Editorial Board for the new *Journal of Egyptian Language*, the first volume of which will publish the papers from the Conference. She also spent a week in Copenhagen working as the American representative on the International Committee for the Publication of the Carlsberg Papyri, a very large collection of mostly Roman period demotic literary texts, often very fragmentary. An attempt is being made to get the collection sorted, mounted, identified, and catalogued in preparation for publication. In addition to her work on the Demotic Dictionary Project (see separate report), she finished the publication version of the paper on Achaemenid Egypt (entitled "The Persians and Continuity of Egyptian Culture") which she gave at the Achaemenid Workshop in Ann Arbor last spring and worked with the Oriental Institute Publications Office on the publication of the Proceedings of the symposium "Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyes to Constantine (and Beyond)" which she organized here at the Oriental Institute last fall. Since her teaching grammar of Demotic entitled *Thus Wrote 'Onchsheshonqy* had sold out (much to her surprise), she prepared a new, slightly revised, second edition making use of the improved computer technology available through the Demotic Dictionary Project. She continued to serve as Vice President of the American Research Center in Egypt, as a member of the James Henry Breasted Prize Committee of the American Historical Association, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Semitic Studies. She was also appointed to the University's Humanities Institute Faculty Governing Board.



The bulk of **Charles Jones'** efforts during the past year centered around the construction of the Research Archives On-Line database, and on the preparation and publication of the six issues of *The Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List*. He continues to be engaged in several long-term bibliographical projects including *An Index to Acronyms and Bibliographical Abbreviations in Classics, Ancient Near Eastern and Biblical Studies*; *A Bibliography of North American Doctoral Dissertations on the Ancient Near East*; *A Bibliography of Festschriften for Scholars in Biblical and Ancient Near Eastern Studies*; and *A Guide to Bibliographical Sources and Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East*.

Jones continued his work on various aspects of Elamite and Achaemenid studies. He is editor and publisher of *Pirradaziš: Bulletin of Achaemenian Studies*, three issues of which have appeared since July 1990. In collaboration with Matthew Stolper, he has completed the preliminary edition of four hundred Persepolis Fortification Tablets, and distributed it in electronic formats. Work continues on the study of the inscriptions on the seal impressions preserved on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets. This work will ultimately be included in the final publication of the Persepolis Seal Impressions currently in preparation by Margaret Cool Root and Mark Garrison. In November of 1990 Jones presented preliminary results of his study on the administrative machinery of the Persepolis region during the early Achaemenid period in a lecture: "Document and Circumstance at the City of the Persians" at a symposium entitled "Ancient Art for the Twenty-First Century: Held on the Occasion of the Opening of the Ewing Halsell Wing for Ancient Art at the San Antonio Museum of Art Organized in Conjunction with Trinity University."

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Museum Archivist **John A. Larson** has been pursuing his interest in the history of Egyptology with a long-term study—based on previously unpublished archival sources and contemporary published accounts—of a controversial episode in the history of Egyptian archaeology. Larson delivered a preliminary report on his research, "Theodore M. Davis and Tomb No. 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings," at the Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt, held in Philadelphia in April 1989. As a consequence of his ARCE presentation, Larson was invited to contribute a popular article to the new American magazine *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt*, published in San Francisco. "Theodore M. Davis and the So-called Tomb of Queen Tiye" appeared in *KMT* in two parts, Part One in the Premier Issue (Spring 1990) and Part Two in Volume One, Number Two (Summer 1990), and inspired the re-printing of the long out-of-print publication *The Tomb of Queen Tiye*, by Theodore M. Davis, et al., (1910) in the autumn of 1990. Under the title "*Membrae Dispersae* from KV 55: New Evidence from The Oriental Institute Archives," Larson wrote a scholarly treatment of the subject for the German Egyptological journal *Göttinger Miszellen*, Heft 119, published in November 1990.

Larson's study of Kings' Valley Tomb No. 55 was stimulated by one of the last articles written by the late John A. Wilson of the Oriental Institute, "Mrs. Andrews and 'The Tomb of Queen Tiye'," which appeared in *Studies in Honor of*

*George R. Hughes*, SAOC No. 39, published by The Oriental Institute in 1976. In order to shed new light on the circumstances surrounding the January-February 1907 discovery and clearance of KV 55, Larson has adopted a “social history” approach, which he hopes will help to solve some of the Egyptological problems that have resulted from the apparent inadequacies of the early published studies of the tomb and its contents. He began his current research by drawing up a list of all known participants in the excavation and all known visitors to the site. As a result of Larson’s determination to track down any existing records that might have been left by each “informant,” a surprisingly large amount of unpublished data on KV 55 has re-surfaced. He has pursued this method chiefly by means of correspondence and through personal visits to archives, libraries, and museums in North America and Europe. In addition, Larson’s working bibliography for KV 55 now contains more than 200 entries, including many titles that have not been cited previously in the secondary literature on the subject. He is currently working on a narrative describing the excavation of KV 55—including a detailed chronology of its discovery and clearance—based on the information that he has collected so far.

In addition to his personal research, John Larson has been engaged in a number of activities during the past year. On June 9, 1990, he gave a special tour of the Museum for a group sponsored by the Philbrook Art Center Association of Tulsa, Oklahoma. In August, he presented an illustrated talk on the subject of ancient Egyptian faience technology to the Bead Society of Greater Chicago. Larson was away from Chicago for most of the month of October, during which he led the Oriental Institute Members Tour to Egypt; his report on the tour appeared in the *Oriental Institute News & Notes*, No. 127 (January-February, 1991). In January 1991, Larson participated with Associate Professor Lanny Bell and Ph.D. student Frank Yurco in an Egyptology panel, moderated by University of Chicago Professor Milton J. Rosenberg on WGN radio. The same trio of Egyptologists presented a workshop on Egyptology for the first “Winter Weekend” on January 25-26, sponsored by the Office of the University Alumni Association and the University Office of Continuing Education as part of the program in connection with the upcoming celebration of the University’s Centennial. In April, Larson gave an illustrated lecture on the history of Egyptology in Chicago to the Friends of Fabyan society in Geneva, Illinois. In May, he repeated his slide talk, “How to Look at Egyptian Art,” for the docent training course.

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**Mark Lehner** completed his Ph.D dissertation, “The Great Sphinx of Giza : The Archaeology of an Image,” which was awarded the Horwitz Prize for outstanding dissertation research at Yale University, while beginning his first term of teaching Egyptian Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. In October he traveled to Cambridge University to deliver the Second Annual McDonald lecture, “In Search of the Pyramid Workforce: Recent Archaeology at Giza,” for the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. This lecture will appear in 1992 as an article for the Cambridge Archaeological

Journal. In April Lehner participated in The Institute of Fine Arts Conservation Training Program's Seventeenth Annual Symposium; in the same month he delivered the Plenary Lecture, "A Decade of Neglected Sphinx Excavations: 1926-36," at the Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in Boston. In addition, Lehner co-authored an article with Michael Chazan that was published in *Paleorient* 16/2 (1990). Entitled "An Ancient Analogy: Pot Baked Bread in Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia," it discusses the comparison that has been made from time to time between the Mesopotamian bevel rim bowl of the Uruk Period and the Old Kingdom Egyptian bread mold.

Much of Lehner's time during the past year was spent preparing for two Oriental Institute field seasons in 1991, the first of which took place in May and June. These excavations at Giza aim to yield more information about the social and economic context of the Old Kingdom pyramids by finding and examining settlements at the pyramids for clues about their development from large labor projects to functioning ritual centers.

As a continuation of his work on the Sphinx, in 1990 Lehner helped to complete a computer model of the monument based on the architectural records of the project he carried out at Giza from 1979-83 under the sponsorship of the American Research Center in Egypt. The modeling was executed by Thomas Jagers of Jerde Partnership in Venice, California. Lehner adapted the model to illustrate how the Sphinx may have looked during the time of its reconstruction in the Eighteenth Dynasty. An article by Lehner about the computer model and Sphinx reconstruction appeared in the April 1991 issue of *National Geographic*. Lehner's interest in computer modeling for archaeology and conservation led to the development of a computer model of the entire Giza Pyramids Plateau, which is being coordinated by John Sanders at the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory.

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Since last reporting in these pages, **Dennis Pardee** has been concentrating on the Ugaritic ritual texts. In 1988 he published a re-edition of nine texts characterized by a combination of mythological and practical aspects (*Les textes para-mythologiques de la 24<sup>e</sup> campagne* (1961), Ras Shamra Ugarit IV, Paris). There are approximately eighty texts, many fragmentary, of a more prosaic and practical nature. Most give an account of the offerings presented during a given cultic cycle, which range from a single day to portions of two months. They are of a very laconic nature, including the date of the offering (e.g., on the new moon), the type of offering (e.g., burnt offering), the content (e.g., a sheep), the number offered if more than one, and the deity receiving the offering. Not usually included is the identity of the offerer, relatively rarely is the sanctuary identified in which the offering took place, and nothing is ever said about the motivation of the offerer nor about the function of the offering. Preliminary versions of several of these texts have now been presented in the following forums: (1) RS 1.001 at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature in 1988, (2) RS 1.002 for the same group in 1989 and to appear in print in the Wolf Leslau *Festschrift*, (3) RS 1.003 in a seminar on translating the Ugaritic texts at the annual meeting of

the Society of Biblical Literature in 1990, (4) RS 1.005 in Leuven (Belgium) at a conference on "Ritual and Sacrifice in the Ancient Near East" and to be published in the acts of the conference. Several other texts have been studied in preliminary publications, some yet to appear.

This edition is part of a program fostered by the official excavators of the site of Ras Shamra, *La Mission Archéologique de Ras Shamra - Ugarit*, the intent of which is to republish all of the Ugaritic texts by broad categories of literary genre. The format is the same as that adopted for the *Textes para-mythologiques*: photograph, hand copy, epigraphic comments, and commentary, with an index/concordance of Ugaritic words. Collaborators are Pierre Bordreuil, epigrapher of the *Mission de Ras Shamra*, and Donna Freilich, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, who under a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities prepared initial studies of these texts as well as a card-file concordance of all words attested in them. An attempt is being made to include as broad a bibliographical coverage as possible. This involves chasing down, including, then verifying a great number of references. In this work Pardee is assisted by Gary Alan Long, also a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations.

In joint authorship with Pierre Bordreuil, Pardee has published this year a brief two-line inscription in a previously unattested West Semitic dialect, dating palaeographically to ca. 500 B.C.: "Le papyrus du *marzeah*," *Semitica* 38 (*Hommages à Maurice Sznycer* I; 1990), pp. 49-68. They interpreted the text as follows: "Thus have said (the) gods to Sara: For you the *marzeah*, the grindstones, and the house; Yisha must stay away (= Yisha must renounce his rights to them), and Milka is the guarantor (lit. the third [party])." Despite resemblances with well-known feminine names, all three names here are probably masculine. The text has already been a source of some controversy because its authenticity cannot be ascertained by physical analysis: Bordreuil and Pardee had at their disposal only photographs, the owner of the papyrus refusing to allow them access to the original. The document was first brought to Pardee's attention by Helene Kantor, then professor of archaeology in the Oriental Institute, and Pardee thereafter dealt with an intermediary in obtaining the photographs and measurements necessary for study and publication. In their article the authors give their reasons for believing the text to be authentic, while leaving the question open until physical analysis can decide the question. In a world of research where the scholars outnumber the inscriptions they study, this text, if authentic, is rather sensational, both by its content and by its form. The most sensational item under the heading content is the mention of a *marzeah*. This is a religio-social institution known from the Ugaritic texts (1400 B.C.) down to Semitic inscriptions of the Christian era. Its precise form and function are hotly debated, though the one constant at all periods is the consumption of wine at its meetings. The term can denote both the members as a group, or the place of meeting. It is the latter meaning that occurs in the papyrus, a meaning already clear from a Ugaritic contract whereby a party places a room of his house at the disposal of a *marzeah*-group of the city. On the level of broader interpretation, there is the whole religio-legal aspect of a decision regarding property rights

coming from a deity or group of deities (the form is *'lhn* 'gods'). As for the question of form, neither the script nor the language of the text is precisely like that of any previously known West Semitic language/dialect. The authors have concluded that the dialect is closely related to Moabite, but the gaps in our knowledge of the dialects of Transjordan in the first millennium B.C. are so great that this tentative conclusion may well be modified in time.

