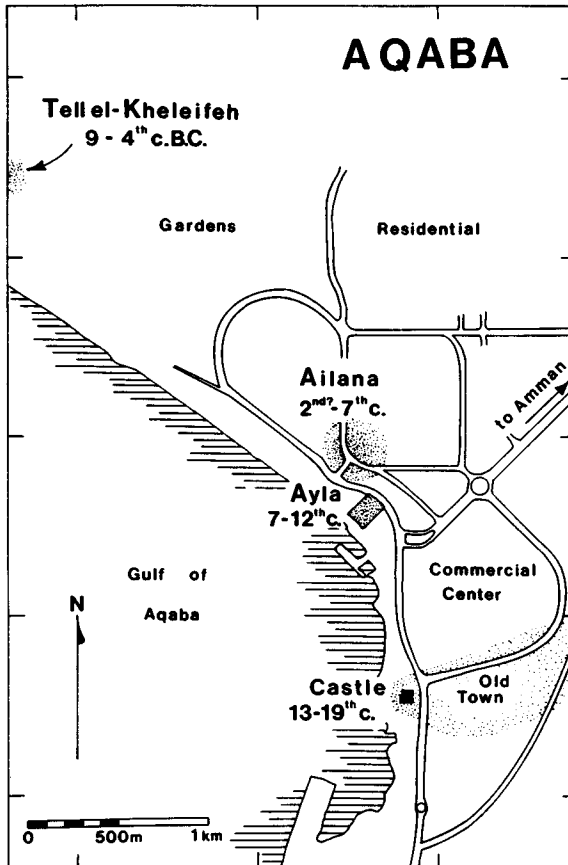


THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
ANNUAL REPORT
1992–1993



THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
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ANNUAL REPORT



Cover Illustration:

View of the northwestern city wall and towers of Ayla (modern Aqaba), looking to the southwest toward the sea

Title Page Illustration:

Map of the modern city of Aqaba, with ancient and medieval archaeological sites indicated

The pages that divide the sections of this year's *Annual Report* feature illustrations of the excavations at Aqaba, Jordan

Editor: William M. Sumner

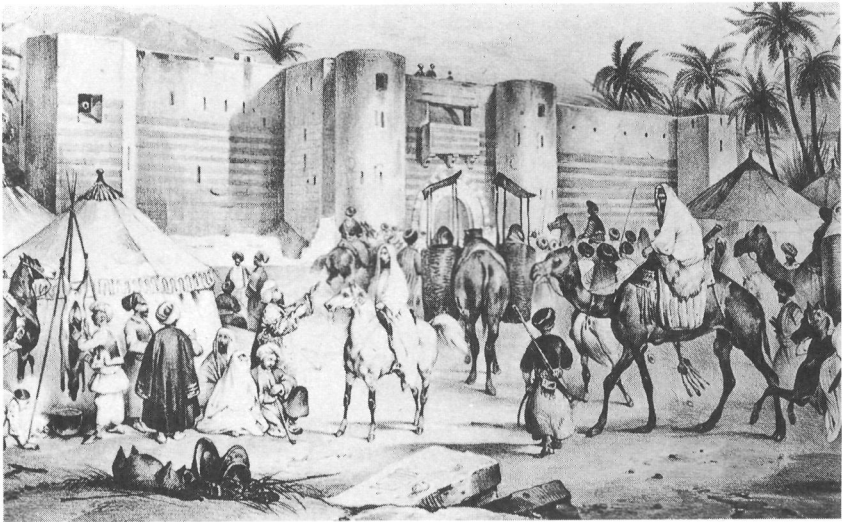
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INTRODUCTION



Aqaba castle with the Hajj caravan, drawn by Leon de Laborde in 1828

INTRODUCTION

William M. Sumner

This report provides an overview of the accomplishments, new initiatives, and events of the past year. We can look back on the year with considerable satisfaction as we enter the new year with confidence and high expectations.

THE FACULTY AND STAFF

The Oriental Institute conducted a national search for a new faculty member in Syrian-Anatolian archaeology. We are all very gratified that our leading candidate, Aslihan Yener, accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor, effective on July 1, 1993. Aslihan received her Ph.D. from Columbia University in Near Eastern archaeology; she has taught at Bosphorus University in Istanbul, Turkey, and most recently held a research appointment at the Smithsonian Institution. She is currently engaged in an exciting field project at Göltepe in Turkey where she is investigating early mining and metallurgical technology. Her discovery of evidence for tin mining and smelting in Turkey promises to change fundamentally our understanding of early production and trade in tin.

I also wish to extend a warm welcome to Cynthia Echols, the new Assistant Director for Development, and Carole Krucoff, the new Head of Education and Public Programs in the Museum. Cynthia has long experience at the University of Chicago, first with the University Press and most recently as Associate Director of Corporate Relations in University Development and Alumni Relations. Carole comes to us from the Naper Settlement Museum Village, where she was Director of Education and Public Programs. We all anticipate many productive years of collaboration with Cynthia and Carole on a wide range of Institute activities.

Late in the year we were saddened by the deaths of Thorkild Jacobsen, former Director of the Institute, and Richard Parker, former Director of the Epigraphic Survey and former Professor of Egyptology at the Institute. Memorials to these fine scholars, who always remained staunch friends of the Institute, appear on the following pages.

RESEARCH

The faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute once again demonstrated their commitment to our research mission. The archaeological expeditions and in-house dictionary projects continued to make valuable contributions, and individual scholarship continued to thrive. Among the highlights of this year were the identification of the earliest woven fabric adhering to an antler haft from Çayönü, the discovery of a splendid little figurine of a domesticated horse at Sweyhat, and the completion of the Opet Festival publication. This monumental publication, the largest yet produced by the Epigraphic Survey, will appear later in 1993–94, funded by a generous grant from the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty

Trust. The many other accomplishments of the past year are presented in some detail in the following sections, which provide a comprehensive view of current research activities at the Institute.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

The Museum Education Department initiated a number of exciting new programs this year, thanks in large measure to generous grants from the Polk Brothers Foundation and the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust. The department also benefited from the continued growth of the volunteer program. We owe a special debt of gratitude to our many loyal veteran volunteers and also to the new class of docents who completed training this year.

Other significant events in the museum included the completion of computer registration of all 76,000 registered objects in the collection and the receipt of an Institute of Museum Services grant to purchase museum storage cabinets for the textile collections. A delightful new alcove was installed in the Egyptian Gallery on art and artisans in ancient Egypt. The Persian Gallery was greatly improved by the addition of new labels, new graphics on Persepolis, and the complete relining of all cases.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE LEGACY CAMPAIGN

This year we passed several significant milestones in our renovation, expansion, and climate control project for the museum. In November the schematic plan and budget for the project, prepared by Hammond Beeby and Babka, were approved by the Campus Planning Committee of the University Board of Trustees. The approved plan calls for the introduction of state-of-the-art museum climate control in the galleries, basement storage areas, and the renovated Conservation Center and the Archaeological Research Center. A new wing of 21,000 gross square feet will be constructed immediately to the south of the Mesopotamian Gallery to house expanded object and archival storage, book stacks for the Research Archives, and the climate control mechanical system. The plan includes renovated space for public education activities. An entrance ramp, new elevator controls, and renovated public rest rooms will be designed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The building project, which addresses the most pressing need for capital improvements, represents the greatest challenge to the Institute since James Henry Breasted dedicated the existing building in 1931. We intend to meet this challenge and build a firm foundation to support the mission of the Institute in the next century. The total project costs will be \$10.1 million. Contributions in the form of gifts, pledges, and bequests during the planning stage of the project represent 24% of the \$10.1 million total. We are encouraged by this early response and have taken steps to exploit major sources of federal funding. Our proposal to the National Endowment for the Arts Challenge Grant Program for \$1 million is currently under review. At present we are preparing another proposal for submission to the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Heritage Preservation Program, also for \$1 million. We will hear the results of both proposals early in 1994.

In the autumn of 1993 we will launch a four year public campaign, **The Oriental Institute Legacy Campaign**, to meet this challenge. This effort will be guided by Cynthia Echols, Assistant Director for Development, in close cooperation with University Development and Alumni Relations. The Legacy Campaign Committee, chaired by Jill Carlotta Maher and O. J. Sopranos, has been established. We are all most grateful to Carlotta and Jim for stepping forward to provide leadership at this critical moment in the history of the Institute. We are confident that, with the assistance of the Legacy Campaign Committee and our faithful members, we will meet the challenge so that the Institute will enter the twenty-first century prepared to carry out our mission—to enliven the imagination of future generations with vivid knowledge of our shared heritage from the cultures and civilizations of the ancient Near East.

MEMORIALS

THORKILD PETER RUDOLPH JACOBSEN

RICHARD ANTHONY PARKER

THORKILD PETER RUDOLPH JACOBSEN

June 7, 1904–May 2, 1993

It is difficult to describe in a few words the rich and varied career of Thorkild Jacobsen. Members who attended the opening lecture in October 1991 heard Jacobsen, then 87, spin mesmerizing tales of his early days in the Oriental Institute. Jacobsen came to Chicago from his native Denmark in 1928 and began work on the Assyrian Dictionary staff. That was before the construction of the present Institute building, when the research headquarters and fledgling museum were located in Haskell Hall and the Institute was not yet ten years old. Jacobsen described staying in a downtown hotel with the gunfire of Prohibition era gangs audible in the background. James Henry Breasted was then midway through his term as founding Director, an august figure with whom the lowly research assistant was unlikely to have much contact. Jacobsen remained with the Institute for almost three and a half decades, holding a variety of posts ranging from research assistant, field Assyriologist, and archaeologist to Sumerologist, member of the editorial board of the Assyrian Dictionary, and Director. He became one of the world's foremost scholars on the ancient Near East and substantially shaped Oriental Institute research projects in ways that continue to the present day.

Jacobsen's scholarly work encompassed a variety of fields—archaeology, history, literature, religion, and grammar—to each of which he made seminal contributions. He was able to present minutely detailed research, such as his work on Dionysios bar Salibi's Syriac commentary on the book of Job, his critical edition of the Sumerian King List (published in 1939 and still the definitive edition), and his study of the textile industry at Ur. He pioneered new methods, such as his introduction of the archaeological surface survey to southern Iraq and his recreation of early Mesopotamian political history through literary as well as documentary sources. With Seton Lloyd, he discovered, surveyed, and published the traces of a seventh-century B.C. Assyrian aqueduct constructed by Sennacherib to provide Nineveh with water. His creative reconstructions of early Sumerian religion from literary sources and from comparative material stimulated a host of studies, positive and negative, reacting to his views. His translations of Sumerian poetry and his explanations of the intricacies of the Sumerian verbal system illumined these areas with fresh ideas. His visionary syntheses which drew on a full range of archaeological and philological experience, wide reading, and reflective insights into the human condition had an impact far beyond the immediate area of Mesopotamian studies.

At the culmination of his career here, Jacobsen served as third Director of the Institute (1946–1950), as Dean of the Humanities Division (1948–1951), as an Editor of the Assyrian Dictionary (1955–1959), and as Professor of Social Institutions (1946–1962). He was responsible for reopening the excavations at Nippur (dropped by the University of Pennsylvania a half century before) and for recruit-

ing two refugee scholars, Leo Oppenheim and Benno Landsberger, who played crucial roles in bringing the Assyrian Dictionary to publication. A creative humanist with an intense personal vision of scholarship and its priorities, he could not always convince others to share his views; and this led in turn to successive resignations, as Director, as Dean, as Editor, and finally as faculty member. This escape from joint enterprises freed Jacobsen for some of his most interesting later work in the fields of Sumerian religion and literature. In 1962, he accepted a visiting professorship at Harvard, which became a permanency the next year. He retired in 1974, but continued in active research, delivering his final address, as President of the American Oriental Society, less than two weeks before his death.

J. A. Brinkman

RICHARD ANTHONY PARKER

1905–1993

In early June, the Oriental Institute received word of the death of Professor Emeritus Richard A. Parker on June 3, 1993, at the age of 87. Professor Parker's distinguished career in Egyptology and his long-standing connections with Chicago and the Oriental Institute merit the inclusion of an appreciation in this report.