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**Peter Piccione** has completed his third season working on the staff of the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House, Luxor. In addition to his responsibilities there, he continued field work in his on-going Theban Tombs Publication Project. This personal project is a long-term epigraphic and archaeological undertaking to document the inscriptions and architecture in two noblemen's tombs in Western Thebes. The tombs belonged, respectively, to Ra (Tomb 72) and his father, Ahmose (Tomb 121), who were mortuary priests of King Tuthmosis III of the Egyptian Eighteenth Dynasty.

The epigraphic documentation includes the photography of all the walls and ceilings in the tombs and the creation of facsimile drawings of their decorative scenes and inscriptions. In two field seasons, 1990 and 1991, this project has taken over 313 photographs of 70 decorated scenes and wall sections inside Tomb 72, and it has completed preliminary hand-copies of inscriptions on two decorated walls. Along with the epigraphic effort, the second phase of the project will begin in the coming seasons when the architecture of the tombs is surveyed, they are cleared of archaeological debris, and their walls are conserved.

Logistical support for this project has been provided by the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House in the form of loaning equipment, supplies, and transportation. The photography of the walls in Tomb 72 has been facilitated by Daniel Lanka, a Chicago House photographer, who has generously donated his personal services to the effort.

Architecturally, the tomb of Ra is unique in the Theban necropolis. With its system of colonnades, super-imposed terraces and, inter-connecting ramps, it emulates the style of a royal terrace-temple, such as the Temple of Tuthmosis III at Deir el-Bahari and the latter's mortuary temple at Qurna. Almost certainly the design of the tomb is related to the fact that Ra was the high priest of these temples in addition to two other temples in Western Thebes during the reign of Amenhotep II: the small temple of Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III at Medinet Habu and the temple of Amenhotep I and Ahmose-Nefertari. He also held the title of Overseer of the Mansion of Gold of Amun. Significantly, texts in his tomb reveal the names of his brothers: Senres, Menkheperreseneb, Amenhotep, and Nebamun, who also held very high titles in other Theban temples. In Tomb 121 their father, Ahmose, claims the title of First Prophet of Amun in the mortuary temple of Tuthmosis III earlier in the reign of that king. Therefore, this family of priests was closely allied to the Egyptian royal family, and it controlled many of the important priestly offices in Western Thebes.

Unfortunately, the interior of the tomb of Ra is in a lamentable condition. While the inscribed decoration is painted on plaster, about sixty-five percent of the plastered walls are destroyed, and half of the remaining decorated surface is covered with a thick black soot or is damaged by burning, cracking, peeling, and detachment from the underlying rock. The artwork that does survive reveals a fine style and quality almost identical to that of the near contemporary tomb of Rekhmire. Therefore, before the walls can be properly copied, the plaster surface must be consolidated and cleaned.

The tomb contains, among other scenes, two representations of King Amenhotep II, one as a young man enthroned with his mother, Merytre-Hatshepsut, the other in his chariot hunting in the desert. Such scenes occur infrequently in private tombs, and their presence here might reflect the tomb owner's high position and prerogatives.

Scattered debris inside the tomb reveals that it was reused for burials in the Late Period. However, even earlier in the Twentieth Dynasty, Ra's coffin was usurped for the reburial of Ramesses VI in the royal cache of Amenhotep II's tomb in the Valley of the Kings. That reuse indicates that by that time, Ra's tomb had been robbed and the coffin emptied of its first contents. Later in the Coptic period, the tomb was reused again as a house or hermitage, during which time the walls were blackened and burned.

In the coming seasons Piccione plans the archaeological clearance of the courtyards and burial chambers of Tomb 72, the conservation of its structure, and the execution of facsimile drawings of that tomb's decoration.

September 1990 saw Piccione present two papers related to his researches on Egyptian gaming and religion. The first, entitled "A Religious Subtext in the Gaming Episode of the Tale of Setne Khamwas," was read at the Fourth International Congress of Demoticists, held at the Oriental Institute. The second paper, "The Egyptian Game of Senet As a Ritual for the Migration of the Soul," was given at the Board Games of the Ancient World Colloquium, held at the British Museum.

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As usual, **Erica Reiner's** main activity was her editorial work on the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary*. In November 1990 she was one of the participants in a symposium on magic and medicine in the ancient Near East given by the Oriental Institute's Education and Membership Offices. In her lecture she discussed the ways in which herbs and stones used in healing could be made more efficacious by exposure to the stars. In June 1991 she was a guest professor at the Collège de France, where she gave four lectures on consecutive Thursdays to an audience composed of students and colleagues in Assyriology as well as of the general public. She also presented a communication at the Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale held in Paris in July.

**Martha T. Roth** continues to devote most of her energies to the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* (see separate report) while maintaining her teaching and lecturing commitments, and her research interests in Mesopotamian family history. "The Dowries of the Women of the Itti-Marduk-balātu Family" appeared in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 111 (1991): 19-37. The article traces the dowries of nine women in three generations who married into or out of a prominent Babylonian family in the sixth-fifth centuries B.C. The mechanisms of property transfer and the composition of the dowries reveal some of the family's deliberate social and economic strategies. Details of dowry composition are examined for a larger group of over one hundred and sixty dowries in "Material Composition of the the Neo-Babylonian Dowry." Page proofs for this article were returned in the spring, and publication is expected in the next issue of *Archiv für Orientforschung* (summer 1991). In March 1991, Roth offered a communication to the 201st Meetings of the American Oriental Society, in Berkeley, on "The Neo-Babylonian Widow," presenting some conclusions from her investigations of widows in the first millennium. A contribution to *Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires* (1990/92) deals with the bodily injury provisions in the Laws of Eshnunna, returning to Roth's continuing interest in the cuneiform formal law collections.

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**Matthew W. Stolper** wrote an introductory essay to a collection of papers presented at a workshop on "Constructing the Ancient Near East," held in 1990 at the Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. The papers are on aspects of the early history of ancient Near Eastern studies, and they are to be published together in *Culture and History*. Stolper's introduction touches on questions about the intellectual and political history in which the fields arose, about purposes in histories of the field and the possibility of achieving them.

Stolper is preparing another introductory essay, this one for the catalogue of an exhibition of items from Susa loaned by the Louvre. The exhibition will be mounted at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1992. The essay is to deal with cuneiform texts from Susa in connection with some general questions that arise from the city's situation at a boundary between Mesopotamian and Elamite political and cultural spheres: historical interpretation and reconciliation, the discernment of Elamite culture, and Mesopotamian literature and learning at Susa.

An article in preparation treats a small group of legal texts written at Babylon in the reign of Xerxes. Two of them (one originally published with some misleading errors) mention business dealings with the overseer of "the estate of Mardonius." The proprietor is an early example of a class of Persian aristocratic holders of Babylonian property—many more of whom are found in later Achaemenid legal documents—but his identification with Xerxes' cousin, the commander of the Achaemenid expeditionary force after the defeat at Salamis, is doubtful (though not actually impossible) since the later of the texts is dated slightly after the battle of Plataea, where the general Mardonius died.

Stolper received a fellowship from the American Research Institute in Turkey to support two months' work at the Istanbul Archaeological Museums on tablets from the Murašû archive. The archive, excavated at Nippur 1893, was one of the first coherent bodies of Babylonian legal texts recovered by licit excavation (rather than being identified after the fact among tablets bought by museums), and its contents are half the known texts from the period between Xerxes and Alexander. Apart from texts in Istanbul that have already been published, the other tablets from the archive are at the University Museum in Philadelphia and the Friedrich-Schiller Universität in Jena, with a few stray pieces in Berkeley and London. With the publication of the remaining Istanbul texts, to be undertaken jointly by Stolper and Veysel Donbaz of the Istanbul Archaeological Museums, the entire archive will finally be available, about a hundred years after it was found.

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**William Sumner** continued work on a monographic report of excavations of the Proto-Elamite levels in Operation ABC at Malayan. A paper, which appeared in *South Asian Archaeology*, presents a history of population trends in the Marv Dasht region of Fars Province, Iran from 6000 B.C. up to the census of A.D. 1966. The most provocative implication of this paper is that Proto-Elamite urban civilization first appeared in the valley at the end of a period of sharply declining population. A paper on settlement and land use during the first cycle of population expansion in Fars (ca. 6000-4000 B.C.), which forms the prelude to Proto-Elamite civilization, was submitted for publication.

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**Emily Teeter** returned to the Oriental Institute in September 1990 as Assistant Curator of the Museum. Since receiving her Ph.D. in December, she has focused her energy on a number of other scholarly projects. In the last year, she published several articles and reviews in Egyptology journals here and abroad, as well as in semi-popular magazines devoted to ancient Egyptian studies. Her main topic of publication continues to be the religious iconography of ancient Egyptian objects. She also served as editor of the chapter on ancient Egypt in a forthcoming college humanities textbook.

In April, she presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt on Late Period bronze votive altars, the text of which will appear in a memorial volume for the late Klaus Baer.

Teeter continues to be the curatorial consultant for the installation of the Egyptian collection at the Robert Venturi-designed Seattle Art Museum, scheduled to open in December 1991. The project has been underway for several years, from the initial planning of the gallery, to the selection of objects and the composition of the labels and wall text material. She also wrote the Egyptian entries for the *Handbook of the Seattle Art Museum*.



In connection with the publication of his recent book, *Letters from Ancient Egypt*, **Edward F. Wente** attended a panel discussion devoted to the first volumes of the Society of Biblical Literature's new series, *Writings from the Ancient World*, at the Society's annual meeting in New Orleans in November, 1990. In May, 1991, he was interviewed on the subject of "Letter Writing in Ancient Egypt" by psychologist David Mingay for station WHPK's Chicago Roundtable.

Wente continues his research on aspects of ancient Egyptian religion. His lectures on the subject formed the core of a course he offered during the spring of 1991. He is currently preparing translations for a projected study on royal steles of the Ramesside period.

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**Donald Whitcomb's** research at Aqaba was hampered by the uncertainty of events connected with the conflict in the Gulf. In September Whitcomb and Jim Richerson visited Aqaba for consultations on the Visitor Orientation Center and coordination of restoration and preservation work at Aqaba supported by USAID. Plans were finalized with the Departments of Tourism and Antiquities for this project (see report on Aqaba for details). While there Whitcomb and Richerson witnessed the tremendous relief efforts conducted by Jordan for the thousands of refugees from Iraq and the Gulf region.

In October Whitcomb made a trip to Syria with Tom Holland as part of the exchange program between the University of Chicago and the University of Damascus. While enjoying the generous hospitality of our friends in Damascus, they gave a series of lectures for the archaeology program at the University. Later they were able to visit Aleppo, examined a few archaeological sites of the Islamic period, and visited the old excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat (now under a new program of excavation by Holland).

This year he also gave a lecture for members of the Oriental Institute on Aqaba, his first presentation since the results of the initial season. This lecture synthesized the results of the four seasons, 1986-1989, and demonstrated the development of research design for this archaeological site.

Spring was devoted to a visit to England, where Whitcomb enjoyed the hospitality of the former curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, John Carswell. Through John's good offices, Whitcomb presented a paper to the Oriental Ceramic Society, at the British Academy on April 9th, "Glazed Ceramics of the Abbasid Period from the Aqaba Excavations." Details of this thesis have been discussed under the report of Aqaba research. During his stay in England, he pursued early records and photographs of Aqaba in the Royal Geographic Society, Imperial War Museum and other archives. The visit to the Palestine Exploration Fund resulted in the discovery of photos of the site of Ayla taken in the 1880s.

Whitcomb also gave a lecture on Aqaba at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. While at the Ashmolean, he was able to study a special collection of ceramics from Iran. These ceramics are medieval painted wares, a type which Whitcomb has published and continues to study. What make the Ashmolean

collection extra special is that they are from a survey of the Marv Dasht plain in Iran, collected many years ago by our director, William Sumner. Through the generosity of James Allen, the Ashmolean ceramics are now in the Oriental Institute on temporary loan for the purpose of study and final publication.

The final purpose of Whitcomb's visit to England was participation in a workshop on Late Antiquity/Early Islam held in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The theme of this meeting was land use and settlement patterns, and Whitcomb's paper was on "The *misr* of Ayla: Settlement at Aqaba in the early Islamic Period." This paper, beginning with the results of the Aqaba excavations, is a broad study of the phenomenon of the *amsar*, the new urban foundations which accompanied the Muslim conquest. The paper presents a radical hypothesis that these towns were widespread and developed an orthogonal pattern of city planning specifically adapted to the newly emergent Islamic foundations, Basra, Kufa, and Fustat (Cairo).

Back at the Institute Whitcomb offered his increasingly popular course on Introduction to Islamic Archaeology. He continues to prepare a new course called "The Eastern Caliphate, Islamic Archaeology of Iraq and Iran." This course, with "Egypt," and "Late Levant," will complete his general survey of Islamic archaeology of the Fertile Crescent.

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**Terry Wilfong** continued as Assistant Archivist for the Oriental Institute Research Archives, where he assisted in the preparation and implementation of the Research Archives' on-line catalogue under the direction of Charles Jones. In addition to his regular duties, he has compiled a number of topical bibliographies for the *Research Archives Acquisitions List*, including bibliographies of the publications of Klaus Baer and Elizabeth Stefanski, which have already appeared, and "Women in the Ancient Near East: A Bibliography of Recent Sources in the Oriental Institute Research Archives," which is in preparation. Wilfong has begun a project to make the lexical files of the late Klaus Baer available to the users of the Research Archives in the form of a bound photocopy; the final product should be made available some time in 1992. He is currently reediting his inventory of Klaus Baer's Egyptological papers for inclusion in the memorial volume for Klaus Baer to be edited by David Silverman and to be published by The Oriental Institute.

Most of Wilfong's research continues to focus on Coptic material from the town of Jême at Medinet Habu in the Theban area. Wilfong was the guest curator of the Oriental Institute Museum exhibition "Another Egypt: Coptic Christians at Thebes (7th-8th Centuries A.D.)," which featured objects of daily life from Jême, and wrote the eponymous brochure for the exhibit. He is currently editing the unpublished Coptic and Greek texts from the exhibition for publication. In conjunction with the exhibition, he also spoke at a Docent Day and taught a members' course on Coptic Egypt. He has continued his survey of the Coptic texts in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum for eventual publication and is currently concentrating on a group of Coptic ostraca from

Jême and a group of liturgical manuscripts from the Wadi Natrun. He is also editing for publication a group of sixty Greek mummy labels, which were used by embalmers to identify wrapped mummies, from The Oriental Institute's excavation of the Roman period cemetery at Medinet Habu.

In September, Wilfong gave a paper on "The Archive of a Family of Moneylenders from Jême" at the symposium "Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyes to Constantine (and Beyond)," which was held in conjunction with the Fourth International Congress of Demotists at the Oriental Institute. This paper was subsequently published in the *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists* and reflects his interest in the economic and social roles of women in Coptic Egypt, which will be the subject of his dissertation. He also published a concordance of the published Coptic and Greek ostraca from Medinet Habu in *Enchoria*. In collaboration with John Meloy, a graduate student in the University of Chicago Department of History, he is preparing a corpus of Coptic pottery in the Oriental Institute Museum for publication; this material is mostly from the Theban Monastery of Epiphanius. Wilfong is also working on a biographical article about the seventeenth century Coptic scholar Athanasius Kircher for the *Macmillan Dictionary of Art*. Kircher made early (and unsuccessful) attempts to decipher hieroglyphs and published the first grammar and lexicon of Coptic in the West.

## COMPUTER LABORATORY

John C. Sanders

**D**uring the past dozen years the Oriental Institute has been undergoing a transformation. Quietly and without much fanfare, a slow but steady stream of computer systems by this or that manufacturer have crept into the building. At the same time a wide variety of uses for these computers have been developed. Today, there are few individuals or projects in the Institute that have not, to use computerese, "retired" their typewriters in favor of a word processor.

A milestone in this continuing process was reached in July of 1990. The Oriental Institute established a Computer Laboratory to focus these efforts and to facilitate the application of computer technology by the faculty and staff in their analyses of the ancient Near East. After eighteen year as the Architect and Surveyor for the Nippur Expedition, the past nine of which were spent developing computer applications, I was asked to put on a new hat as the head of the Laboratory.

During its first year of operation several different types of services were provided by the Computer Laboratory, ranging from basic training and familiarization with computer concepts and practices to the development of a three-dimension computer model of an entire archaeological site. These two extremes highlight the dual nature of the Laboratory's operation:

1. To provide expertise and advice concerning computer technology and its application for such uses as word processing, database management, and statistical analyses.
2. To undertake the development of computer databases for specific Institute projects.

The first of these two services is self-explanatory and does not need much elaboration. As head of the Computer Laboratory, I am available to suggest computer applications, equipment, and programs that will best suit the needs of Institute personnel, to solve problems associated with the use of computers, and to act as a resource concerning developments and trends in the computer industry.

## **THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMPUTER NETWORK**

The most important development of this type was the installation of a computer network connection in every Institute faculty and staff office, and the providing of a computer system for all Institute personnel who had not yet made the switch from manual office procedures. This single enhancement to the use of computer technology in the Institute has already had a profound impact on the faculty and staff's ability to conduct research, communicate within the building and with scholars from other universities, and access previously unobtainable resources by computer.

The computer network provides a means for all Institute personnel to communicate via Electronic Mail, or to send messages to colleagues in other institutions also connected to the world-wide computer network. This same process allows computer files or documents to be transferred between individuals over the network, a definite improvement in speed and ease of communication among scholars. The network also provides access from their desktop computer to the University of Chicago On-Line Library Catalogue, as well as more than 300 other library catalogs around the world. Access to a laser printer by all faculty and staff members is also available over the network, which improves the quality of computer documents that must be printed.

## **COMPUTER DATABASES**

The second service of the Laboratory is more focused, and needs to be explained in more detail. Several Institute projects, the Demotic Dictionary, Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon, and the Hittite Dictionary, have developed large computer databases of textual material during the past few years. During this same period registrar Ray Tindel has been building a computer database for the Oriental Institute Museum collection. All of these efforts predate the establishment of the Computer Laboratory and were designed and are supervised by their respective project directors. The role of the Laboratory in their continuing development is similar to point one above, to offer advice and expertise when requested.

The various archaeological projects in the Institute, however, present the Laboratory with a different set of requirements and opportunities for collaboration in developing and maintaining computer databases of excavation and survey material. The common thread and underlying distinction of these archaeological projects is their use of computer graphics as the primary building block of their databases.

Computer graphics systems are widely used for all types of graphics work, where time savings, precision, and uniformity are needed in the production of graphic displays of information. *Interactive* computer graphics is a relatively new technology that gives the user the ability to create a drawing of some object on a computer screen. During its operation the user interacts with the computer graphics program and is continually updated with information concerning each operation's progress. Turn-around time is quick, approaching instantaneous.

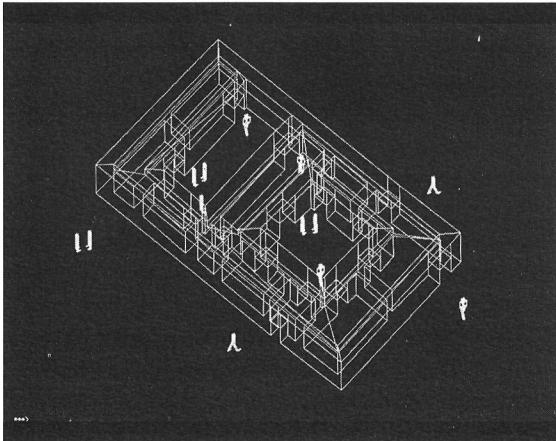
An important concept to understand is that the computer does not store a picture of the drawing. What is created by the computer system is a data file containing a brief description of each of the graphic components that make up the drawing. Such a graphics database can be used as a general source of information for other database operations such as report generation or statistical analyses.

When computer-aided drafting techniques were developed they naturally replicated traditional drafting practices. Solid objects were *represented* on the computer screen through means of "orthographic projection," so the practice of two-dimensional, or 2D, representation was carried over from manual drafting. As more sophisticated equipment and programs emerged, along with more accomplished users, the idea of depicting solid objects as three-dimensional drawings was developed. This new representation is called "modeling."

Two-dimensional drawing is performed on a planar surface with an X and Y axis perpendicular to each other. Three-dimensional modeling introduces a Z

axis perpendicular to the X,Y plane. Models may exist in this 3D environment in three basic forms:

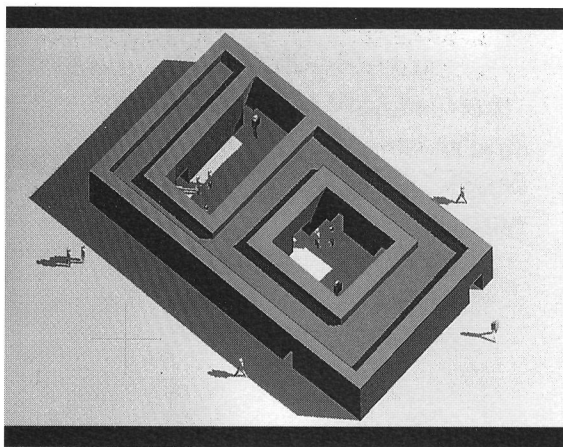
**A wireframe model** is constructed of lines, arcs, and circles. Picture a pyramid in wireframe 3D: it would have four lines forming the base and four lines connecting each of the intersections forming the base. These upper lines



*Computer generated three-dimensional wire frame geometry used to create the surface model of the old Babylonian Bakers' House from Nippur.*

intersect at a single point above the base. Five surfaces can be *imagined* when viewing this model (four side surfaces and the base). But in the computer graphics database the only identifiable points are those that exist where the lines intersect. Wireframe graphics operations are easy to perform and are not data-intensive, and it is a common microcomputer form of 3D computer-aided drafting.

A **surface model** results when you construct the surface planes formed by the edges of the pyramid in the



*Computer generated three-dimensional surface model reconstruction of an old Babylonian Bakers' House excavated at Nippur from 1972-1975.*

previous example.

Although simple enough to describe, constructing a surface model is complex. The resultant image, however, is a much higher quality representation of the object being drawn. For example, because points are identifiable on any surface, if two objects intersect, the points along the line of surface intersection can be identified. Surface modeling is much more data-intensive and is available for

powerful microcomputers, mini, and mainframe computers.

**Solid modeling** is the ultimate in 3D surface modeling, as well as the most data-intensive and most difficult format in which to draw. Not only does it allow for the determination of points on an object's surface, but it can also determine points above or below the surface (inside or outside the object). This form of 3D computer graphics permits the cutting of sections through an object to show structure and shape anywhere within the object.