Richard Anthony Parker, son of Thomas Frank and Emma Ursula (Heldman) Parker, was born in Chicago on December 10, 1905. He grew up here and would later recall that he attended high school with James T. Farrell (1904–1979), author of *Studs Lonigan*. Dick Parker went away to Dartmouth College, where he received an A.B. degree in 1930. He married Gladys Anne Burns on February 10, 1934; they had two children, Michael (who predeceased his father) and Beatrice Ann.

By Autumn 1934, the Parkers were back in Chicago so that Dick could begin his graduate studies in the University of Chicago's Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures; the only other beginning graduate student in Egyptology that year was a man named George M. Lewis. It must have been a stimulating time to begin a career in Egyptology at the Oriental Institute. Although James Henry Breasted was retired from active teaching, he was still Director of the Oriental Institute, and he maintained a strong interest in the teaching program. John A. Wilson and William F. Edgerton were the senior faculty members for Egyptology. The Oriental Institute Fellows/Research Assistants in Egyptology for 1934/1935 were Francis Olcott Allen, George R. Hughes, and Charles F. Nims. George Hughes taught one Egyptology course each quarter, beginning with the spring quarter in 1935. Working under the supervision of Breasted's former student Harold H. Nelson, Keith C. Seele and the German Egyptologist Siegfried Schott were the epigraphers at Chicago House that season; Charles F. Nims was scheduled to join them in the winter, before moving on to the Oriental Institute's Sakkarah Expedition, under the direction of Prentice Duell.

Dick Parker's first publication assignment, "The Oriental Institute Archaeological Report on the Near East, Second Quarter, 1936," appeared in the departmental journal, *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume LIII, in October 1936. Upon completion of his dissertation, "Medinet Habu Demotic Ostrakon 4038," Richard A. Parker joined the ranks of Oriental Institute Research Assistants on July 1, 1938, and received a Ph.D. degree in Egyptology from the University of Chicago in August 1938. He served as an epigrapher with the Epigraphic and Architectural Survey at Luxor, Egypt, from October 1, 1938 until April 1940, when Chicago House had to be closed down until after the end of World War II. During a period of hard economic times, when Ph.D. dissertations were not being published by the Oriental Institute as a matter of policy, John A. Wilson (who had succeeded Breasted as Director) approved a

subvention of £30 (\$150 U.S.) in March 1939, so that Parker's revised dissertation could be published in *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*; it was printed in Volume XXVI (1940), under the title "A Late Demotic Gardening Agreement: Medinet Habu Ostrakon 4038." On July 1, 1942 Dr. Parker was promoted to Research Associate with the rank of Instructor, and it was he who carried on the sole responsibility of teaching Egyptology in the department during the war years (1942–1946), at a time, Parker writes, when "the staff of the Oriental Institute had been decreased by half, chiefly through the voluntary entrance of its members in government service as specialists in decoding for the Army, or in matters connected with the Near East." Parker's outstanding student during that period was Ricardo A. Caminos.

After the war, Richard A. Parker returned to Luxor to resume his work as a staff member of the Epigraphic Survey; he was appointed Assistant Professor of Egyptology and Assistant Field Director in the Oriental Institute on July 1, 1946. A year later, he succeeded Harold H. Nelson as Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey. In 1948, Parker was offered the newly-created Charles Edwin Wilbour Professorship in Egyptology at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. Although Oriental Institute Director Thorkild Jacobsen proposed to match Brown University's offer, the opportunity to start a new program in Egyptology in America was simply too good to pass up. An agreement was reached in order to allow for a smooth transition at Chicago House: Parker took up his appointment at Brown on a part-time basis, beginning on July 1, 1948; he remained Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey until December 31, 1948, and then became Consultant Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey until June 30, 1949. George Hughes succeeded Parker as Field Director of the Survey. In the 1950s, Professor Parker developed and expanded the new department at Brown University by hiring Ricardo A. Caminos, Hans Goedicke, and Caroline Nestman Peck. Today, under the direction of Chicago Ph.D. Leonard H. Lesko, the Department of Egyptology at Brown remains the only academic department at an American university that is solely dedicated to the teaching of Egyptology.

Richard A. Parker will be remembered especially for his contributions in the areas of Egyptian language (including Demotic), astronomy, and chronology. He was the sole author or a collaborator in the production of the following Oriental Institute publications: *Medinet Habu, IV: Festival Scenes of Ramses III*, by the Epigraphic Survey, Oriental Institute Publications (OIP) LI, 1940; *Babylonian Chronology, 626 B.C.–A.D. 45* (with Waldo H. Dubberstein), Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (SAOC) 24, 1942, and the 2nd edition, 1946; *The Calendars of Ancient Egypt* (sole author), SAOC 26, 1950; *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak, III: The Bubastite Portal*, OIP LXXIV, 1957; *Medinet Habu, V: The Temple Proper, Part I*, by the Epigraphic Survey, OIP LXXXIII, 1957; *Medinet Habu, VI: The Temple Proper, Part II*, by the Epigraphic Survey, OIP LXXXIV, 1963; *Medinet Habu, VII: The Temple Proper, Part III*, by the Epigraphic Survey, OIP XCIII, 1964; and *The Temple of Khonsu, I: Scenes of King Herihor in the Court*, by the Epigraphic Survey, OIP 100, 1979.

John Larson

Those who knew Richard Parker will remember a kind, generous friend and scholar who was always happy to help colleagues. I remember when I was first re-establishing the Demotic Dictionary Project how much assistance Parker offered, answering questions, making suggestions, writing recommendations to granting agencies, and the like. Through the years, I would contact him regularly and he never failed to provide a thoughtful answer or comment. I once asked George Hughes, who was a close friend of Parker, why Parker, who clearly enjoyed people and who was such an important member of the Egyptological community, rarely attended the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt; the answer surprised and pleased me: Parker was a “fanatic” about Brown University football, had season tickets, and never missed a game. As long as the meetings of the American Research Center in Egypt were held on a weekend in the fall, he was otherwise occupied! For many of us, the older generation(s) of Egyptologists, and other Near Eastern specialists, are only names; it is always nice to know that, behind the name, was a well-rounded person, with diverse interests.

Janet Johnson

ARCHAEOLOGY



***Chinese storage jar with Samarran (Iraqi) lid excavated from Aqaba, Jordan,
next to its excavator, Jan Johnson***

AQABA

Donald Whitcomb

The excavations at Aqaba attempted a different approach during the year 1992; rather than one long season, two brief seasons of excavations were undertaken. The first was in April and reported in the *Annual Report* for 1991–92. The second season of excavations took place during October 1992, precisely between October 4 and 26, a total of 18 days of excavation. These two seasons have transformed the old concept of the “archaeological season” into what might be styled an “excavation seminar.”

This academic analogy depends on fine timing, smooth logistics, and willing colleagues and students. This has been possible only with the enthusiastic assistance of Dr. Safwan Tell, Director General of Antiquities. Logistical support was

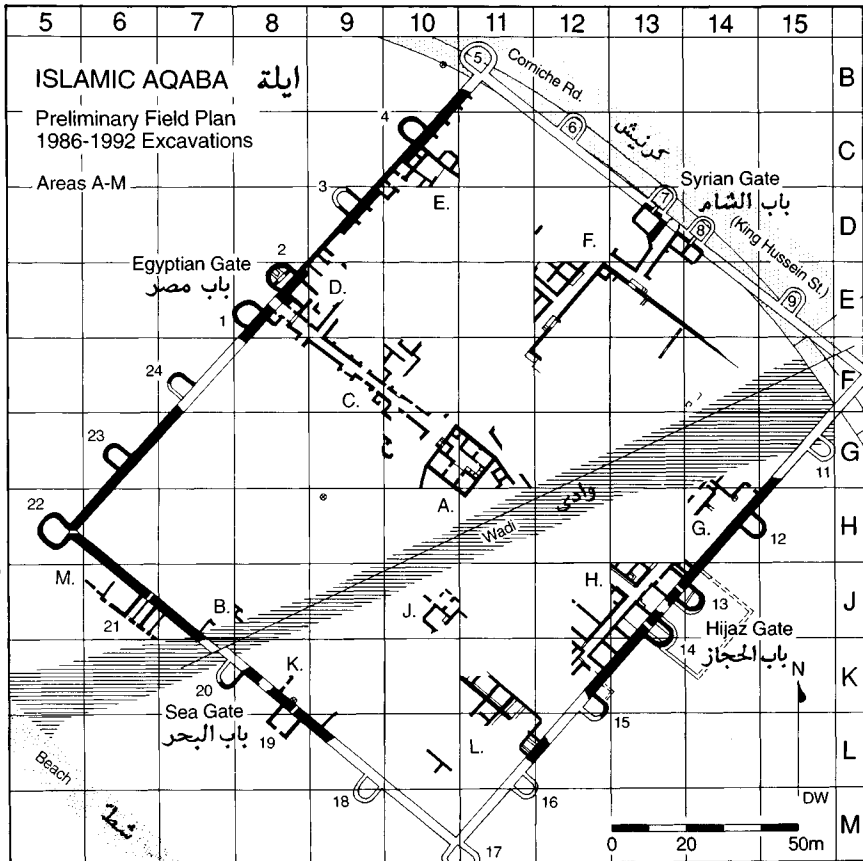


Figure 1. Plan of the excavations at Aqaba from 1986 through 1992

due to the special attentions of Drs. Pierre and Patricia Bikai of the American Center of Oriental Research, who managed the complexities of a USAID grant for archaeological research at Aqaba. Logistics in Aqaba benefited from the good offices of Mr. Bassam Kakish and Mr. Mohammad Balgar of the Aqaba Region Authority. Crucial to the actual excavations were the assistance of Ms. Sausan Fakhury and Mr. Mohammad Frahat of the Aqaba Office of the Department of Antiquities; these two individuals not only helped with daily affairs but also proved to be energetic and talented excavators. Our highly specialized and trained staff consisted of four archaeologists: Robin Brown (who completed her doctorate with specialization in Islamic archaeology), Juma' Kareem (who has now finished his doctorate in Berlin with Hans Nissen), Ted Lagro (a Dutch colleague in this same field), and Tim Harrison of the Oriental Institute (a fine archaeologist but not yet completely converted to the study of Islamic artifacts). Our surveyor was David Goodman, well known to our Egyptologists, especially those concerned with the Giza plateau; his task was to correct the myriad small errors which had accumulated over the years and to give them a pharaonic accuracy. We employed about twenty-seven local laborers. With cooperation from the Department of Antiquities, the Aqaba Region Authority, and the American Center of Oriental Research, we attacked the antiquities and, before the site knew what was happening, we obtained our scientific and historical information.

The spring season had a "practical purpose," the preparation of the area of the Syrian Gate for the building of the Ayla Orientation Center. Likewise, the fall season was intended as "site enhancement," embellishment of the ruins as a tourist monument. Two projects were selected for these visual goals, the clearance of an entire street and the clearance of the city wall above the beach. Happily, both projects have resulted in a clearer impression of the city ruins for the visitor, while providing dramatic new information on the archaeological history of Ayla.

THE EGYPTIAN STREET

The Egyptian Street takes its name from the Egyptian Gate, that is, the northwestern gate of the city (see general site plan, fig. 1). The street was one of the four axial thoroughfares connecting the gates with the Central Pavilion; it presents the longest street uninterrupted by the wadi. The Egyptian Gate and the inner arch were architectural elements of the original town plan, probably forming a vestibule; this space was reorganized as part of the street in the eighth century. Subsequently, the vestibule held a series of small shops which continued through and to the exterior of the city gate. Discussion of this complex area will be considered in *The Gates of Ayla*, the first of a monograph series on the Aqaba excavations, which is currently in preparation.