## LABORATORY PROJECTS

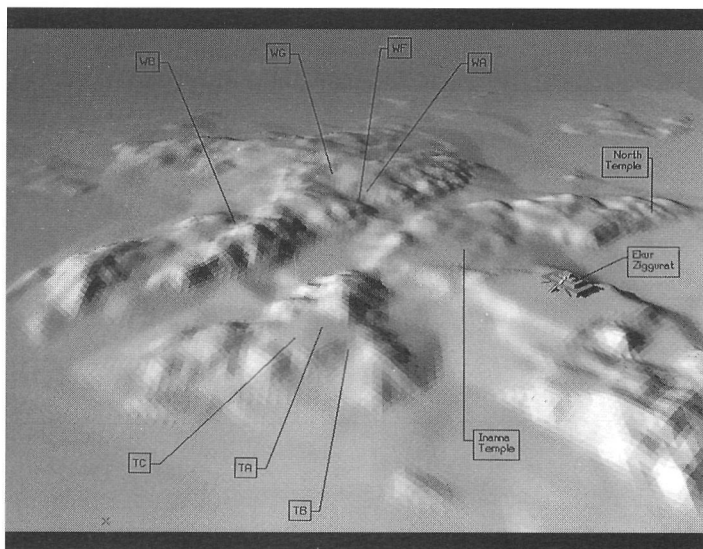
During this past year several Institute archaeological projects have asked the Laboratory to use these computer graphic techniques to construct databases that will serve both analytical and presentation purposes. Toward this end, the Institute has turned to Peggy Sanders, an independent contractor with Archaeological Graphic Services. For fourteen years the artist and assistant cartographer for the Nippur Expedition, she is now employed by various Institute projects to produce computer graphics and publication drawings.

## The Nippur Expedition

The final changes to the plans and sections that will illustrate the publication for the thirteenth and fourteenth seasons' excavations in Area WC-1 were completed in June. Production of publication drawings for Area WF from the eighteenth

and nineteenth seasons at Nippur was an on-going project in the Laboratory throughout the year. We also started work on the publication drawings for the eighteenth season excavations in Area WG.

The contour map of the site of Nippur, which was originally surveyed in 1965-66 by Jim Knudstad, and which I have updated over the years as the work at Nippur continued, was given a whole new look after several weeks of work this past spring. With the help of a new computer graphics system obtained in



*Computer generated three-dimensional surface terrain model of the site of Nippur, Iraq, as seen from the east.*

the fall of 1990 the original two-dimensional contour plan was transformed into a three-dimensional surface terrain model of the site of Nippur. With this computer model it is possible to “fly around” as if in a helicopter, and view the site in three-dimensions from any angle or height you choose. Examples of several such images will become part of the Interactive Computer Display in the Oriental Institute Museum’s Centennial Exhibit, *Sifting the Sands of Time*.

### **Aqaba**

The Laboratory produced a three-dimensional computer surface model of the Visitor Orientation Center being constructed on the site of Aqaba. Jim Richerson, a former Institute preparator and a design consultant for the Orientation Center, provided the architectural plans and sections drawn by a Jordanian architect, and these were used to construct the computer model of the building. Color slides of several computer images showing different perspective views of the computer model were made, to be used in discussions with Jordanian officials as illustrations of what the building will look like when construction is completed.



## **Tell Yaqush**

Doug Esse was introduced to computer graphics this past year when he was instructed how to use a sensitized board called a graphics tablet or "digitizer" to copy an existing paper drawing into a computer graphics database. He had several published plans from Megiddo that needed to be combined and updated for publication.

## **Giza Plateau Mapping Project**

In May of 1991 Mark Lehner supplied the Laboratory with a one-meter contour map showing the topography and monuments of the Giza Plateau. In a process similar to that used with the Nippur contour map, the original Giza map was broken down into twenty-five 500 x 500 meter squares. The contour lines in each square were then "digitized" into the computer. Once all twenty-five squares are stored in the computer's memory, we will reconstruct them into one three-dimensional surface terrain model of the Giza Plateau. From this basic 3D surface we will be able to produce four separate computer models of the Giza Plateau in accordance with Mark Lehner's reconstructions of the different stages of its development: before any construction was undertaken, and after each of the Pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure were built.

An immediate use of these computer models will extend far beyond Mark Lehner's current studies of the Giza Plateau, its origins and its history. Public Television station WGBH in Boston contacted Lehner earlier this year concerning an upcoming production of their Nova series devoted to the building of the Pyramids. After discussions, it was decided that the Institute would supply Nova with a three-dimensional surface model of the Giza Plateau, complete with pyramids and associated architecture, that would be incorporated into an animated sequence for the production.

## **LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES**

When the Computer Laboratory opened its doors in July of 1990 several pieces of computer equipment that had been purchased previously by the Institute found a permanent home and became the cornerstone of the Laboratory's computer facilities:

1. GRID Model 1530 Computer: a high-performance laptop computer.
2. Hewlett Packard 71B Computer: a small, hand-held computer.
3. Houston Instruments DMP-52 Plotter.
4. Kurta IS/3 Digitizing Tablet.
4. Leitz-Sokkisha SET 3 Laser Theodolite.

The two computers have been used for several seasons in Iraq to collect, store, and analyze the material excavated by the Nippur Expedition. The digitizing tablet is used to trace an existing paper drawing into the computer, and the plotter is used to produce a drawing on paper or mylar once it is in the computer. The laser theodolite is used for mapping and surveying archaeological sites and has been used at Nippur during the past two seasons, yielding tremendous time savings and improved accuracy in field recording.

During the past year we have expanded the Laboratory's capabilities with the purchase of two very technologically advanced computer graphics systems:

1. Sun SPARCstation 1+: a multi-user, color graphics computer.
2. Macintosh IIfx: a high-performance color graphics computer.

The Laboratory also maintains the new Macintosh IIfx computer that serves as the operating center for the Institute's Electronic Mail system.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The expansion of computing facilities available to the Institute's faculty, staff, and students was made a priority this past year, and many improvements that will have a lasting effect on the quality of research at the Institute were implemented. Not every computer-related topic discussed during this first year was completed, however, and the field of computer technology is always expanding. As a result, several projects are currently being planned that will further expand the use and range of computer technology in the Institute.

Discussions are underway concerning the development of a single, integrated computer database that would link the various Institute collections: Research Archives, Photo Archives, Museum Registration, and Museum Conservation. This integrated database would incorporate not only textual information from each collection, but also video images of artifacts and photographs where appropriate. The integration of these related collections would greatly enhance their analytic potential for faculty and staff, as well as scholars outside the Institute, and provide for very efficient management of these collections. This undertaking will take several years to complete, but the initial planning stages are already underway.

Several of the Institute's archaeologists—McGuire Gibson, Douglas Esse, and William Sumner, in particular—have expressed an interest in the use of satellite photography for their respective projects, and of developing a capability within the Institute to process and analyze satellite image data obtained from government and private sources. Toward this end, the Laboratory has established a working relationship with Dr. Raymond Pierrehumbert, Director of the Computer Laboratory in the Geophysical Science Department, and Dr. Robert Beck, Director of the Center for Imaging Science, both of the University of Chicago. These facilities have extensive experience in image processing and satellite data analysis, and they have been very helpful in explaining how to use this new tool for archaeological research. They will continue to be valuable partners as the Institute "enters the space age" during the coming year.

Another technology that the Laboratory is investigating for use in the Institute involves the "scanning" of textual documents into computer-readable files. This process, known as Optical Character Recognition, or OCR, would dramatically reduce the time spent typing existing research materials and might even reduce the amount of photocopying required by the faculty and staff. The ability to have books, articles, and papers stored as computer files would allow scholars to search for particular words or phrases, create indexes and concordances, and to accomplish these tasks in less time and with greater accuracy than with similar manual procedures.

With the current and future expansion of advanced computer technology made available to faculty, staff, students, and researchers, the Oriental Institute will continue its role as a leader in the pursuit of knowledge of the ancient Near East.

# PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

*Thomas A. Holland*

The Publications Office is happy to report upon many exciting and productive activities during the fiscal year 1990–1991. The first big event was the moving of the editorial office from a single room, 233, into two adjoining rooms, 229 and 231, further north along the main, north-south, administrative corridor on the second floor of the Oriental Institute building. This move provided an increase in floor area that was much needed for new computer equipment and work space in room 229, which is now the production office, and also allowed the Publications Coordinator to have an adjoining office, room 231, which now houses all of the publications administrative files as well as a nearly complete set of all Oriental Institute publications produced during the preceding 84 years. The second major improvement occurred in our staff situation when we employed a fourth full-time employee for the sales office, a position that was created, but not filled, and reported upon in last year's annual report. We welcome Louis Christian Anthes IV into the position of sales manager as of September 1990. Mr. Anthes' employment has given Tom Urban, our Senior Editorial Assistant, and Rick Schoen, our Editorial Production Assistant, time to concentrate on the business of full-time production of our academic publications. During the ten months of his employment, Louis has transformed all of the rather tedious and cumbersome sales records into an efficient computer-based system of billing and inventory using the Double Helix data-based computer program. The third major event in our in-house printing of camera-ready copy for going to press was the acquisition of laser-print fonts that allow us to print all of the ancient Near Eastern languages in transliteration and to reproduce more than 800 Egyptian hieroglyphs on our LaserWriter II<sup>NTX</sup> printer. We again appreciate the help we have received from Lloyd Anderson of Ecological Linguistics and are also grateful to Cleo Huggins and Dexter Sear for providing us with the new Egyptian laser font. The first volume to feature the laser-printed Egyptian hieroglyphs is A. M. Roth's *Egyptian Phyles in the Old Kingdom: The Evolution of a System of Social Organization* (SAOC 48).

Concerning the present status of the eight "new volumes" listed in the previous annual report, it gives us much pleasure to announce that six of those titles were printed—AS 24, SAOC 42 and 50, OINE VIII, and OIP 109 and 110 (two of which are in two volumes, text and plates, OIP 110 and OINE VIII)—and two titles, SAOC 48 and OINE IX, were sent to press. Apart from these publications nine other volumes were printed, were sent to press, or were in preparation, as is listed below:

1. *The Hittite State Cult of the Tutelary Deities*. AS 25. Gregory McMahon (in press)
2. *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, Vol. I: Hieroglyphic Transliteration, Translation, and Commentary*. OIP 3. J. H. Breasted. Final Reissue of the original 1930 1st edition in a limited edition of 300 copies with new binding

- and dust jacket (in press)
3. *The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus, Vol. II: Facsimile Plates and Line for Line Hieroglyphic Transliteration*. OIP 4. J. H. Breasted. Final Reissue of the original 1930 1st edition in a limited edition of 300 copies with new binding and dust jacket (in press)
  4. *Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East: Ancient Kudurrus*. OIP 104. I. J. Gelb, P. Steinkeller, and R. M. Whiting, Jr. (Text volume, printed)
  5. *The Organization of Power: Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient Near East*. SAOC 46. McG. Gibson and R. D. Biggs, eds. Second Edition with Corrections (printed)
  6. Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, Vol. 10, M, pt. 1 (reprinted, USA)
  7. Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, Vol. 10, M, pt. 2 (reprinted, USA)
  8. Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, Vol. 16, S (reprinted, USA)
  9. *Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyses to Constantine and Beyond*. SAOC 51. J. H. Johnson, ed. (in preparation)

The following manuscripts were accepted for publication:

1. *A Late Period Hieratic Wisdom Text [P. Brooklyn 47.218.135]*. SAOC 52. Richard Jasnow
2. *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 6: New Kingdom Remains from Cemeteries R, V, K, S, and W at Qustul and Adindan*. OINE VI. Bruce B. Williams
3. *Excavations at Serra East, Parts 1–5: A-Group, C-Group, Pan Grave, New Kingdom, and X-Group Remains from Cemeteries A–G and Rock Shelters*. OINE X. Bruce B. Williams

## TABLE OF SALES

<i>Series</i>	<i>Number of Volumes Sold</i>
Assyriological Studies .....	79
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary .....	771
Chicago Hittite Dictionary .....	388
Materials and Studies for Kassite History .....	8
Oriental Institute Communications .....	63
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition .....	54
Oriental Institute Publications .....	366
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization .....	680
Miscellaneous Volumes <sup>1</sup> .....	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2415</b>

<sup>1</sup>Volumes published jointly with other institutions:

*Prehistoric Research in Southeastern Anatolia* 1. H. Çambel and R. J. Braidwood et al.

*Quseir Al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report*. Donald S. Whitcomb

and Janet H. Johnson.

*Quseir Al-Qadim 1980: Preliminary Report*. Donald S. Whitcomb and Janet H. Johnson.

*Uch Tepe I: Tell Razuk, Tell Ahmed Al-Mughir, Tell Ajamat*. McG. Gibson, ed.

*Uch Tepe II: Technical Reports*. McG. Gibson, ed.

With regard to the sales of our publications, a comparison of the *Table of Sales* above with the table in the 1989–1990 *Annual Report* reveals nearly a 100% increase in the numbers of volumes sold during the fiscal year. This is primarily attributable to a substantial increase over last year in the number of manuscripts edited and published, which in large part was due to our obtaining better computer equipment, the addition of a computer and editorial assistant (Rick Schoen) and a sales manager (Louis Anthes) to our staff, and last, but not least, to the unflinching support and dedication of our senior editorial assistant, Tom Urban, who was instrumental in upgrading our programs for full in-house preparation of ancient Near Eastern manuscripts.

The dramatic increase in sales of the Assyrian and Hittite dictionaries is primarily due to the publication of the new volumes—CAD 17, Š, part 1, and CHD, vol. L–N, fascicle 4—and to the reprinting in Germany of CAD volume 1 (A), part 2, volume 3 (D), and volume 7 (I/J) as well as the completed hardbound edition of the CHD volume L–N. Of the twelve Oriental Institute Publications (OIP) volumes now distributed by us, their increase in sales is a result of recent publications such as Thorkild Jacobsen's *Old Babylonian Buildings in the Diyala Region* (OIP 98, 105 vols. sold) and *Town and Country in Southeastern Anatolia* (Wilkinson, OIP 109, 69 vols. sold, and Algaze, OIP 110, 69 vols. sold). The largest number of volumes sold in the series *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* (SAOC) were W. J. Murnane's *The Road to Kadesh*, Second Edition Revised (SAOC 42, 96 vols. sold), M. O. Wise's *A Critical Study of the Temple Scroll from Qumran Cave 11* (SAOC 49, 142 vols. sold), and D. L. Esse's *Subsistence, Trade, and Social Change in Early Bronze Age Palestine* (SAOC 50, 144 vols. sold). Congratulations are due to all of our authors and editors for their contributions to scholarship in the Oriental Institute Press publications.

In conclusion, we wish to thank our director, Bill Sumner, for all the support he has given to the publications office during his tenure here. Also, we are most appreciative of the help we have received from numerous colleagues on the faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. The present year's success would not have been possible without the cooperation and much hard work of Tom Urban, Rick Schoen, and Louis Anthes.

# THE RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles E. Jones

*During the past twelve months, the staff of the Research Archives has been engaged in the fundamental restructuring of two of its primary resources. One year ago, we installed an integrated computer-based library management and cataloguing system. The software package we selected is microcomputer based (Macintosh), makes full use of the new networking capabilities, is simple to operate, and is extremely fast. The primary function of the system is the production of a catalogue of the collections of the Research Archives.*

As a result of the past year's work we can boast of two new public resources:

1 - Research Archives On Line. Through a module of our management system we are able to provide our patrons with the ability to perform sophisticated searches of our catalog database. Patrons can search in the Call number, Author, Title, and Subject fields, or by Keyword in the entire record. The searching capabilities support Boolean operators, as well as primary and final truncation of keywords. This capability has been available for some time in larger university libraries, but remains rare in smaller academic settings.

Since the founding of the Research Archives in the early 1970s, we have followed the standard practice of producing card sets for each item acquired. Each card set includes main entry (generally author), title, series, as well as subject, and tracing cards. In 1985 we began to analyze all pertinent entries from periodicals, multi-author works, conference volumes, and the like. For the most part each of these analytics consisted of a single card filed under the author; subject entries (such as names of archaeological sites or culture areas) were frequently but inconsistently made; book reviews were filed under the reviewer as well as under the book reviewed. Despite the procedure's limitations, it made our card catalogue a really extraordinary tool for access to the bibliography on the ancient Near East. With the development of the on-line database, the usefulness of these analytical entries has increased by an order of magnitude. While in other "world-class" collections, such as Regenstein Library, the Harvard Library

System, or the Oxford University Libraries, one can automatically search for the word "Nippur" in the titles of all catalogued books, only in the Oriental Institute Research Archives can one begin to search the records of all articles automatically as well. We are only beginning to discover the potential for research which our new system will provide.

At present the catalogue includes the following corpora:

- Acquisitions of the Research Archives (with the exception of serials) since August 1987.
- Titles common to the Research Archives and the Klaus Baer Library of Egyptology (now housed at the Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California - Berkeley).
- All publications of The Oriental Institute.
- Dissertations in the collections of the Oriental Institute.
- Analytical entries as described above entered since May 1991.

We have a number of additional subject corpora in process which will be loaded into the database in the near future. Among these are our small Arabic and Islamic collection (including Arabic language materials, as well as western language materials for the study of late antiquity, and the early and medieval Islamic world); our collection of sources for the geography, topography and toponymy of the ancient Near East; and materials for the history of "Orientalism," including travelers literature. We will continue to catalogue analytical entries for all new acquisitions as they are processed. We expect that the basic retrospective catalogue will be complete in about eighteen months. When that portion of the catalogue is complete, we will begin the task of retrospective analysis of periodicals, serials, conference proceedings, *festschriften*, etc.

2 - The second of our newly developed public resources is the redesigned *Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List*. Since December of 1974 the staff of the Research Archives has produced a periodical acquisitions list. Until the Autumn of 1987 these lists provided simple short-title references to material catalogued in the Research Archives, and served primarily as an internal document intended to inform our immediate constituency of newly acquired material. With the introduction of a degree of automation, the list expanded in October 1987 to include full citations for each entry. This development spurred an increased interest in the Acquisitions List outside the Oriental Institute. We currently have a formal distribution list of seventy-five individuals and institutions. Most of these are exchanges for similar bibliographical tools or for other published material. Others are arrangements which have been made between the recipients and the editor to provide information on research projects, dissertations, or forthcoming publications. The cataloguing procedures described above have, as of the May-June 1991 issue of *The Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List*, enabled us to include an alphabetical index of essays, articles, reviews, major contributions, and other 'bibliographically discrete' items included within the items catalogued in the Acquisitions List proper. We are now, in effect, producing a 'current contents' for the literature on the ancient Near East. The Acquisitions List is filling an important niche in the international academic community. While for important fields such as Assyriology or

Egyptology there are well established periodical bibliographical tools, they tend to appear with a substantial delay. The current *Keilschriftbibliographie*, which covers material published in 1988-1989, appeared in the second half of 1991 — a two year delay. The most recent *Annual Egyptological Bibliography*, covering the publications of 1985, appeared in 1989. For other fields, such as Near Eastern Archaeology, or Northwest Semitic Philology, there are no comprehensive bibliographical tools. What the Acquisitions List provides is a more rapid distribution of information to the scholarly community. We hope to be able to find an appropriate method of subscription and distribution for this document within the next year.

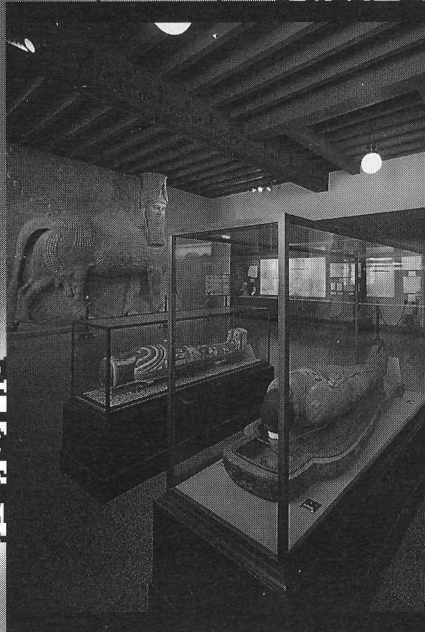
I have enjoyed the benefit during the past year of two extremely capable assistants, both graduate students in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Terry Wilfong continues as Assistant Research Archivist. To many of you who visit on the weekend or Wednesday evening, he has even (and perhaps to his chagrin) come to embody the Research Archives. I know you appreciate, as I do, his extraordinary competence, friendliness, courtesy, and initiative. As my second assistant this year, it has been my pleasure to have Paul Cobb, a graduate student concentrating in early Islamic history and archaeology. His particular interests have enabled us to process and develop materials properly which had been badly neglected in the past few years. I am pleased to report that both Terry and Paul will be with us for the coming year.

In the year ending March 31, 1991 the Research Archives acquired and catalogued 2087 items with the following results:

	April 1990 - March 1991	Total
<b>Monographs and Series</b>	1000	16966
<b>Journals</b>	255	8037
<b>Total Books</b>	1255	25003
<b>Maps</b>	25	
<b>Pamphlets</b>	293	
<b>Videotapes</b>	1	



# MUSEUM



# THE MUSEUM

Karen L. Wilson



*A view of the exhibit "Another Egypt: Coptic Christians at Thebes (7th-8th centuries A.D.)"*

**F**rom face-lifts in the galleries to milestones in registration, the past year has been one of exciting new changes for the museum. None of this would have been possible without the tremendous enthusiasm and dedication of the entire museum staff, all of whom are to be thanked for their combined efforts which have led to the success of so many projects!

Perhaps the most noticeable changes have taken place in the galleries, the public face of the museum that is really just the tip of the iceberg in terms not only of visible objects but also of museum operations in general. Colorful new banners, designed by preparator Mary Carlisle, now mark the entrance to each hall, providing a festive introduction to the materials on display. The Egyptian gallery has been completely repainted, and new lighting throughout the museum has added both drama and clarity to many of the exhibits. Expanded labels for the Assyrian reliefs have been produced to show the visitor the original position of each fragment, and Assistant Curator Emily Teeter has begun a program of upgrading cases and labels in the Egyptian hall.

The east end of the Egyptian Gallery, the Oriental Institute Museum. Photograph courtesy of John Broughton.

In the Syro-Palestinian gallery, the exhibit "Another Egypt: Coptic Christians at Thebes (7th – 8th centuries A.D.)" opened on October 3 in conjunction with the first of the Oriental Institute members' lectures. A beautiful design and installation by Phil Petrie and Mary Carlisle highlighted the objects chosen by co-curators Lorelei Corcoran and Terry Wilfong, a graduate student in NELC. October 3 also marked the beginning of a new program of evening hours for the museum, which is now open every Wednesday until 8:30. Although evening attendance was low at the beginning, it has steadily increased over the year, and has proven especially successful during the summer months.

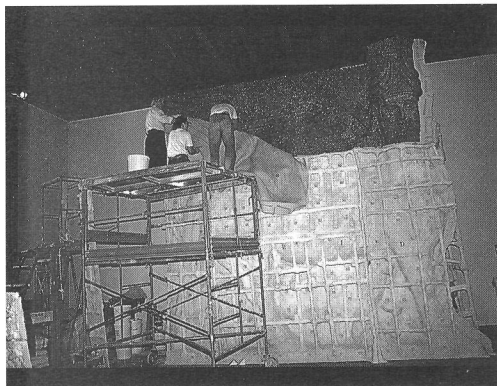
In conjunction with the members' symposium on November 3, two special cases were installed in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian galleries featuring the magic and medicine of those two ancient civilizations. These small displays proved to be so popular with docents and visitors alike that we decided to make them part of the permanent exhibits.