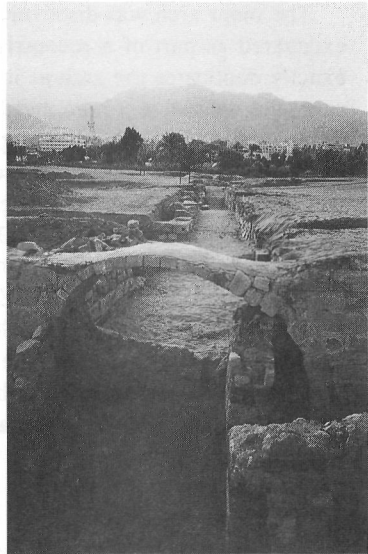


Figure 2. General view of the Egyptian Street looking from the gate toward the southeast

The inner arch was discovered in 1987 (E8d-1) and its southeastern side was excavated as part of a reconstruction in 1989 (E8d-31–35). This reconstruction exactly duplicates the arch as it was found and, being made of cement, can now carry the weight of a man and loaded wheelbarrow, as we had occasion to discover (shown in foreground, fig. 2). This stratigraphic sequence from the 1989 excavations shows, beneath a recent sand deposit (to be discussed below), refuse amidst stone fall (E8d-31, 32), generally undifferentiated from lower depositions on the latest street level (E8d-33, 34, 35). Much of this refuse and stone fall may be associated with the 1068 earthquake, associating the materials discovered with phases D (950–1050 A.D.) and E (1050–1100 A.D.) in the history of the site.

The beginning of Egyptian Street, within the inner arch, had radically different histories on either side (see plan, fig. 3). On the southern side was another smaller street leading toward the southwest. This was poorly preserved due to modern digging—in fact we had almost 2 m of wind-blown sand mixed with distinctive artifacts, port bottles, and porcelain crockery from the officers' mess of the British army camp. Happily, this modern disturbance was limited in area. The northern side of the street had a very fine building, which was flanked by another smaller street leading toward the northeast. The building had a large doorway, but its chief characteristic was the use of alternating courses of black basalt and white limestone for its decorative facade. The soft limestone had a number of scratched graffiti, including several “stars of Solomon”; this indicates that building is preserved at least to shoulder height and probably belongs to the early Abbasid period (phase B, 750–850 A.D.).

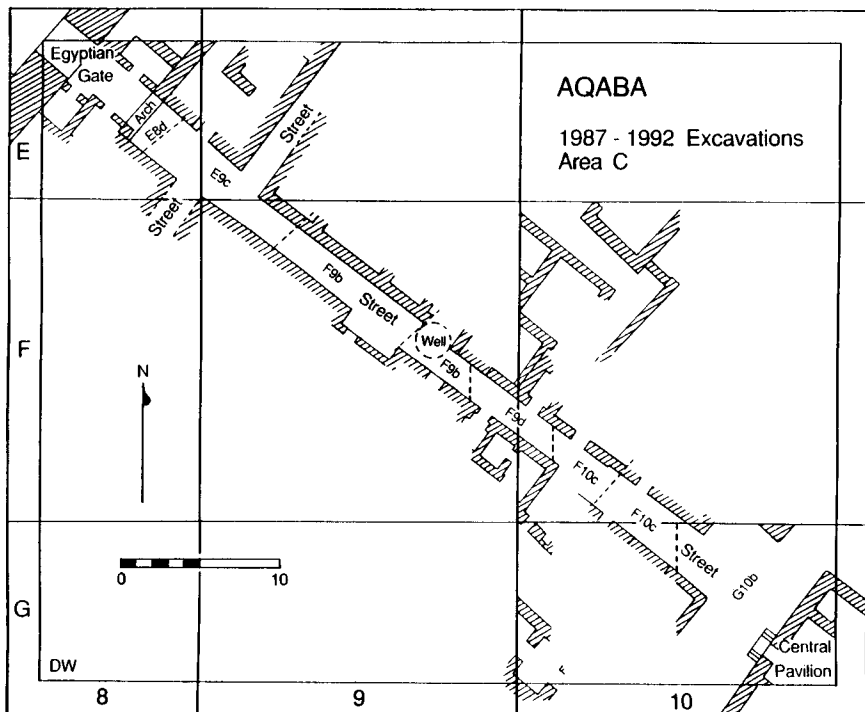


Figure 3. Plan of the Egyptian Street (Area C)

The excavations cleared the area to an average depth of 1.5 m and revealed the latest buildings fronting the street. Two large residences are indicated by doorways on the southern side of the street and one on the northern side (all in area F9b). Unfortunately a modern well obscured what might have been another side street. The general character of these structures suggests residential units of the late Abbasid or Fatimid periods. A deep probe in F9d, conducted in 1987, revealed that the original Umayyad street was much wider; rather, the successive rebuildings of structures along the street tended to encroach on the street. In general, the quality of the architecture of this latest period declines as one moves to the east of the Egyptian Gate, with increasing construction in small cobbles and mudbrick as one approaches the center of the city. More frequent doorways suggest either smaller houses or shops (in F10c). There also seems to be a slight difference in construction on the northeastern and southwestern walls facing the street; the southern wall is more often made of stone, possibly due to the corrosive effects of the prevailing northerly winds.

It is now possible to walk down the late Abbasid Street and to visualize something of the character of this Islamic city. Several of the side streets were partially excavated to facilitate movement of visitors. While we know much more about the Egyptian Street, we have even more questions about the earlier structure of the city, which are only whetted with this superficial demonstration of its latest manifestation. We may stroll down the street looking at the walls and doorways (or just the tops of them) and are left curious about what was behind them.

THE SEA WALL

The clearance of the city wall fronting the beach was a hardship post; not only were the trenches shaded by numerous palm trees but the proximity of the turquoise blue water softly beckoned as it lapped upon the hard white sand. Heroic devotion to archaeology was truly revealed—and tested—by the frolicking of bathers and particularly the appearance of the occasional bikini. Among the trees was mounding that contained the city wall covered with up to 2 m of sand and modern debris. We slowly removed this over-burden, pedestaled the palms, and revealed the entire southwestern face of the city wall (see general plan, fig. 4).

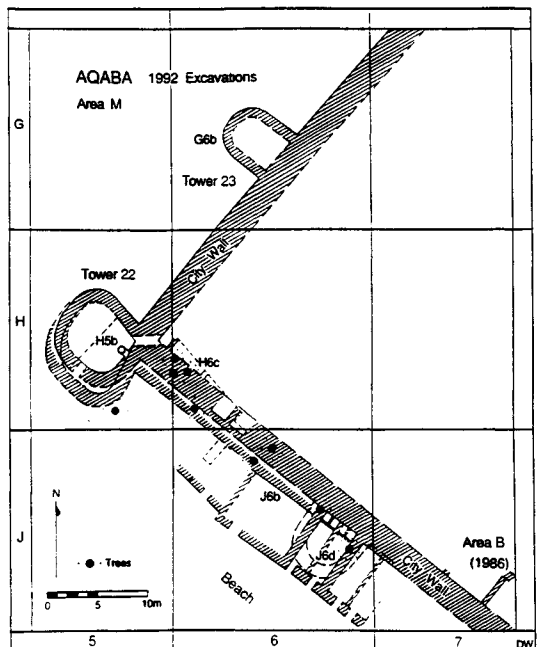


Figure 4. Plan of the southwestern corner with the Suq and Tower 22 (Area M)

The location of the corner tower was known, more or less, from the efforts of John Meloy in 1989; John had cleared some surface sand and had mapped the walls of the tower. We bisected the tower (Tower 22) and excavated the south-eastern half (fig. 5). This gave us a good section revealing burnt debris from the 1068 A.D. earthquake and earlier Abbasid floors. The original foundations were found and a paved surface associated with the passage into the city. This diagonal passage, entered through a pointed arch, was actually a crawl space less than



Figure 5. Excavation of the corner tower (Tower 22) before the discovery of the Suq

a meter wide and only slightly more than a meter in height (confirming the size of similar passages revealed in towers 2, 7, 13, 19, and 21). The external shape of this tower is now known to be early Islamic and not late Roman as some have reconstructed it. Inside the corner tower was an engaged column, part of the original building; the column was standing to its capital but leaning dangerously (the upper portion was removed and placed in Aqaba castle). A similar carved stone was found outside the tower (see fig. 6). The Abbasid phase of the tower seemed to have an exterior doorway facing the beach, but this could not be proved.

The reason for this was that the upper portion of the walls nearest the beach had slumped outward, literally shifting off their foundation (see fig. 4). As we moved eastward from the corner tower, we observed this slumping was a constant phenomenon along this wall, including the wall of the interval Tower 21. Some shifting and rebuilding might be expected as storms battered the sea wall over the centuries, but another explanation seems to have more force. The history of Ayla witnessed two very powerful earthquakes, that of 748 and another in 1068 (the latter with its epicenter in the Gulf of Aqaba). Recent conversations with Jordanian geologists revealed that Aqaba is one of only a few locations where the

proximity of groundwater and soil factors lead to the process of liquefaction during an earthquake. Like the bay area of San Francisco a few years ago, the soil becomes like jello, allowing slumping and possibly massive subsidence of walls and buildings of the city.

THE ABBASID SUQ

The city plan indicates that an interval tower (Tower 21) should be located on the western bank of the wadi. After clearing almost 2 m of debris from the slope we found the face of the wall and the substantial walls of the tower (fig. 7). It was a bit of a shock

to see that the tower had two external doorways facing the beach and was, in fact, rectangular in plan. This situation immediately recalls parallels with the Square Tower excavated in 1989. That tower (Tower 19) was rebuilt in the Abbasid period, actually immediately after the 748 earthquake, according to the tightly dated stratigraphy within the tower (this was described in the *1989–1990 Annual Report*, pp. 44–45). Tower 19 was rebuilt in square plan with a series of brick bins against the back and side walls and a doorway facing the beach.

The new interval Tower 21 has a brick partition wall separating the tower into two equal rooms each with brick bins in the rear wall. Large storage jars with impressed decoration were found in both these towers and in the corner tower (22) as well. All these elements or pieces of evidence fell into place on the next to last day of the excavations; Juma' Kareem proved his talent as an excavator by suggesting that this was a row of shops and proceeded to excavate along the outer face of the shop walls. By the end of the next day, he had uncovered four addi-



Figure 6. Carved limestone door jamb found in the vicinity of Tower 22



Figure 7. Excavation of the interval tower (Tower 21) before the discovery of the Suq



Figure 8. General view of the Suq and Tower 21, looking toward the east

tional doorways. We can now project a continuous series of small shops built along the beach and probably flanking both sides of the Sea Gate (fig. 8). Furthermore the stratification in Towers 19, 21, and 22 admits for an early Abbasid construction and continued use into the eleventh century. During this period, the city wall no longer functioned as such but became the backdrop for one of the suqs or markets of the Islamic city. What was sold from these small shops is a matter of debate; perhaps a few of them were concession stands for Abbasid tourists enjoying the beach at Ayla.

TO RETURN TO AYLA

The 1992 seasons of excavations have substantially filled in the overall plan of the early Islamic city, especially for the later phases. Gates and towers, streets and suqs, all are important aspects of the history of Ayla. The archaeological emphasis on the periphery has stemmed from a very practical consideration, to secure the limits of the site from modern developers. These worries are happily long past. The work on the streets and reconstruction efforts stemmed from another concern, to make the site interesting to tourists and—much more importantly—to make the citizens of Aqaba proud of this piece of their heritage. Happily the site is totally open and traversed by hundreds of people daily with practically no vandalism or accidental damage. The active efforts of Ms. Fakhury and Mr. Frahat of the new Office of Antiquities in Aqaba are largely responsible for these public relations. True “site enhancement” comes from this care and understanding, not from a few more dusty stone walls.

All the same, one is left with lacunae, almost as large as the Red Sea, in understanding the institutional elements in the history of the site. Other than elements of the Central Pavilion, we have failed to investigate any major, public

building within this city. The Pavilion Building, excavated in 1987, marked the crossing of the axial streets in the center of the city; this would appear to correspond to the tetrapylon of classical cities, manifest also in early Islamic foundations such as Anjar, in southern Lebanon. In its latest phase, this building was a residence of the Fatimid period, a detailed analysis of which has been published. Architectural fragments revealed in deep probes suggest that the earliest form of this building may have been a sort of open pavilion. Its association with a central administrative complex, perhaps an early Islamic governor's residence, is not unlikely.