The most obvious, and perhaps most widely publicized, event that took place this past year in the museum centered on the Khorsabad bull. As anyone reading this is undoubtedly already aware, the Musée du Louvre sent a world-famous maker of large-scale casts from Paris to Chicago to make a mold of our bull. Michel Bourbon and three assistants worked in the Egyptian gallery from mid-April to mid-May, applying layers of a silicone-based molding compound to the entire surface of the sculpture. As the color of each layer of silicone changed, so did the bull, who went from a rosy pink to pastel yellow as it disappeared

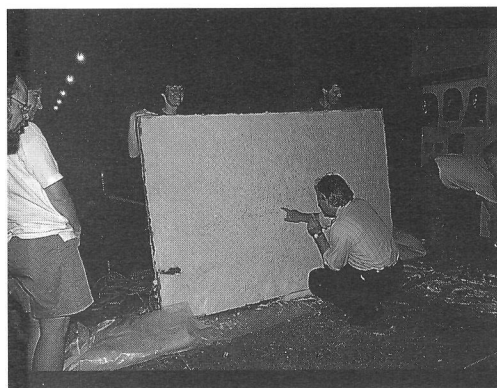


*Michel Bourbon and his crew applying the outermost layer of silicon, strengthened by the application of squares of gauze.*

beneath its shiny coating. After the silicone, the entire sculpture was encased in plaster-impregnated gauze, reinforced with a metal armature, to make a rigid casing for the pliable silicone mold. On May 9, in front of a crowd of invited guests and reporters, Michel removed the first piece of the mold from the



*Removing the sections of the mold*



*Michel Bourbon examining a plaster cast of the inscription on the back of the bull that he made for the Oriental Institute Museum before his departure*

Khorsabad bull's head. This evidence of the successful completion of his task was celebrated at an elegant luncheon in a tent pitched next to the Institute. The company sponsoring the entire project, Lafarge Coppée, provided flowers, food, and music, and even flew magnums of champagne in from France bearing special labels that read "Khorsabad Bull, May 9, 1991." The mold is now in Paris where it will be used by Michel Bourbon to cast an exact visual duplicate of the bull to be installed in the Louvre's new Khorsabad Court in 1993. There it will stand next to the heroic figure that flanked it in antiquity, facing other human-headed winged bulls from the same site.

However, the many activities so visible in the galleries are only a small part of what goes on within the museum itself. Probably the greatest amount of activity centers on the care and conservation of the collections — both the objects stored in the basement and the photographs,

negatives, and paper records in the museum archives on the second and third floors. In registration, for example, there are always an array of projects being conducted by registrar Raymond Tindel and his devoted crew of volunteers. Over the past year, the registration of the important collection of Nubian material, obtained through salvage archaeology before the construction of the Aswan high dam, has continued at a steady pace. Due to the registration of almost 4000 Nubian artifacts, the "Egyptian" collection has reached over 35,000 objects. In addition, the computerized Egyptian database has been edited, so that each entry now contains a description, dimensions, and information on

publications for each object. Assistant registrar Glenn Carnagey has spent much of his time updating and correcting the information in this database. He is also providing cataloguing information for each piece: its date according to period, dynasty, reign, and calendar date; its material; its cultural origin; and its inscriptions, if any.

Each year many scholars from all over the world come to use the collections of the museum for research, and it is the responsibility of those in registration to make the pieces they wish to examine available to them. During this past year more than sixty visitors, from both home and abroad, came to study objects in the basement.

All this work in registration would be impossible without Ray, Glenn, and many dedicated and talented volunteers: Lisa Albers, Debbie Aliber, Aimee Drolet, Lilla Fano, Leila Foster, Peggy Grant, Shehla Khawaja, Dan Levine, Georgie Maynard, Megan McCartle, Lance Reed, Patrick Regnery, Lillian Schwartz, and Peggy Wick.

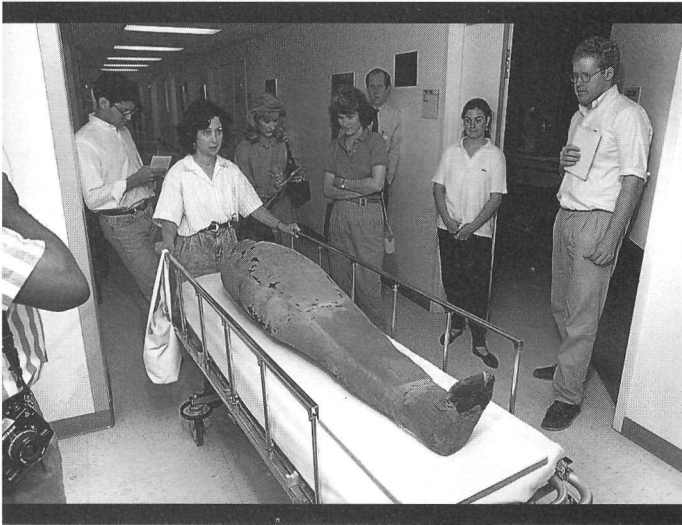
While those in registration are keeping track of, registering, and cataloguing the collections, the museum's two conservators are busy seeing to the proper care and conservation of more than 70,000 objects. The forms that their attentions to the collection take are many and varied. For example, last summer the Institute of Museum Services awarded the museum a Conservation Grant of \$25,000 for new cabinets in the Organics Room, thanks to the grant-writing acumen of conservator Laura D'Alessandro. The collection of manuscripts is now stored under proper climate-controlled conditions in state-of-the-art cabinets containing banks of drawers that greatly diminish the handling of these fragile papyrus and paper documents. Laura and the new assistant conservator, Barbara Hamann, are now conducting a conservation survey of these pieces to see which are in need of immediate treatment. On a more mundane level, the conservators have been busy setting up fans in non-climate-controlled storage areas during the summer, to provide air circulation and prevent the growth of molds, and using donated Purafil coupons to test the different concentrations of gaseous pollutants throughout the galleries and storage areas. They have also made formal arrangements with the Department of Geophysical Sciences to conduct analytical work on items in the collection on a regular basis. The department is donating time on their Cameca electron microprobe, and the museum is paying a graduate student to carry out sample preparation and analytical work. And, of course, the bulk of Laura and Barbara's attention is focused on treating objects for up-coming displays and loans, as well as providing emergency treatments for some of the most seriously troubled pieces.

On the second floor, work on the photographs, negatives, and paper documents that form the collections of the museum archives has continued steadily throughout the year. Museum archivist John Larson has continued to implement some of the recommendations that were made by a professional photographic conservator who surveyed the photographic collections in 1988. Archives volunteer Sandra Jacobsohn has completed a project to re-sleeve the 47,000 black-and-white negatives in the main "museum" numbering system. As a temporary conservation measure, all of the stable negatives in this group have been placed in archival ("acid-free") envelopes, and the unstable cellulose nitrate and



di-acetate negatives have been isolated. Sandy has now begun to check and re-sleeve the archaeological field negatives from Persepolis, Luristan, and the Aerial Survey of Iran.

Carolyn Livingood is seen in the archives almost daily, completing the physical inventory of the print files for the archaeological sites in the Diyala Region and thereby bringing order to an almost bewildering jumble of images generated between 1930 and 1938. Based on the finding aid that was compiled for the papers of Klaus Baer by Egyptology graduate student Terry Wilfong, Joan Rosenberg has completed the physical inventory that will enable us to transfer this important record group into the archives. And as part of an on-going



*Will this patient make it? Emily Teeter, Mary Carlisle, and staff members of Mitchell Hospital look on as Laura D'Alessandro wheels the mummy of Petosiris along a hospital corridor.*

computerization program, volunteer Kay Ginther continues her data entry project for the Megiddo Expedition field negatives. In May, John welcomed Melanie Petroskey as a new archives volunteer. Melanie has been a docent since 1983 and continues to serve in that capacity as well.

In addition to this immensely dedicated group of volunteers, the archivist was pleased to have the assistance of Michelle Buhrmester, an intern from Illinois State University during June, July and August. Michelle assisted John in classifying, labeling and filing photographs, negatives, and transparencies, organized the museum curatorial files for the period from 1930-1939, and produced an archives finding aid for the correspondence files of that decade. From the end of August 1990 until January 1991, Paula A. Brodsky, a senior at Lake Forest College, also served as an intern, compiling background information on many past Oriental Institute expeditions and projects.

Museum secretary Margaret Schröder has continued to assist John on a part-time basis in the day-to-day operation of the Photographic Services pro-

gram. During fiscal year 1990-1991, she received and processed nearly 200 requests for photographic materials and reproduction permissions — an indication of how valuable the collection is to both scholars and publishers.

The Oriental Institute Archives has been fortunate to receive as a gift some of the personal papers and memorabilia of the late Richard A. Martin, a long-time curator at Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, who was associated with the Oriental Institute's field expeditions in Anatolia during the early 1930s. These items were generously donated by his daughter Ricarda A. Perez and her family in memory of her mother.

Photographer Jean Grant, and all the museum staff, regret the loss of Joe Denov, a volunteer for nine and a half years, who was forced to retire because of ill health. More than his photography skills, Joe and his nearly constant presence are greatly missed in the basement. Another long-time photography volunteer, Ria Ahlstrom, was joined during the year by Alan Greene, Elizabeth Kopeczky, and Lisa Wall; they all helped keep things clicking on the lantern slide project.

Occasionally, museum staff members are called upon to perform unusual tasks, as they were on May 30th. At midnight that night, Laura, Emily, Mary, and Phil escorted the mummy of Petosiris across campus for a medical test — specifically, a CT (computed tomography) scan. This high-tech radiologic examination at the University of Chicago Hospital marked the beginning of a new joint adventure to examine and document the Egyptian mummies in the museum collection. The macabre scheduling was not related to the mystique of mummies but was, instead, dictated by the fact that the CT scanners are used less at that time and no patients would be inconvenienced by the procedure. To date, three Oriental Institute mummies have been CT scanned, and the on-going study of the resulting images is revealing hitherto unknown details about gender, pathology, and the methods by which mummification was carried out.

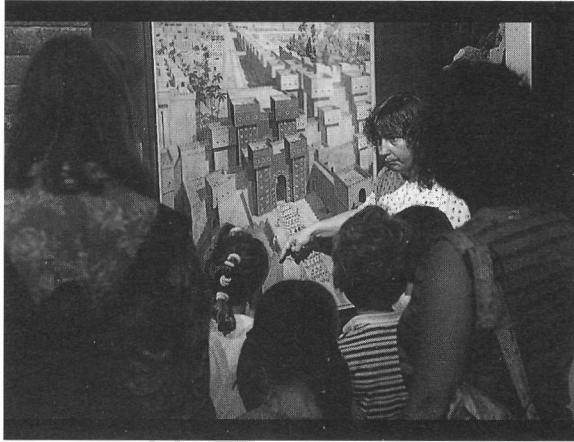
Nothing that happens in the museum would be possible without security supervisor Scott Neely and his constant attention to the safety of everyone and everything within the Oriental Institute building. Thanks to Bill Sumner and the university administration, Scott was able this year to implement a program of 24-hour guards for the building, thus greatly increasing the security of the collections and of those who work here during non-business hours.

And, last but not least, museum office manager Regina (Gigi) Weitzel stands behind every project as the person who does the ordering and billing, keeps the building in working order, and oversees all budgetary aspects of the operation.

All of the operations over the coming year will be greatly facilitated by a generous General Operating Support Grant recently received from the Institute of Museum Services — the first such grant awarded to the museum since 1986. As the University's centennial year approaches, work busily continues on the fall exhibit: "Sifting the Sands of Time: The Oriental Institute and the Ancient Near East," which will open on October 6, 1991. Thanks to Mary Carlisle and the new assistant preparator, Joe Scott, plans for the show — which will include an interactive computer display — are going well, and we all are looking forward to it with great excitement.

## EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Joan D. Barghusen*



*Docent Kitty Picken helps a group in the Children's Special Interest tour understand the archaeological evidence for this artist's rendering of ancient Babylon.*

**T**he academic year 1990-91 marked the tenth anniversary of the Museum Education Program. Established when the position of Education Coordinator was created in fall 1980, the Education Program has played an active role in the Museum's mission of public education. Today, ten years after its inauguration, the Museum Education Program includes in its educational outreach materials and activities for adults and children, school groups and the general public, Institute members and non-members.

Each of the past ten years has seen the addition of some new feature to the roster of Education Program offerings. In 1990-91 this new feature was the addition of Wednesday evening members' courses. While members' courses have been a regular Saturday morning activity for many years, the Wednesday



evening classes became feasible only in the fall of 1990 when the museum extended its hours on Wednesdays until 8:30 p.m.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to reach out to new audiences, the Museum Education Program instituted a schedule of Wednesday evening members' courses, with topics chosen especially for high interest and general appeal. *Mummies, Myths and Tomb Robbers* was the intriguing title of the first Wednesday evening members' course, offered in the Fall Quarter. Taught by Egyptologist Frank Yurco, this class helped participants separate myth from historical fact in popular presentations of ancient Egyptian events. Students viewed and discussed the Hollywood film *The Mummy*, in its original 1930s version, and a seldom-shown Egyptian film about tomb-robbers, *The Night of the Counting of the Years*. Subsequent Wednesday evening courses were *The Idea of the Trojan War in History and Myth*, taught by Ronald Gorny, and *Signs and Wonders upon Pharaoh: The Exodus and the Israelite Settlement in Canaan*, and *Women in Ancient Egypt*, both taught by Frank Yurco.