To the northeast of the Central Pavilion was an enigmatic structure called the Large Enclosure, also excavated in 1987 (see site plan, fig. 1). Its long walls are distinguished by a hard, gray mortar; it was entered from two platforms with stairways and inside were three plastered columns, apparently *in situ*. A deep test showed gravel floors of the latest Abbasid building, beneath which was 2.5 m of Umayyad fill down to a fine plaster floor. The Large Enclosure may now be shown to have been rebuilt in the Abbasid period and encroached over the original axial street linking the Syrian Gate and the Central Pavilion. One institution would need enlargement and would be so important as to deflect a major street; our operating hypothesis is that this was the congregational mosque of the city, an expansion of the original mosque built by the Caliph 'Uthman ibn 'Affan. The size of this structure would be comparable to very early mosques and identical to that at Anjar. The orientations of such mosques vary considerably from true (astronomical) *qibla*; it is interesting to note that the orientation of Ayla is the same as the mosque of 'Amr in Fustat (Cairo; 127° SE). The similar orientations between Fustat and Aqaba suggest another possible comparison, an early spatial association of the mosque and the administrative complex (*Dar al-Imara*), suggesting that this complex will also be found in the northeastern quadrant.

The surveying by David Goodman in 1992 confirmed the formal plan that was followed in the foundation of this Islamic city; more importantly, his accurate plan added evidence of the impact of natural catastrophes, specifically the earthquakes of 748 and 1068. The disjuncture in alignment of the sea wall to the east and west of the wadi adds evidence that this is the hypothesized fault which split the site in two parts that slid past one another. The wadi, first assumed to have been excavated by the British army in 1942, may be shown to be antecedent to that war (from maps and photos, some as early as 1822). A working hypothesis is that the Jordan-Dead Sea transform fault may have become reactivated after the foundation of the city ca. 650 and that activity along the transform may have resulted in massive destruction during the 748 and 1068–70 earthquakes. The latter would then have been a precipitating cause of abandonment of the defenseless and ruined town before the Crusader attacks of 1116 A.D. The general inference is that the history of Ayla was linked with major regional seismicity.

However, distinctive indications of seismic damage are not clear; collapse orientation of walls does not seem to form a pattern at Aqaba. Numerous fractures were found in walls near the Egyptian and Sea Gates, in the interior of Tower 2, and in two early ashlar walls near the Syrian Gate. Whether these movements were caused by seismic action or slow settling of the architectural foundations is a matter of interpretation. Nevertheless, building and rebuilding on

the site can be dated fairly closely, the result of a large corpus of stratified evidence. Mahesh ware, a clear indicator of transitional Umayyad/Abbasid style datable to the mid-eighth century, consistently occurs in conjunction with new floors and walls, both renewed structures and new designs. Thus, extensive architectural reconstruction accompanied an event, presumably the quake of 748.

One of the more troubling problems of the excavations is the height of the water table, generally about 4–4.5m below present surface. Each case of rapid excavation below the current water table has revealed at least an additional meter of architecture below the water. Although sea level is currently rising and it is likely that the modern water table (fresh) is higher than the early Islamic one, this rise is quite slow (probably less than 2 m in the last 2000 years). An alternate explanation is that the architectural evidence indicates major subsidence of the Islamic town.

The architectural elements and geological changes are only two of the many factors concerning the history of this city. And their discovery is only the first phase of research. During this past year, the author has produced articles on the 1992 season (published in the *Annual of the Department of Antiquity of Jordan*), on “Glazed Ceramics of the Abbasid Period” (published in the *Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society*), “Ayla in the Balance” (glass and bronze weights; accepted by the *American Journal of Numismatics*), “Two Glass Medallions; Sasanian Influence in Aqaba” (submitted to *Iranica Antiqua*), “Out of Arabia: Influence of the Culture of the Hijaz in Aqaba” (to be published by the Institut français de archéologie orientale), two articles expounding the theory of Aqaba as a *misr* or early Islamic city, and two general articles published in *The American Journal of Archaeology* and *Syria*. One of the Jordanian students from the spring season of 1992, Ansam Malkawi, has published an article, “Pottery Kiln in Aqaba,” in the *Newsletter of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University*.

For the next year, three immediate projects are planned: the first will be a monograph, *The Gates of Ayla*, which will present the excavations of the four gates and several towers as a detailed exposition of the stratigraphic sequencing of each artifact category and the architectural and historical context of this urban framework. The second will be a revised edition of the 1988 booklet, *Aqaba—Port of Palestine of the China Sea*; this is apparently out-of-print, though Arabic and French editions are still available. Production of this booklet is planned to coincide with a small exhibition in the Oriental Institute Museum, the third project, that will show the many fine objects recovered between 1987 and 1992. Like the first Aqaba exhibit, this material will be sent to Jordan and will eventually augment the somewhat dated exhibits in the Aqaba Museum. This program of research and presentation has been made possible through the generosity of the sponsoring institutions, the government of Jordan, and most immediately, the contributions of members of the Oriental Institute.

THE BIR UMM FAWAKHIR SURVEY PROJECT

Carol Meyer

The Bir Umm Fawakhir Survey Project continued surface survey and mapping of the Byzantine gold-mining town at Bir Umm Fawakhir in the central Eastern Desert of Egypt with a short season from January 16 to 28, 1993 (fig. 1). The first goal of the 1993 season was to continue detailed mapping of the houses in the main settlement. This, with the results of the 1992 season, would give us a plan of half of an entire ancient community, without excavation. We also hoped to enlarge and improve the pottery sample and to investigate some specific problems about the site. In particular we were looking for features such as cemeteries, defenses, ostraca, and any remnants of the Ptolemy III temple. Finally, we wanted to expand the project to include a general survey of the surrounding area, particularly along the Roman road that leads to the northeast.

The team consisted of Dr. Carol Meyer, director; Dr. Steven Cole, photographer; Ahmed Gaber, Inspector; Dr. Lisa Heidorn, archaeologist; Mohammed Omar, geologist; Terry Wilfong, Egyptologist; and Abu Abdallah, driver. One major difference from the 1992 season was that we rented housing at the old British mining camp located a few kilometers to the southeast of the site, and for this we are grateful to Dr. Abdel Aziz A. Hussein and the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority, which now owns the camp. Thanks are due to Dr. William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, and to those who supported the project—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Meyer, Mrs. Catherine Novotny-Brehm, the Pennzoil Corporation, Dr. Robert K. Smither, and the Society of Woman Geographers; to Dr. Mohammed Bakr, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; to Motawiyah Balboush and Suzanne Kamel of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; to Mohammed Salah, Director of the Egyptian Museum; to Mark Easton, Amira Khattab, and the American Research Center in Egypt; to Dr. Mohammed Sughair, Director of Antiquities of Upper Egypt; to Ahmed Gaber, Chief Inspector of the Red Sea Coast; to Rabia Hamdan and the Qena

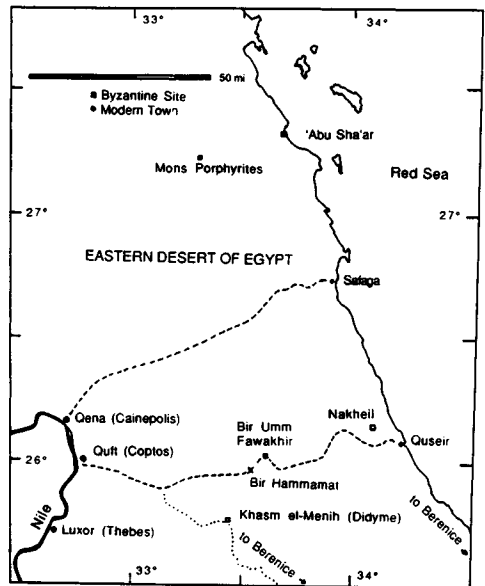


Figure 1. Map showing location of Bir Umm Fawakhir in the Eastern Desert of Egypt

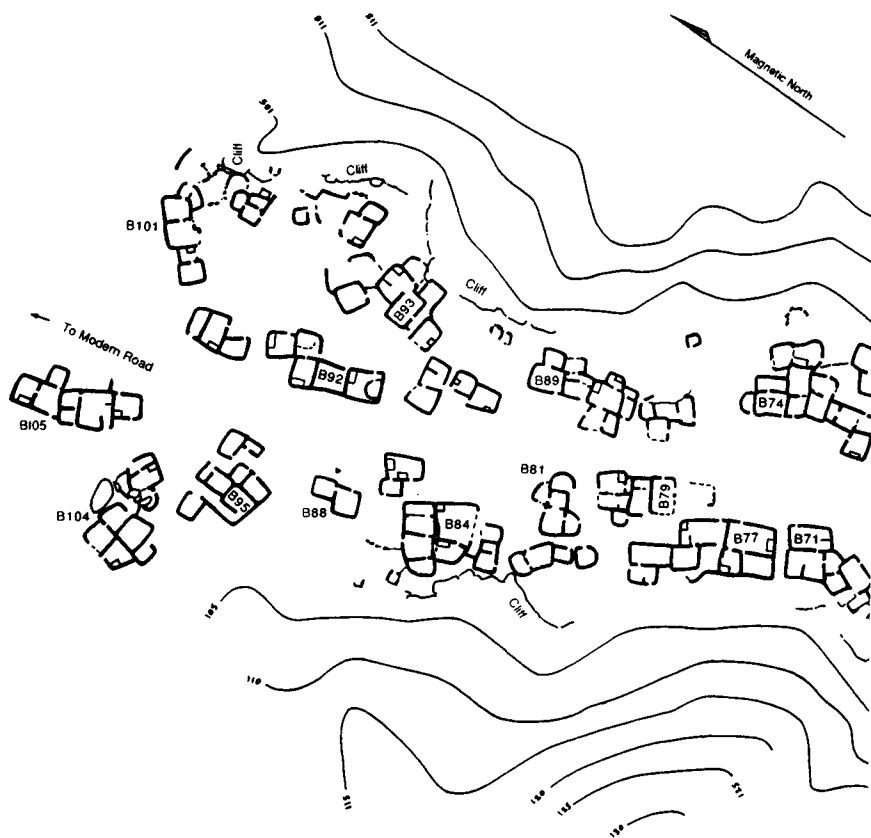
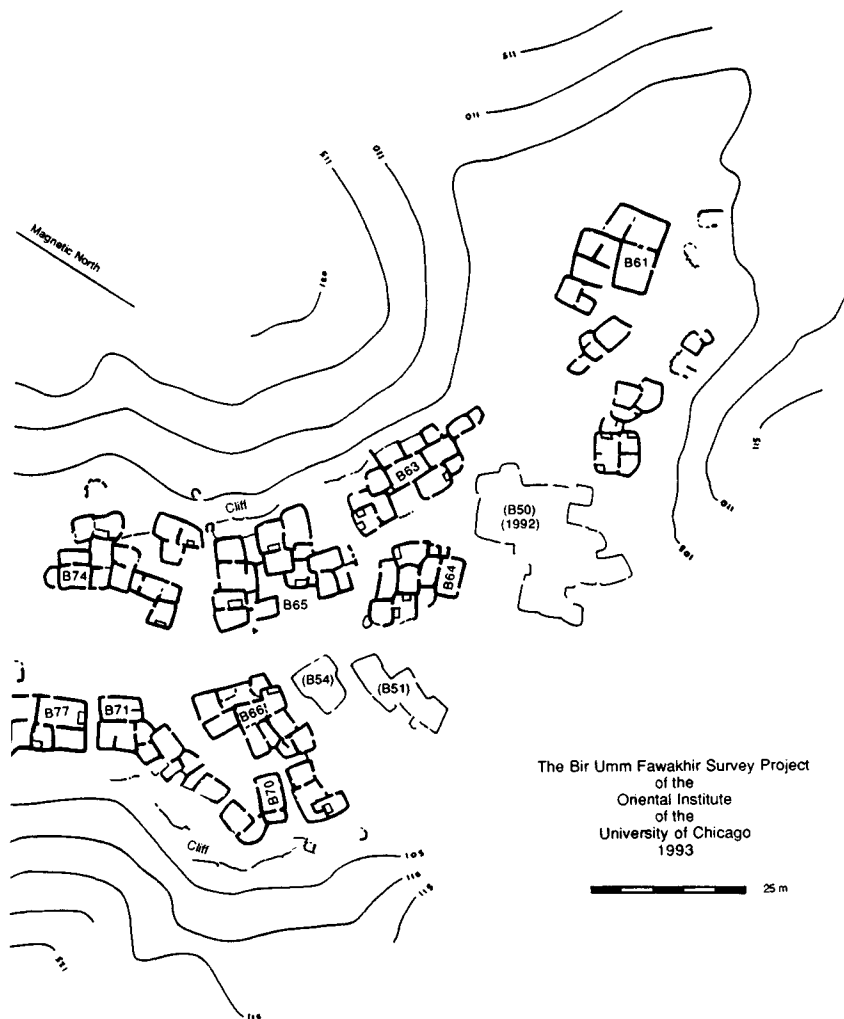


Figure 2. Plan of buildings surveyed during 1993 season at Bir Umm Fawakhir (continues opposite)

inspectorate; to Dr. Henri Riad, Paul Bartko, Kathryn Dorman, Dr. Richard Jasnow, Christina di Cerbo, and Elinor Smith of Chicago House in Luxor; and above all to Dr. Peter Dorman, who generously assisted the project at all stages.