In the Saturday morning schedule of members' courses, Frank Yurco's Egyptian history sequence, requiring six quarters to complete, began its cycle in the fall quarter. This is the second time the history sequence has been offered in recent years, and it continues to attract a large number of serious and dedicated students, most of whom take the entire cycle of classes. Other Saturday morning members' courses included *Coptic Egypt*, taught by Terry Wilfong, who was guest curator of the museum's temporary exhibit "Another Egypt: Coptic Christians in Thebes," as well as *Boats and Trade in the Ancient Near East*, by Manuela Lloyd, *Introduction to Semitic Religion* and *From Alexander to Muhammad: Late Antiquity in the Ancient Near East*, both by Brannon Wheeler, and *Ancient Egyptian Mathematics and Science*, by Frank Yurco.

A total of 254 students attended members' courses in 1990-91. Of these, sixty-one were new members who joined the Oriental Institute to enroll in the course. Forty-two of the students were Oriental Institute docent guides who attend courses not only for personal enrichment but also as a way to broaden the perspective they bring to museum tours.

*Magic and Medicine: Healing Arts in the Ancient Near East* was the topic of a day-long symposium which attracted over 200 participants on November 3, 1990. This was the fourth annual symposium sponsored jointly by the Education and Membership offices. The presenters included Oriental Institute faculty and staff members Robert Biggs, Erica Reiner, Walter Farber, and Robert Ritner, as well as Gary Beckman from Yale University and Peter Nash of Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary.

The Hieroglyphs-by-Mail correspondence course continues to be popular each time it is offered. Participants take about a year to work their way through beginning aspects of the ancient Egyptian grammar. The stalwart and successful are rewarded with an opportunity to continue into Part II of the course, which explores the intricacies of the verbal system to complete the study of ancient Egyptian grammar. Twenty-three students were enrolled in this course when it began in March 1991.

Outreach to younger members of the museum audience is an important component of the Education Program. Saturday morning Winter Workshops engage seven-to-twelve year old children in craft activities related to museum objects. Children in the 1991 workshops constructed chariots inspired by Mesopotamian models and figures of Marduk and his team of dragons; they also made scale models of the burial chamber of King Tut, including mummies in decorated cases. These workshops regularly fill to their capacity of 24 children, the number determined by the limited working space available.



*Docent Kitty Picken tells a group of children in the Summer Special Interest tour the story of how the Assyrian human-headed bull came to the Oriental Institute.*

Summer Special Interest Tours for children were given on Thursday mornings in July and August as they have been annually since 1982. Led by captain Kitty Picken, the Thursday morning docents have become accomplished in the art of interpreting esoteric objects for young minds in these special tours. At each tour time, a dozen or more children, some as young as five years old, gather in the lobby where the docents meet them and take them to look at artifacts selected to illustrate a special topic, such as pyramids and mummies or the work of an archaeologist. After the tour, children can continue their gallery visit with a pencil and paper activity designed to complement the theme of the tour. Young "experts" who have attended these tours can often be heard afterwards in the gallery recounting information to accompanying parents, siblings, and friends.

The Museum Education Program received a special gift in 1990-91 to implement a curriculum enrichment project involving a small group of Chicago teachers. The teachers will receive various educational resources developed by the Museum Education Program to use with their classes, including Teacher's Kits, Art Project manuals, slides, and a videotape, now in the final stages of production, which describes the collection and work of the Oriental Institute. A special aspect of this curriculum project will be an on-site visit to each class by a graduate student in archaeology. Other support services will be made available to the group as needed. Evaluations from teachers in this project will then be used by Museum Education Program personnel in creating and revising materials and services for teachers.

Participating in various professional, community or university events is often part of the agenda for Education Program staff. This past year, the Museum Education Program was one of the sponsors of the University of Chicago's first Arts Day on Campus, an event to acquaint teachers in the Chicago public schools with campus organizations offering programs for teachers and students of art. Again this year the Museum Education Program sent representatives to the annual 57th Street Children's Book Fair, a local celebration of the return to school; graduate students manned a table at which children could learn to write their names in hieroglyphs and make cartouches in ancient Egyptian style. Each of these community outreach events helps us widen the circle of friends from which our audiences come.

Maintaining the programs developed over the past ten years and initiating new ones imposes a heavy administrative burden with flyers to write, mailing lists to develop, registrations, class lists, fee payments, etc. This load is lightened by the efforts of Program Assistant Terri Barbee with her resourceful ideas, calm good sense, and all-around efficiency.

The Museum Education Program enjoys the on-going and steadfast support of Volunteer Chairman Janet Helman and the able participation of dozens of museum docents, whose talents and energies are indispensable to many projects of this office. The expertise and assistance of Oriental Institute staff and faculty are generously given and gratefully acknowledged. Very special thanks are extended to docents Kitty Picken and Peggy Grant and volunteer Joan Hives; many aspects of the Museum Education Program have been enriched by their inspiration and long-standing creative participation.

On the threshold of its second decade, the Museum Education Program rests on a foundation of broadly based projects designed to serve diverse segments of the museum audience. Constructed over a period of ten years with the cooperation of Oriental Institute administration, faculty, staff, docents, and friends this foundation has established a firm base on which the Museum Education Program can continue to build.

# VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Janet Helman

*People with an interest in the ancient Near East can make a wide variety of choices in volunteer activities at the Oriental Institute. They come to the Volunteer Office because they've traveled to Egypt or to Israel or somewhere else in the Near East or because they've always been fascinated by archaeology. We can offer them substantive work and training which enhances their interests and enriches their experience.*

The largest group of volunteers are docents—guides in the Museum—and these are graduates of our once-a-year training course. Although volunteers in other parts of the Museum can begin to work any time throughout the year, they often join the course when it starts in the spring to give themselves more background.

In March of every year a group of interested candidates begins the Docent Training Course, which consists of films, readings, gallery workshops and, most importantly, lectures by faculty members of the Oriental Institute. The course is nine weeks long and ends in early June. Sessions on Mesopotamia were taught this year by Professors John Brinkman and McGuire Gibson; on Egypt by Professors Lanny Bell and Edward Wente and Archivist John Larson; Syria-Palestine by Professor Douglas Esse; Anatolia by Professor Harry Hoffner; and Iran by Professor William Sumner.

New docents who completed the course this year are:

Karol Adams	George Junker
Esther Fifield	Norman Rubash
Christiane Kelley	Eve Shulruff

After docents begin leading tours, they often find themselves so intrigued with the Museum that they double or triple their volunteer responsibilities, joining the volunteer staffs of the Archivist, the Registrar, the Photographer, or individual faculty members, or developing special guided tours for the summer or for Humanities Day.

Many docents come in more than one day a week and donate their talents doing research or computer work. Debbie Aliber doubles as Librarian for the Docent Library, which is constantly growing, as well as serving as a docent

captain and working for the Registrar. Georgie Maynard and Kitty Picken, who are also captains, assist every year at the busy and popular children's workshops. Georgie also volunteers in the Suq stockroom and along with docents Patrick Regnery and Lillian Schwartz is part of the Registrar's staff. Joan Rosenberg doubles as docent and as a researcher in the Archivist's office. One docent, Charlotte Collier, often puts in extra hours doing inventory with other Suq Docents.

Suq Docents are another multi-talented group, running the shop during their appointed hours, helping with inventory, answering questions, and sometimes even stringing beads to make those beautiful necklaces.

Our volunteers come to the Docent Office offering to put together special tours, give Docent Day programs, review books in the Docent Digest, and to do extra tours as substitutes.

Every year at our Holiday Buffet in December we honor volunteers who have served several years in the Museum or the Suq. This year awards were made to the following docents:

#### **5 Years**

Christel Betz	Catherine Duenas	Kate Grodzins
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#### **10 Years**

Ria Ahlstrom	Debbie Aliber	Dorothy Blindt
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#### **15 Years**

Teresa Hintzke	Gloria Orwin	JoAnn Putz
Barbara Watson		

Volunteers work in all areas of the Museum, sometimes becoming the resident expert in a particular area, such as Elizabeth Tieken, our Museum Ceramics Restorer, and Lilla Fano, Assistant to the Registrar. The founder of the volunteer program, Carolyn Livingood, has done every kind of volunteer activity in the Oriental Institute and still works with the Museum Archivist. Another volunteer chairman who has found a new activity is Jill Carlotta Maher, who has become an Assistant to the Director of Chicago House. Her successor, Peggy Grant, works for the Registrar, in the Suq, and as a substitute docent.

Although our numbers are supplemented every year by new volunteers, we also lose docents every year. Two captains left us this year: Muriel Nerad retired from Wednesday afternoon, although she still fills in on occasion, and Peter Hancon, Sunday afternoon captain, has moved to a new job in Washington, D.C. All our thanks and good wishes go with them.

Day captains, who take the responsibility for seeing that each tour is staffed, are:

Tuesday morning	Tuesday afternoon
Alice Rubash	Terry Friedman
Wednesday morning	Wednesday afternoon
Nina Longley	Lilian Cropsey
JoAnn Putz	
Thursday morning	Thursday afternoon
Kitty Picken	Elizabeth Spiegel

Friday morning  
Debbie Aliber

Friday afternoon  
Gloria Orwin

Saturday morning  
Georgie Maynard

Saturday afternoon  
Melanie Petroskey  
Carol Yoshida

Sunday  
Teresa Hintzke  
Stephen Ritzel

The Museum could not continue to function as it does without the aid and services of its volunteers. We cannot thank them enough. The volunteers could not continue to function without the constant aid and stimulation of the Museum Educational Services Coordinator Joan Barghusen and the constant care and attention of the Program Assistant, Terri Barbee. We, the volunteers, thank them.

### REGULARLY SCHEDULED DOCENTS

Nancy Baum  
Ute Bernhardt  
Christel Betz  
Dorothy Blindt  
William Boone  
Teddy Buddington  
Charlotte Collier  
Catherine Duenas  
Gordon Evison  
Marilyn Fellows  
Laurie Fish  
Margaret Foorman  
Shirley Freundlich  
John Gay  
Helen Glennon  
Anita Greenberg

Nancy Grimshaw  
Sally Grunsfeld  
Marsha Holden  
Alice James  
Barbara James  
Samantha Johnson  
Mary Jo Khuri  
Barbara Klawans  
Judy Licata  
Kay Matsumoto  
Caryl Mikrut  
Joan Mitchell  
Michele Monsour  
Dorothy Mozinski  
Jean Niblack  
Pauline Pantsios

Caroline Payer  
Rita Picken  
Dawn Prena  
Maria Redd  
Patrick Regnery  
Joan Rosenberg  
Janet Russell  
Laura Sanchez  
Lawrence Scheff  
Lillian Schwartz  
Mary Shea  
Daila Shefner  
Bernard Shelley  
Richard Watson  
Beverly Wilson

### PART-TIME MUSEUM DOCENTS

Betty Baum  
Mary D'Ouville  
Barbara Frey

Peggy Grant  
Bud Haas  
Cissy Haas

Alice Mulberry  
Muriel Nerađ

### REGULARLY SCHEDULED SUQ DOCENTS

Muriel Brauer  
Lois Cohen  
Charlotte Collier  
Kate Grodzins  
Jane Hildebrand

Ruth Hyman  
Carol High Johnson  
Inger Kirsten  
Peggy Kovacs  
Agnethe Rattenborg

Rochelle Rossin  
Mary Schulman  
Eleanor Swift  
Norma Vandermeulen  
Barbara Watson