The detailed mapping of Bir Umm Fawakhir concentrated on the main settlement, a community with several hundred buildings in a long, narrow wadi not visible from the modern road and houses. In 1992 the project mapped fifty-five buildings and some of the steep cliffs enclosing the site; in 1993 the project resumed work and mapped Buildings 56 through 105 (fig. 2). Work began in 1992 at the farthest (southeastern) end of the site because this is the best-preserved part. In 1993 we continued to the northwest down the wadi bottom, which also serves as the main street of the ancient town. Again we were fortunate in borrowing the Lietz Set 3 Total Instrument Station from the Oriental Institute; we could never have accomplished so much mapping in so little time without that fine



piece of equipment. The fifty newly-planned buildings revealed much the same pattern as was found during the previous season's work: a basic house unit with two or three rooms (seventeen buildings), a larger unit with several such houses agglomerated together (eighteen buildings), and fourteen or fifteen one-room out-buildings (B99 has a straggling, uncertain plan). All of the buildings are dry stone masonry utilizing granite cobbles chinked with smaller stones or sometimes potshers. Although the construction is skillful, there is no cut stone, at least in this part of the site, and mudbricks are so rare they were marked individually on the master map. A number of the walls stand shoulder-high or higher, which at times made surveying somewhat more difficult. In these cases features such as doors, wall niches, bonding (or lack of it), and benches are readily visible, though in other places walls are badly tumbled or reduced to a single line of stones.

So far all the buildings appear to be domestic; their less than monumental character and the non-connecting pattern of doorways of even the largest of the

agglomerated buildings makes it difficult to consider them public or administrative buildings. Without excavation or further information, we can only suggest that the one-room outbuildings, both the roughly rounded and the slightly less irregular rectangular ones, may have served as storage, work places, shelter for animals, latrines, or in the case of B75 high on the cliffside, as a small watch post.



Figure 3. *Bir Umm Fawakhir Building 92 at lower left; open space surrounded by B92, B100, B101, B102, B98, B93 in center foreground; granite quarry #2 at foot of hill on left; wadi bottom/main street leading northwest towards wells and modern road. Photograph by Steven Cole*

The one possible exception to purely domestic use of buildings is B92 (fig. 3). One room (and perhaps a second) has a semi-circular rim of stones suggestive of a bake oven. A badly tumbled part of B66 with more ash than usual on the surface might conceivably have been another oven, but it would require excavation to clarify the question.

Some of the buildings open onto small side alleys, e.g., B66, B70, and B71, but this is partly a figment of the configuration of the wadi floor. In places it is constricted, and in others, spread open by faults, like the area around B61. The only group of buildings so far that seems to have any special coherence is B92, B93, B101, and their neighbors enclosing a central sandy area (fig. 3). What cannot show up on a map the scale of figure 2 is the small square feature in the center of the open area, a hearth or some such focal point.

Given that all of the work was surface survey, the most abundant finds were sherds and crushing and grinding stones. One advantage of camping in the desert was that it permitted us to take sherd samples to the house to draw in the afternoon rather than having to collect, sort, tabulate, and draw everything at the collection point. This resulted in a greatly expanded pottery corpus, which is now being prepared for publication by Lisa Heidorn and which has already given us the preliminary late fifth through sixth century A.D. date we are working with. As

Bir Umm Fawakhir is virtually a one-period site, and probably not a very long-lived one at that, the corpus should also help clarify the pottery sequences at other more mixed and longer-inhabited sites.

Many more of the rotary querns and concave grinding stones used for reducing the gold ore to powder were recovered, but none were *in situ*. We do have some new insight on the use of the smaller (ca. 20 cm dia.) granite blocks with a pecked depression in the center (fig. 4). One was found sitting near a mine adit with chunks of white quartz ore scattered around it. Thus it seems that gold ore mined in darkness was immediately crushed at the mouth of the mine to get rid of useless matrix and pick out smaller pieces of quartz worth the considerable effort of further reduction. The gold is carried in white quartz veins injected into the granite country rock, and flecks of gold, chalcopyrite, or other minerals are visible to the naked eye.

The size of the ancient town at Bir Umm Fawakhir and the value of its product, gold, not to mention the logistical difficulty of supplying such a remote settlement all make it unlikely that the Byzantine government was not involved in administration and support. If nothing else, we would expect ostraca with lists of workmen, food supplies, or requests for goods to be sent from the Nile Valley. The 1993 season did in fact recover about forty ostraca, or more accurately, labels in Greek on the shoulders of wine jars of the type generally referred to as Gaza amphorae. Typically there is a large scrawled notation including a XP monogram of Christ and a date, plus a smaller notation with some information about the contents (fig. 5). All of the inscriptions are highly cursive and mostly fragmentary and faded. Terry Wilfong has the task of teasing out the letters and words, reconstructing the pattern(s) of the labels, comparing them to more complete amphorae from other sites, and preparing the inscriptions for publication. One piece of information we hope for is a date; the age of a wine is probably something the ancient consumers wanted to know.

Finally, we located a piece of the long-sought Ptolemy III temple mentioned by nineteenth and early twentieth century travelers but destroyed by modern mining activity. A segment of a rough column with a Ptolemy III cartouche now lies near the steps of a rest house close to the modern mosque, which is to say, it gives no further information about the original location of the little temple.

As shown in figure 2, we have a sizable town at Bir Umm Fawakhir, but as yet no administrative or public buildings, no church, and no animal lines. Searching for such fea-

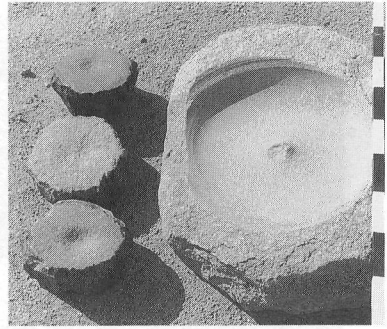


Figure 4. Right, lower part of rotary grinding stone; left, three crushing stones for preliminary ore reduction. Photograph by Henry Cowherd



Figure 5. Two wine jar labels from Bir Umm Fawakhir. Left, with XP monogram; right, with notation on contents

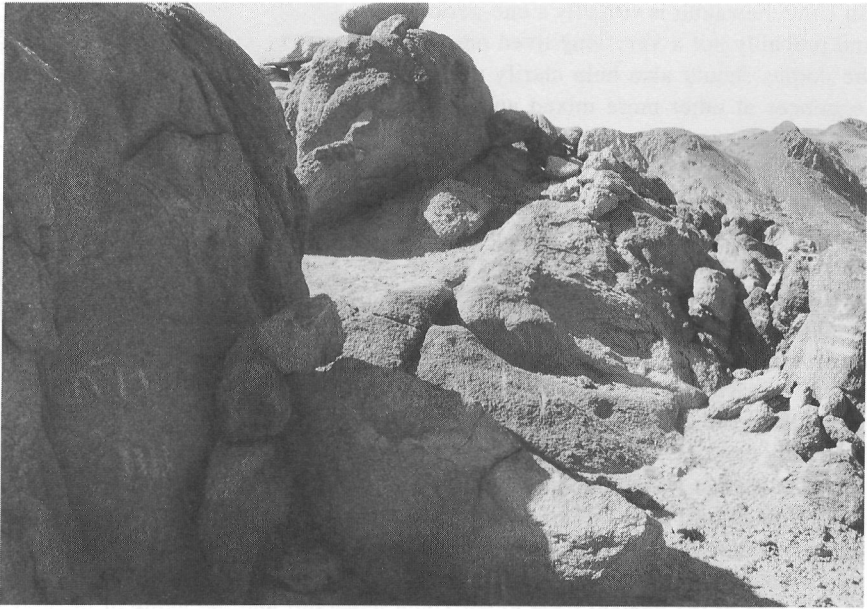


Figure 6. Watch post with graffiti, overlooking Bir Umm Fawakhir. Photograph by Steven Cole

tures, the 1993 project included walking surveys of the ridges around the main settlement, the Roman road leading to the northeast (the modern road bends to the southeast), and the area between our camp and the main site. Some of the gaps in our knowledge were at least partially filled.

A number of cemetery areas were found on the ridges around the site. Consisting of natural clefts in the granite and covered with rough piles of stones, they are actually easy to overlook. All noted so far have been thoroughly looted and the bones smashed to pieces. Judging from the shortness of the burial pits (roughly 1.5 m or less) the bodies must have been flexed; that at least some of the burials were adult is indicated by long bones with well-fused epiphyses. The pottery scattered around, including some Gaza amphorae, points to the same date as the main settlement, but as all burials have been looted we cannot say whether the vessels were grave gifts or part of a funeral or commemorative ceremony.

The lack of formal defenses at a productive gold mine in a desert where security was often a concern is still surprising. The earlier Roman watering stations and quarries certainly had walled fortifications with towers and gates. We can only suggest that the nomadic tribes that figure so prominently in the history of Upper Egypt at this time either did not reach this far or had been accommodated or bought off somehow. The 1993 project did, however, locate a watch post high on a mountain top. The post has no elaborate structures—only some rough walls for shelter from wind or sun—but it is marked as ancient by some crude graffiti (fig. 6) and it does command a fine view of much of the main site, the wells and all three roads leading to them, the largest of the granite quarries (probably Roman), and two of the outlying clusters of ruins.

The survey of the part of the Roman road within the concession found more gold mines, granite quarries, and a previously unreported cluster of ruins in a

deep bay opening on the northern side of the ancient road. A narrow entrance leads to a broad sandy area, and the buildings, mostly two- or three-room houses like those at the main site, rim the foot of the surrounding cliffs. We already knew of two other outliers of ancient buildings within the concession, one badly ruined group behind the modern mosque and a well-preserved group beyond the wells at the point where the Roman road bends to the northeast.

In addition, a walking survey of the side wadis between the mining camp and the main site found four more clusters of ruins, labeled Bays 1–4 to distinguish them from Outliers 1–3 within the concession. Bay 1 is quite small, Bay 2 is extensive but much damaged by wadi wash, Bay 3 is far the largest with over fifty buildings, and Bay 4 connects by a path over a high ridge to the main settlement. The Bay 3 buildings lie in a long narrow wadi roughly paralleling the main settlement and show the same general layout, small buildings on either side of the wadi. The one puzzling construction there has massive, meter-thick walls that do not quite enclose a remote, steep-cliffed bay. The only building inside the enclosure has three massive parallel walls running out from a nearly vertical cliff face, some inner partitions, but apparently no front. Apart from this, all the buildings in all the Outliers and Bays have the same sort of architecture as the houses in the main site. The pottery is the same though much less abundant, grinding and crushing stones are present, and even inscribed Gaza amphorae sherds have been noted. We have no reason to think that we have located all the peripheral ruins, either; walking surveys should be continued to the west and southwest of the wells.

The question is what the outlying clusters of ruins represent. Are they short-lived expansions of the main site, failed suburbs in effect, or are they working areas for people whose dwellings and families were in the main settlement? Whatever the case, we now have to distinguish between the densely occupied and littered main town and the many outlying clusters of ruins.

At the end of two seasons of work at Bir Umm Fawakhir, what can we say about the site? For one thing, we have a very large settlement, one of the largest in the Eastern Desert and certainly the largest of its period investigated archaeologically. It is truly remarkable to see this much of an ancient town, room for room, doorway for doorway, down to the very trash heaps, without excavation. Only one other Egyptian town (vs. monasteries) of this period has been excavated, Jême at Medinet Habu, and this was planned and then cleared away to reach the mortuary temple of Ramses III. At Bir Umm Fawakhir we have an exceptionally complete site, even allowing for the (present) lack of churches, defenses, or public buildings. We have not only the detailed plan of half of the main settlement but also the general layout of peripheral parts that are often difficult to detect archaeologically: the cemeteries, a watch post, wells, ancient roads and paths, industrial areas at the mines, and numerous outlying clusters of ruins.

In the larger picture, Bir Umm Fawakhir is one of very few archaeologically documented Byzantine gold mines, and the question of the sources of gold for the Byzantine empire is a lively one. Finally, the increasing amount of archaeological activity in the Eastern Desert is revealing quite a few Byzantine sites (fig. 1), this from a period when the desert was believed to have been abandoned to nomadic tribesmen. We now have what can be loosely termed the military-indus-

trial complex in the desert: the fort at Abu Sha'ar near Hurgada, the continued use of the imperial porphyry quarries at Mons Porphyrites, the mines at Bir Umm Fawakhir and maybe Bir Nakheil, and the port of Berenice far to the south, served perhaps by way-stations like Khasm el-Menih. Soon it will be time to redraw the map of Byzantine exploitation of the Eastern Desert, and Bir Umm Fawakhir will not be the least of the evidence.

THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

Peter F. Dorman

The sixty-ninth season of the Epigraphic Survey opened on October 6, 1992, coinciding precisely with the beginning of the University of Chicago's second century: the inaugural inspection of Luxor Temple and the adjoining fragment blockyards took place at 1:30 a.m., Chicago time, in the first twenty-four hours of the University's next hundred years. With the successful conclusion of work on the Opet reliefs, the chief goal of the 1992-93 season was the completion of epigraphy on all remaining areas of the Colonnade Hall, as well as the commencement of epigraphic work on the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu.

The season itself opened rather slowly, due to the yet-incomplete renovation of the residence building (see below). Although the library and offices were fully functioning as soon as we arrived, the staff had to move into local hotels for the first two weeks of work; the kitchen was not fully commissioned and operating until October 20th. The earthquake that rocked Cairo on October 12th had little effect on Upper Egypt, but we felt a light tremor even as far south as Luxor: the



Figure 1. Frontispiece for the publication of the Opet festival: the northern entrance to the Colonnade Hall at Luxor Temple

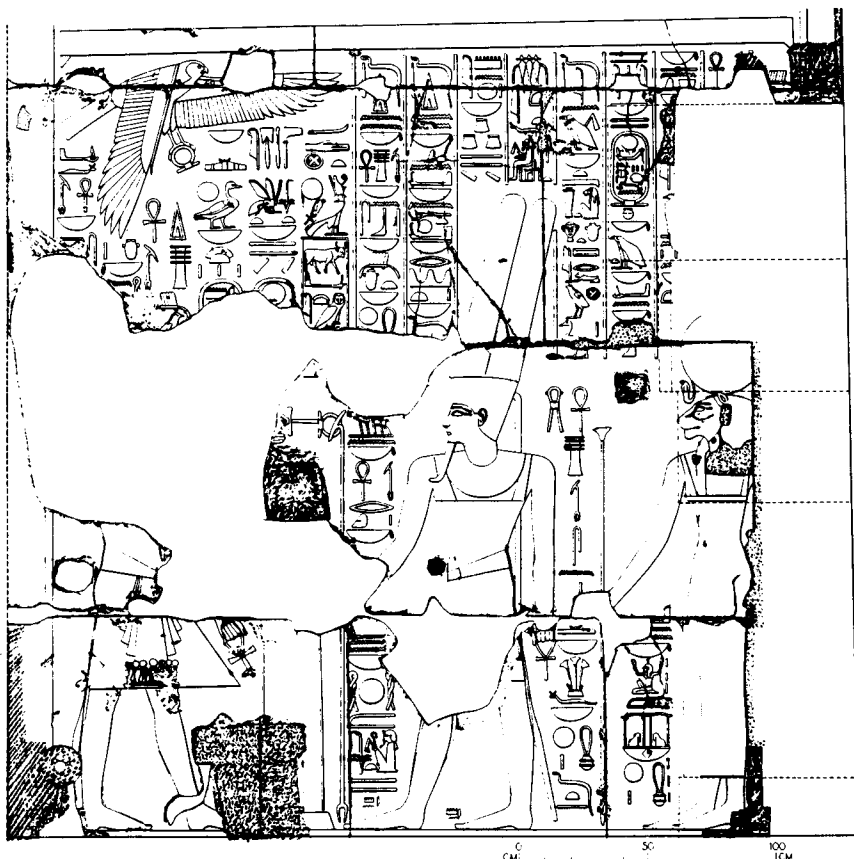


Figure 2. In one of the drawings approved for publication during the season of 1992–93, King Horemhab (usurped from Ay) offers to Amun and Mut-Bastet on the doorjamb of the northern portal. The right side of the scene is concealed by blocks of the later doorway of Philip Arrhidaeus

three hanging overhead lights in the library were set eerily moving in slow, concentric circles. Fortunately, there was no apparent damage to monuments in the Theban area.

The growing tensions caused by sporadic acts of terrorism in Egypt this year were reflected in the gradual decrease of tourists evident in Luxor as the season wore on. The central provinces of Minya and Asyut in middle Egypt were declared officially off limits to Americans, but Aswan and Luxor remained on the approved tourist itinerary. Despite these uncertainties, we were visited by over a thousand guests during the season, and at least sixty-seven library tours were given to tour groups and individuals stopping by. The only real danger to our own property was caused by two police guards stationed outside our gate who, in laying small fires to warm themselves at night, inadvertently set fire to one of the nearby ficus trees, which luckily collapsed onto the cornice rather than onto our sleeping gateman.

At Luxor Temple, the primary challenge was documenting the great facade and northeastern corner of the Colonnade Hall, which are among the best pre-

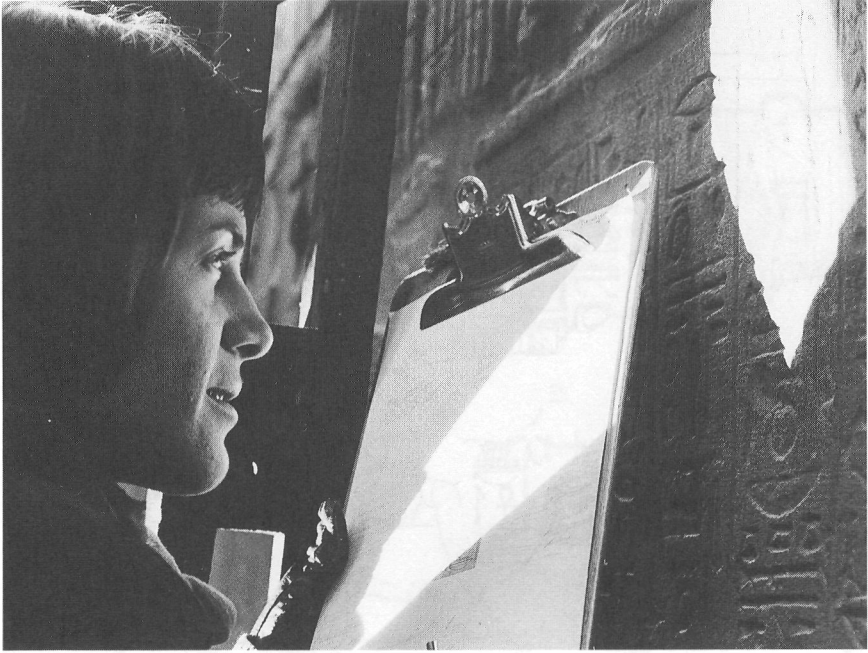


Figure 3. Epigrapher Debbie Darnell collates the formal graffiti of the High Priest of Amun Paiankh, carved on the facade of the Colonnade Hall

served architectural features. The facade of the Hall was apparently not decorated until after Tutankhamun's death, when his successor, Ay, added three large-scale registers of offering scenes carved in light raised relief; subsequently, Horemhab usurped Ay's cartouches. The facade was radically altered when Ramesses II added a porticoed court directly in front of the Colonnade Hall. Because the decorative registration of the new court did not match that of the Colonnade facade, Ramesses simply erased the scenes of Ay located below the portico roof and recarved new offering scenes in sunk relief, featuring the three gods of Karnak: Amun, Mut, and Khonsu. Epigraphers Richard Jasnow and John and Debbie Darnell, together with artists Tina Di Cerbo and Ray Johnson, worked over this crucial area for several months: the original Ay reliefs on the doorjamb of the northern portal (see fig. 2) and above the portico roof (accessible only by tall ladders), as well as the scenes below the roof, recut by Ramesses II. The most urgent task was to verify the traces of the earlier scenes of Ay and match them to the extant relief above the portico roof (mentioned earlier by Lanny Bell in the *Oriental Institute Annual Report 1980–81*, pp. 12–13). Ray worked on a 1:50 scale reconstruction of the facade, indicating not only the original decorative program of Ay but also the placement of block fragments that belong to the northern face of the Colonnade.

The facade shows evidence of considerable reuse even after the addition of the court of Ramesses II. Merneptah added a horizontal band of dedicatory inscription below his father's reliefs, but this was subsequently erased. The lower facade was to become a favored location for other kinds of votive inscriptions after the end of the New Kingdom.

One of the more elaborate graffiti, which approximates the scale and quality of a formal relief, is central to discussions of the end of the Ramesside era. Here the High Priest of Amun Pinodjem is shown, grandson of the infamous High Priest Herihor who claimed pharaonic titles in his reliefs at Khonsu Temple at Karnak. Although the graffito has already been discussed by Edward Wente (among others) in his preface to *The Temple of Khonsu, Vol. 1*, the Epigraphic Survey is making the first definitive record of the figures and text (see fig. 3). Higher up the wall, an inscription made by the High Priest of Amun Sheshonk, son of Osorkon I, has been recorded; he was later to become coregent with his father as Sheshonk II of the Twenty-second Dynasty. A sizable graffito depicting the divine child Khonsu, tucked in between the much larger figures of Amun and Mut, can be dated to the Ptolemaic period, to judge from the name of the dedicator, Khonsu-Ij. Other miscellaneous additions, clustered around the base of the wall, include later graffiti of Amun-Kamutef and Mut (see fig. 4), small kingly faces, and a text naming a person called Miw-sheri, "little cat."

The northern portal, leading into the Colonnade, also exhibits a variety of reuse. The recessed thicknesses of the doorway, originally decorated by Ramesses II, were entirely filled in with slim ashlar blocks, which were then adorned with identical reliefs in the name of Sety II. In examining a loose block fragment containing a cartouche frieze of Sety II, John Darnell happened to notice that the back of the block was covered with a thick layer of plaster that still bore the imprint of the original Ramesses II relief (see fig. 5). The combination of the front and rear decoration will enable the Epigraphic Survey to reconstruct the location of this block within a few centimeters of its original position in the door thickness. Sety II also modified the northern portal by adding smaller door jambs,



Figure 4. Epigraphers John Darnell and Richard Jasnow and artist Tina Di Cerbo examine a graffito of Amun-Kamutef, carved next to a marginal inscription of Merneptah

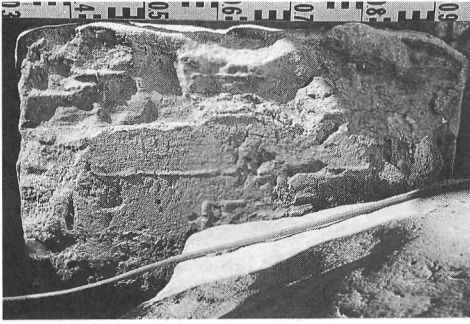


Figure 5. Thick plaster on this block fragment preserves an exact impression of part of an offering scene of Ramesses II, long since destroyed. A "heaven" sign and the phrase, "[Words] spoken [by Amen-Ra], lord [of the thrones of the two lands ...]," can be recognized

of which two blocks are still extant; this was in turn replaced by a similar structure erected by the Macedonian ruler Philip Arrhidaeus.