## **PART-TIME SUQ DOCENTS**

Ria Ahlstrom  
Betty Baum  
Miriam Borelli

Barbara Frey  
Peggy Grant

Jo Jackson  
Mardi Trosman

## **MUSEUM ARCHIVES VOLUNTEERS**

Kay Ginther  
Sandra Jacobsohn

Carolyn Livingood  
Joan Rosenberg

## **REGISTRAR'S OFFICE VOLUNTEERS**

Lisa Albers  
Debbie Aliber  
Aimee Drolet  
Lilla Fano

Leila Foster  
Peggy Grant  
Shehla Khawaja  
Georgie Maynard

Patrick Regnery  
Lillian Schwartz  
Peggy Wick

## **PHOTOGRAPHY LAB VOLUNTEERS**

Ria Ahlstrom  
Joseph Denov

## **VOLUNTEERS IN THE EDUCATION OFFICE**

Debbie Aliber  
Peggy Grant  
Joan Hives  
Georgie Maynard  
Kitty Picken

## **CERAMICS RESTORATION**

Elizabeth Tieken

## **ASSISTANT TO EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY**

Diana Grodzins

## **ASSISTANTS TO PREHISTORIC PROJECT**

Diana Grodzins  
Andree Wood

## **ASSISTANT TO DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT**

Sally Zimmerman

## **VOLUNTEERS IN SUQ OFFICE AND STOCKROOM**

Georgie Maynard  
Eleanor Swift

## **VOLUNTEER IN MEMBERSHIP OFFICE**

Helen Glennon

## **VOLUNTEER IN HITTITE DICTIONARY PROJECT**

Irv Diamond

# THE SUQ

Denise Browning

***This was another record year for the Suq. With many shops reporting dismal Christmas sales our December sales were actually up over 6%, and our annual sales were up over 2 1/2%. The war in Kuwait seemed to increase awareness of the ancient Near East and people came looking for more information.***

Just the day before our Christmas Sale we received our new Visa/Mastercard Data Capture machine! It has made a world of difference for our volunteers (and hopefully for our customers) in processing charges. Every once in a while it still likes to give us a strange message, but overall it has speeded up the process immensely.

We also started new evening hours on Wednesdays, staying open until 8:15. The reception has been positive, starting slowly but steadily increasing as more and more people become aware of our extended hours.

All of this wonderful success is due to our volunteers. They work very hard, are very knowledgeable, and are very patient when dealing with our customers. We are very fortunate to have such dedicated volunteers — I learn from them all the time.

A special thanks to those who helped with inventory this year, and to Marie Baxter and Norma Vandermeulen, who make such beautiful jewelry for us. Thanks go also to Florence Ovadia for her lovely displays, and to Eleanor Swift and Georgie Maynard who help to get us organized on Mondays.

## **Suq VOLUNTEERS**

Muriel Brauer

Lois Cohen

Charlotte Collier

Miriam Di Cretioni

Barbara Frey

Peggy Grant

Janet Helman

Jane Hildebrand

Ruth Hyman

Jo Jackson

Carol Johnson

Inger Kirsten

Peggy Kovacs

Mandy Kwok

Georgie Maynard

Agnethe Rattenborg

Rochelle Rossin

Mary Schulman

Eleanor Swift

Mardi Trossman

Norma Vandermeulen

Barbara Watson

Denise Weeks



# MEMBERSHIP & DEVELOPMENT



## DEVELOPMENT

Margaret E. Sears

***The Oriental Institute Office of Development was established in October 1990 in anticipation of the long-awaited approval by the University administration for the Institute to embark on a major museum climate control and renovation project and the Institute's official participation in the University of Chicago's Campaign for the Next Century. The Institute and the University recognized that such a project would require a long-range fundraising strategy, and an assessment of various sources of support not previously sought by the Institute. Moreover it was important that funds for this project be sought without taking money and sources of support from other long-standing projects at the Institute—such as the dictionary projects, archaeological field work, and the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House—whose current levels of funding needed to be maintained.***

Much of the infrastructure for this effort was put in place during the 1990-91 fiscal year. First, staff had to be hired. In addition to my appointment as Assistant Director of the Institute for Development, two additional new staff members came to the Institute as part of the newly restructured membership and development office: Melanie Jansen Marhefka as Membership Coordinator and Dionne Herron as Development Office manager.

In the spring 1991, the membership office began the painstaking process of classifying its records for conversion to the central University Alumni Data System (ADDs). This was done so that membership records could be placed on a

The east end of the Mesopotamian Gallery, the Oriental Institute Museum. Photograph courtesy of John Broughton.

centrally-integrated on-line membership system, supported by the University Information Systems department in the University's Development Office. This effort involved extensive staff training as well as many hours of original programming and assistance by the University Information Systems staff. This is described in detail in this annual report under the membership section.

The advantages to the Institute of ADDS are multifold: membership record keeping and data management are now shared by the Institute and the University Information Systems staff using a state-of-the-art centrally designed system that the University has spent over one million dollars to create and maintain; this includes access to in-depth development information compiled by the University's Central Development Office that is shared by all fundraising units on campus. And with the new on-line membership screen, the Institute will be better able to process membership renewals, track membership trends and—we hope—free the Institute staff to spend more time creating new programs and special events for members.

In addition to building a new infrastructure, the Development Office began to work closely with the University's Central Development staff, to work out procedures for gathering and sharing information about prospective donors for the Institute. Closer cooperation between the Institute, the Central Development Office, and various fundraising units on campus increases the likelihood that the University will receive the maximum contribution for the most appropriate division of the University. The offices of Special and Major Gifts and Corporate and Foundation Relations are especially important to the Institute's fundraising efforts, and these units too have undergone restructuring including the hiring of new staff, many of whom have come aboard with new geographical assignments for the University's Capital Campaign. These changes have been positive and have created opportunities for the Institute to take new initiatives in fundraising, both collaboratively and independently of the Central Development Office.

Perhaps the most important role of the Institute's new Development Office is continuing to focus on the Institute's fundraising goals while maintaining a strong sense of direction for the future. In embarking on the most ambitious fundraising effort in its history, it is necessary for the Institute to prioritize and coordinate its funding requests and resources so that the Institute speaks to its supporters and friends with "one voice." And whether the Institute is seeking funds for a critically important climate control and renovation project, or any other one of its vital projects, the Institute must draw attention to the importance of its primary mission — that of a unique research institution whose resources and commitment to long-term scholarship and research on the ancient Near East that make possible the range of activities that benefits the academic community and the public at large.

# MEMBERSHIP

Melanie Jansen Marhefka

**The past year has been one of change and growth for the Membership Office. In January 1991, with the appointment of Melanie Jansen Marhefka as Membership Coordinator and Dionne Herron as Development Office Manager, the Membership Office was able to separate and expand its functions to ultimately benefit a wider audience.**

The primary focus of the Membership Office this year has been the redesign of the membership giving and benefits structure. The restructuring of the membership program involves the reclassification of members by contribution levels. Traditionally, all members, from basic to sponsoring levels, received identical membership benefits regardless of the amount of the gift. The new plan will differentiate benefits received by members, according to their place in the structure as indicated below:

## Members of the Institute

Basic	\$30
Student	\$15
Sustaining	\$50

## Associates of the Institute

Supporters	\$100
Contributors	\$250
Sponsors	\$500

## The James Henry Breasted Society

Society Patrons	\$1,000
Director's Circle	\$2,500

The benefits of basic membership include a subscription to the Institute's quarterly newsletter, a copy of the *Annual Report*, and invitations to all Institute programs such as lectures, special events, exhibit previews, and the Annual Dinner. Basic members also receive a 10% discount in the Suq and a 20%

discount on most Oriental Institute publications. Other benefits include opportunities to enroll in classes, seminars, symposia and workshops, join tours sponsored by the Members' Travel Program, and use of the Research Archives. Members who join at higher levels will receive all basic benefits as well as gallery and basement tours, champagne receptions, dinner lectures, and other events planned exclusively for upper-level members. All members will also be able to subscribe to the quarterly Acquisitions List of the Research Archives, a service which will begin in January 1992.

A major advance in the control of membership and giving information was made with the conversion of data from index cards and an antiquated database to the University's Alumni Development Database System (ADDS). Over the course of three months at the beginning of the year, the Membership and Development Offices painstakingly verified all members of and contributors to the Institute. Information Services then attached the appropriate involvement code to each person or entity. Having this information on the University's main-frame gives the Institute access to the most accurate membership data available. A screen devoted exclusively to the membership and giving information of all Oriental Institute contributors is currently being developed to the specifications set by the Membership and Development Offices. This dedicated screen will allow for even more flexibility in adding and manipulating data, coding members, and entering remarks and salutations. All three people in Membership and Development were certified in the data-entry and retrieval processes for ADDS, so that when the separate Oriental Institute screen is up and running they will be able to update data and run reports directly from the Institute. We would like to extend our thanks to Joan Scheffke, Rita Jedlowski, Eric Scheele, and John Bowman of Information Services for all of their help and expertise.

Another priority of the Membership Office is the expansion of the Members' Travel Program. In June 1991 the Travel Program offered three trips for the 1991-1992 season, two of which (Eastern Turkey and Yemen), filled almost to capacity within a month of being announced. A tour to Egypt in November 1991 was specially designed for Institute members by Assistant Curator Emily Teeter, who, in addition to being an Egyptologist, was once an independent tour operator. Her knowledge has proved invaluable in the planning and improvement of Oriental Institute tours.

The members' lecture series in 1990-1991 was host to a number of world-renowned scholars who gave talks on topics ranging from Hellenistic Egypt to underwater excavations at Caesarea Maritima. Each lecture was followed by a reception in the galleries. The Institute was also pleased to sponsor a late afternoon lecture on the excavations at the Assyrian city of Dur-katlimmu by Professor Dr. Hartmut Kühne, of the Free University of Berlin.

The schedule of members' lectures was augmented by several other special events in the spring of 1991. The first of these events was the Assyrian Evenings, a series of three informal gallery receptions planned around the molding of the Assyrian winged bull by artisans from the Louvre (see entry under Museum, pp. 91-92). Each of the evenings featured a brief talk on the history or conservation aspects of the work done on the bull. Every one of the Assyrian Evenings brought close to one hundred people into the Museum, record attendance for

Wednesday evenings on non-lecture days. The talks were filmed by the local Assyrian television station for broadcast in a news show about the bull.

Another event, also presented as part of the activities surrounding the molding of the bull, was a gala lawn party held behind the Institute. This party, sponsored by Lafarge Coppée on a flawless spring day in early May, was attended by over 250 artists, media persons, museum officials, scholars, and Institute volunteers.

The highlight of the 1990-1991 season was the Annual Dinner, this year held to benefit the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. The halls of the Institute, sumptuously decorated in black, gold, lapis, and peacock feathers, were swelled by a capacity crowd that included members of the Visiting Committee, Institute volunteers, and representatives from Chicago's Assyrian community. Entertainment was provided by the cuneiformists of the Institute, who gave dramatic readings from ancient Mesopotamian texts. We are most grateful to Peggy Grant and Mary Schulman for their help and unfailing good humor in helping to produce the program. The dinner brought in close to \$19,000 of unencumbered monies for use by the Assyrian Dictionary in obtaining matching funds from their grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

## THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

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# GIFTS TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

This year the list of donors to The Oriental Institute has been divided into sections corresponding to Institute projects, funds, or accounts. Members have been listed in alphabetical order under the appropriate giving level (sustaining members and above). Contributors to other projects and funds have been listed alphabetically under the specific project, which are also arranged in alphabetical order. All names listed are those of the legal donors, as determined by the Gifts Processing department of the University of Chicago and as indicated in the Alumni Development Database System.

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(\$1000+)

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 Mr. and Mrs. O.J. Sopranos, Winnetka, Illinois

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(\$500-\$999)

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(\$250-\$499)

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 Mr. and Mrs. Roderick S. Webster, Winnetka, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. James S. Westerman, Chicago, Illinois

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

(\$100-\$249)

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 Harold Allen, Chicago, Illinois  
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