In the Hall proper, Tina, Ray, and Sue Osgood continued work on the final reinking of the great offering scenes of the columns, and Debbie made a new survey of the cartouches of various kings that adorn the shafts of the columns. These royal names and the great architrave inscriptions will be finally checked in the season to come.

The block fragments that belong to the destroyed upper registers of the Hall continued to be a priority, especially those that are known to be

deteriorating. Over fifty enlargements were made of fragments that are in poor condition, and artists Margaret De Jong and Jay Heidel began the task of penciling and inking them, before more details are worn away (see fig. 6). Another fine addition to the Opet reliefs was discovered by Ray in the Turin Museum: a fragment of the procession entering the precinct of Luxor. By courtesy of Professor Roveri-Donadoni, a photograph was sent to Chicago House, and the inked fragment will be included in the Opet publication.

At the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, epigraphic work got into higher gear (see fig. 8). Sue, Tina, Margaret, and Jay penciled twenty-three drawings for summer work, and the epigraphers undertook collations on five inked draw-



Figure 6. Artist Margaret De Jong pencils deteriorating block fragments behind Luxor Temple

ings. In fact, the first drawings from the small temple will be ready for director's checks at the beginning of next season.

We enjoyed the presence of no fewer than three photographers this year, spaced several months apart due to scheduling constraints. Sue Lezon stayed at Chicago House during the first three months, Cecile Keefe arrived for five weeks through the month of January, and Tom Van Eynde finished up the season in March. Their combined efforts were prodigious, and rather typical for a busy season at Chicago House: 68 full drawing enlargements were made, as well as another 52 fragment enlargements; 74 drawings were bleached after inking; 40 were blueprinted for collation; and roughly 650 negatives were printed for file purposes. These purely routine chores were supplemented by several special projects. Sue duplicated another 222 deteriorating negatives and produced almost 770 images for the Epigraphic Survey's new series of photographic portfolios (see below). She also made over two

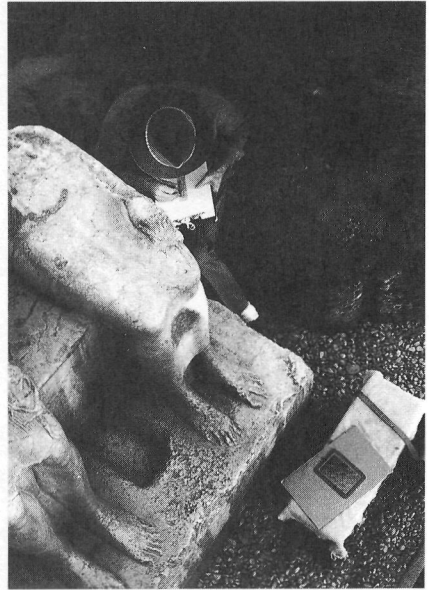


Figure 7. Viewed from above, field director Peter Dorman collates the base of one of the pair statues of Amun and Mut in the Colonnade Hall

hundred prints of block fragments that will appear in the plates of the Opet publication. Cecile undertook new photography in Luxor Temple, taking several detail views of the facade and of 164 additional Colonnade fragments in the blockyards behind the temple. Tom spent several days at Medinet Habu reshooting several of the peripteral pillars of the small temple, photographed all the finished drawings that were carried back to Chicago, and ensured that artists would have plenty of new work on hand for the commencement of next season.

Ellie Smith continued her exceptional volunteer work in the photographic archives, keeping up with the seemingly endless tasks of filing, labeling, and sleeving new Chicago House negatives and newly-identified prints and negatives from the Labib Habachi archives. She compiled various lists on the photographic archives computer to categorize the Medinet Habu and Karnak graffiti negatives, the 5 × 7 glass plate negatives, numerous rolls of 35 mm black and white negatives, and interior views of the small temple at Medinet Habu. Ellie also typed in a separate registry for 1,700 block fragments, which will now provide information on block identification, date, presumed location, and type of scene—a permanent reference for future work on the fragments.

The Epigraphic Survey was extremely fortunate to be able to draw on the talents of Jean and Helen Jacquet for another several weeks during the winter. Jean completed sketching elevations of the northern portal of the Colonnade Hall, which will be used in the second volume on Luxor Temple, and Helen again lent her unerring eye to the ongoing process of identifying sites, objects, and personalities in the photographs of the Habachi archive.



Figure 8. Artist Sue Osgood pencils a brilliantly painted scene in one of the interior chapels at the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu

In addition to her epigrapher's duties, Debbie Darnell oversaw the management of the library and was assisted again by Richard and John, particularly in the ordering process. Ellie and volunteer Nan Ray were both instrumental in helping to catalogue the 229 new books that were accessioned, bringing the library registry up to 16,315. Debbie also updated the monograph series listing, which had not been maintained consistently over the years, and with a burst of correspondence tracked down orders that were still outstanding and identified gaps in various series: as a result, nearly all missing items were received. She also conducted a review of our important map collection, which contains many rare pieces. With the help of Ellie and Nan, forty-one fragile maps were encapsulated in protective mylar. Chicago House continues to be a place that welcomes international research; visiting scholars to the library totaled 237 this season.

Paul Bartko again oversaw the administrative functions of the Epigraphic Survey with skill and panache and, with the assistance of Kathy Dorman during the winter months, he ran the household and kitchen as well. The *Chicago House Bulletin*, written by contributing members of the staff and formatted three times a year by Paul, is now finishing its fourth year and continues to be widely read by our friends all over the world. Kaylin Goldstein expertly managed the Epigraphic Survey office at the Oriental Institute in our absence, responded quickly to our pleas for assistance, mailed out our winter *Bulletin*, and served as a crucial liaison with the Institute. During my own three-week absence from Luxor in November, Richard very ably filled in as acting director. We were also able to assist several other expeditions in facilitating their work or various repair jobs: Carol Meyer's Bir Umm Fawakhir project and John and Debbie Darnell's Luxor-Farshût Desert

Road Survey (see their accounts elsewhere in this *Report*); the Amenmesse Royal Tomb project of Earl Ertman and Otto Schaden; the Polish-Egyptian Mission to Deir el-Bahri; the Belgian Mission to Elkab; Memphis State University's epigraphic study of the Hypostyle Hall, directed by William Murnane; and the work of the American University of Cairo in the Valley of the Kings, led by Kent Weeks.

Carlotta Maher, our irreplaceable development assistant, valiantly spurred on the Epigraphic Survey's fundraising efforts, as she has for several years past, in particular keeping in personal touch with our numerous Chicago House supporters, helping to organize our one-day open house in February, and promoting two planned exhibitions of prints from our glass plate negative collection, one in Chicago and the other in Cairo. Nan Ray also assisted her in several of these endeavors, both during her stay at the house and later, in the summer, as well.

Several major receptions punctuated the progress of the season. Approximately eighty members of the World Business Council, accompanied by Lanny Bell, received a library tour and courtyard reception, as did a group from the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. An especially welcome event was the arrival of the Oriental Institute tour to Egypt, which marked Professor Edward Wente's first visit to Chicago House in almost ten years. Toward the end of the season, Senator Patrick Leahy and several of his staff visited Chicago House for dinner and spent a day in Luxor touring the ancient monuments on both sides of the Nile. One especially memorable party was hosted by the Polish-Egyptian Mission to Deir el-Bahri, held at their dig house in the western Valley of the Kings and climaxed by a magnificent stroll by full moon through the deserted landscape to the foot of the central peak, the Gurn, that dominates the ancient necropolis.

On January 28, the American Ambassador, His Excellency Robert J. Pelletreau, Jr., and Pamela Pelletreau hosted a grand evening reception in honor of Chicago House at their residence in Zamalek, which was the highlight of our Cairo season, attended by many of our donors, business friends, and professional colleagues. Forty-five Cairenes subsequently visited Luxor on February 13 for our annual Friends of Chicago House tour, abbreviated to just one day this year due to the interruptions of the continuing renovation on our facilities. Tours of our field research at Luxor and Medinet Habu were augmented by what has become a traditional black-tie gala dinner and dance at Chicago House, enlivened by old tangos and waltzes played from the original 1930s record collection (entirely 78 rpm) that still resides in the music room.

The last twelve months have seen significant progress in the publication of the reliefs of the Opet procession, which will comprise the subject matter of our first volume from Luxor Temple, *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple Volume 1: The Processional Festival of Opet in the Colonnade Hall*; it will be the largest (and heaviest) volume ever produced by the Epigraphic Survey, due to the unprecedented number of fold-out plates demanded by the horizontal format of the reliefs. During the summer of 1992, the finished drawings were photographed at the reduced scales necessary for assembling each of the 130 folio plates. Thanks to registrar Ray Tindel, who kindly made space available to us in the basement of the Oriental Institute, artist Sue Osgood was able to undertake the complicated task of assembling the individual plates, some of which contain over three dozen

reduced drawing prints. With the addition of the printed caption information, this painstaking task was virtually completed in the spring of 1993, and we expect the volume will go to press this winter. In April 1993, the Epigraphic Survey was extremely fortunate to receive a generous award from the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, which will entirely cover the costs of the first two volumes from Luxor Temple and will help in offsetting the expenses of future folios as well.

In December 1992 the Epigraphic Survey published a unique set of photographic portfolios entitled *Lost Egypt*, an idea that was first broached by photographer Sue Lezon. The glass plate collection from which these portfolio images were made was purchased by Lanny Bell in Luxor in 1987 from a local vendor, with the purpose of augmenting the photographic archives of the Epi-

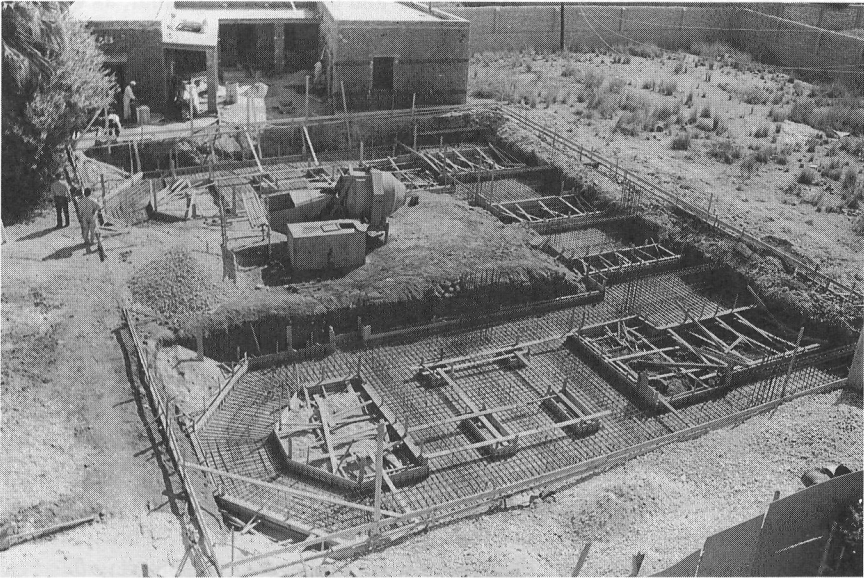


Figure 9. The foundations of the new staff and guest residence rise on the former site of Healey House

graphic Survey (see Lanny's account in the *Oriental Institute Annual Report 1986/87*, pp. 7–8). With the assistance of funds from the Friends of Chicago House tour of 1988 and the Getty Grant Program, Sue has undertaken the cleaning and conservation of the entire collection, as well as the production of the prints for the portfolio series. Unlike other methods of “restriking” from old negatives, the glass plates have been exposed individually to direct sunlight on printing-out paper. Depending on the density of the negative and the strength of the sun, exposure times varied between five minutes and two hours, resulting in minuscule differences among the prints. Each print has been toned in a gold chloride solution, determining the final color of the image. Great care has been taken to produce prints that would have resembled closely those that a traveler might have purchased while journeying through Egypt in the nineteenth century. The portfolios each hold ten matted prints in a hand-bound traycase, together with a catalogue

brochure containing essays on nineteenth century photography written jointly by John Darnell, Sue Lezon, and the present author. The portfolios may be ordered from the Publications Sales Office at the Oriental Institute.

The renovation of the buildings within the Chicago House complex has absorbed an enormous amount of energy and time on the part of many of the Epigraphic Survey's staff members during the past year. The sixteen-month project had to be carefully orchestrated by phases, so that the epigraphic mission of the Survey would not be unduly interrupted. With the approval of contracts in June 1992, the construction officially got underway in mid-July, and two staff members, James Riley and Sue Lezon, consented to brave the very worst of the summer heat in Luxor by acting as the Epigraphic Survey's representatives on site. Without their supervision and constant support, it is doubtful that the critical first phase of the renovation would have been completed on time. Another crucial participant was Engineer Girgis Samuel of Luxor, who facilitated much of the necessary permissions in Luxor with the City Council and who has proved a steadfast friend throughout the entire construction process. They were also assisted by a most capable supervisor from Bechtel Egypt, Engineer Ayman Moussa. The first summer phase was aimed at improvements in the residence building and in basic support systems. In only ten weeks the interior of the residence building was entirely repainted and retiled. Solar heating replaced the ancient water heater outside our kitchen door that often smoked uncontrollably—and occasionally caught fire. The kitchen was equipped with stainless steel butagas and electric ovens, a dishwasher, and large-capacity refrigeration equipment. The back gate, long closed to traffic, was reopened and a transformer and a new generator were installed on the property.

For the first summer's work, the residence had to be stripped of its contents, and the task of organizing the reoccupation in October was given to Richard and Tina, who did a magnificent job, with assistance from all the staff. Every piece of furniture had to be washed and polished, rugs were beaten, kitchen pots were scraped until they gleamed, and even the white plaster cast from the tomb of Kheruef, which hangs in the dining room, was cleaned by Jay. There were nonetheless several bugs to be worked out: the hot water routing system did not function well at first, several refrigerator shelves suddenly collapsed in the kitchen, certain cooling units proved to be defective, some water leaks were detected, electrical circuits in the library were unaccountably tripped, and we encountered occasional three-day telephone outages. These were gradually corrected, and the greatest luxury we have enjoyed this season is the constant

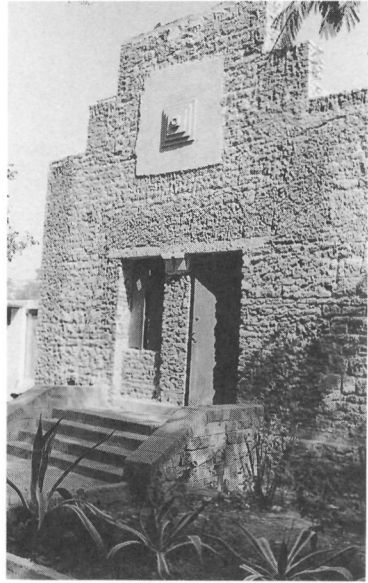


Figure 10. *The walls of the photographic laboratory are stripped of their cracked plaster coating in preparation for refinishing. The medallion over the doorway, representing the face of a camera has been preserved intact*

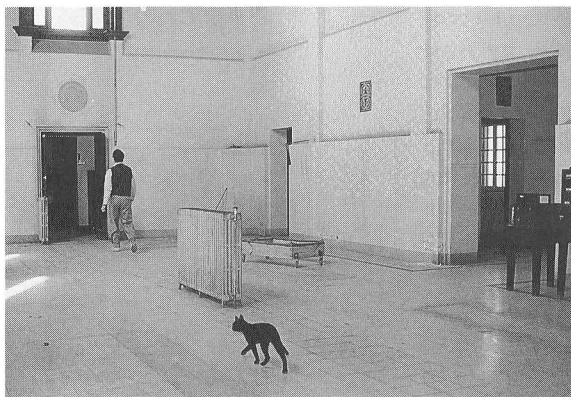


Figure 11. In readiness for planned renovation, the Chicago House library stands empty for the first time in sixty-two years. One of the last visitors this season was a cat, puzzled by the doors left open to facilitate removal of the books

During the winter months, Healey House was demolished and the foundations were poured for a larger guest house, which will be used for supplementary staff housing as well (see fig. 10). The storerooms, workrooms, ladder magazines, and laundry area were renovated and repainted, necessitating the wholesale removal of obsolete equipment and personal belongings, some of which had not seen the light of day for forty years. James Riley carefully sorted and organized this enormous pile of material, and our house engineer, Saleh Shehat, sold unusable or unwanted items to local scavengers from the town. The boundary walls were also raised and strengthened to increase security.

The field season officially ended on April 1, 1993, but preparations had to begin in mid-March for the complete evacuation of the library. Once again, the unsurpassable talents of Richard and Tina were enlisted. With a good deal of forethought and the help of some movable carts manufactured in-house, they succeeded in just eight days in moving almost 17,000 books and shelving out of the library and into two staff suites in the residence. The contents of the library were followed gradually by office furniture, desks, computers, and drawing tables, as the artists and epigraphers continued to work up to the last day of the season. The library building, photographic laboratory, and the grounds were turned over to the contractors on the last day of the season. The final phase of work is scheduled to finish on October 1, 1993.

The staff this season consisted of the author as field director; Richard Jasnow and John and Deborah Darnell, epigraphers; W. Raymond Johnson, Christina Di Cerbo, Susan Osgood, James Heidel, and Margaret De Jong, artists; Susan Lezon, Cecile Keefe, and Thomas Van Eynde, photographers; James Riley, photographic assistant and engineering advisor; Jean and Helen Jacquet, field architects; Kathy Dorman and Paul Bartko, house and office administrators; Jill Carlotta Maher, assistant to the director; Elinor Smith, photographic archives assistant; and Saleh Suleiman Shehat, our irreplaceable chief engineer, whose advice and services to the Epigraphic Survey have been inestimable. We were very fortunate, too, that

availability of heat, hot water, and electricity.

In the fall, Engineer Ahmed el-Refaei of Bechtel Egypt was assigned as site supervisor for the renovation project, which was focused during the field season on the outbuildings of Chicago House that the staff did not directly need to pursue the epigraphic work. Ahmed has proved to be both an outstanding administrator and a gifted site engineer, and it is primarily his efforts that have brought the construction through to its final stages.

our invaluable friend and colleague Dr. Henri Riad was in residence for most of the season, to assist us in the areas of public relations and local contacts; he also continued to administer the Labib Habachi Archives on behalf of the Epigraphic Survey. To all of these people, who had to endure inordinate inconvenience in addition to the rigors of the field work, I express my appreciation and gratitude.

We are especially grateful to the members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization who contributed directly to the success of the season: Dr. Mohammed Bakr, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Dr. Mutawa Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Karnak and Luxor; Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector of Karnak; Dr. Sayid el-Hegazy, Chief Inspector of Qurna; and Dr. Madeleine el-Mallah, Director of the Luxor Museum.

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 Robert J. Pelletreau, Jr., and Mrs. Pamela Pelletreau; Wes Egan, Marjorie Ransom, Frank Ward, and Paul Thorn of the United States Embassy in Cairo; Ashraf and Henny Ghonima; Tom and Ellen Granger; Nadia Mostafa; Mohammed Ozalp; David Maher; Mark Rudkin; Lucia Woods Lindley and Daniel Lindley, Jr.; Jack Josephson; Gerry Vincent; Louis Byron, Jr.; Karl Seyfried and Friederike Kamp of Heidelberg University; Terry Walz, Mark Easton, Ibrahim Sadek, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in



Figure 12. A staff photograph on the occasion of a visit by Ambassador and Mrs. Pelletreau. Seated, first row: John Darnell, Debbie Darnell, Sue Osgood, Kathy Dorman, Paul Bartko; seated, second row: Emily Dorman, Richard Jasnow, Ray Johnson, Jay Heidel, Carlotta Maher, Margaret Dorman; standing, left to right: Pamela Pelletreau, Helen Jacquet, Margaret De Jong, Henri Riad, Jean Jacquet, Tina Di Cerbo, Robert Pelletreau, Peter Dorman

Egypt; Fathi Salib of American Express in Luxor; and Cynthia Echols, Evada Waller, and Florence Bonnick of the Oriental Institute. Three institutions in particular have rendered fundamental assistance and support that have proved essential to the success of the season: the Amoco Foundation, The J. Paul Getty Trust, and the Xerox Foundation.

As always, we will be very pleased to welcome members of the Oriental Institute and other friends to Chicago House from October 1 to April 1. 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, so that we can confirm a time that is mutually convenient. Our address in Egypt: Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Arab Republic of Egypt. For the second year in a row, our unpredictable friends in the local telephone office in Luxor have decided to make our lives even more interesting by changing our fax number: 381620 (direct dial from the United States: 011-20-95-381620). Our telephone number—at least for the time being—remains the same as last year: 011-20-95-372525.

THE JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT

Robert J. Braidwood and Linda S. Braidwood

The Oriental Institute's *Annual Reports* for 1988–89, 1989–90, and 1990–91 cover the story of the Joint Chicago-Istanbul Prehistoric Project's most recent field seasons. We submitted no report in 1991–92; the PKK bands of guerrilla Kurds in southeastern Turkey made fieldwork at Çayönü far too dangerous. Nor has there been fieldwork in 1992–93, for the same reason. When the next field season will come remains a question. We had hoped, at least, to get the roof of the expedition house repaired since there is still a large quantity of material stored there, but that hope remained unfulfilled by mid-summer.

There has, however, been considerable activity in Istanbul. We were able to send out John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, for a fortnight's advising session in Istanbul's Prehistory Department. Most of his time was spent with Asli Özdoğan who is in charge of getting all of the Çayönü artifacts entered. (Aslı's husband, Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan, is the current active field director of the Çayönü field staff). Asli, Erhan Bıçakçı, and Michael K. Davis are the senior staff members responsible for publishing the stratigraphy of the site—an extremely complicated matter.

The Chicago end of the Joint Prehistoric Project assumes some of the expenses incurred in processing the materials in the Istanbul Laboratory, such as wages for the artist and for the girl, who under Asli's supervision is entering all of the Çayönü artifacts into the computer, photographic materials, xeroxing, and

various other laboratory expenses connected with Çayönü. Modest expenditures made in Ankara by Metin Özbek, the physical anthropologist, in connection with the study of the human skeletal remains are also covered. In regard to the famous skulls, our stalwart volunteer, Andrée Wood, who is working with Tom Loy on the recovery of ancient blood crystals, took herself last year first to Ankara to obtain special specified samples from the Çayönü skulls that Tom needed and then took the samples out to Tom in Australia this spring. This is in connection with his work on the DNA of the Çayönü remains—most exciting.

We, ourselves, were also able to make a quick (three week) run to Istanbul for editorial work and general planning with our long-time colleague, good friend, and co-director, Halet Çambel. It was a most useful visit.

An added bonus was that since we flew on Alitalia, we were able, both coming and going, to see Dr. Isabella Caneva of the University of Rome, who is now a member of the Çayönü team (along with other Italian senior scholars who are experts in various fields useful to archaeology). Isabella has her own excavation site, with early materials slightly later than Çayönü, in a nearby village, but she is also an expert in the analysis of lithic materials and has undertaken the analysis of all the Çayönü flint and obsidian artifacts, for which we are most grateful. It is an overwhelming job. In January 1993 she took a team of six (including an artist and a person to study edge wear on the tools) to work on the lithic materials for a month. She gave us a short written report on the month's study, which we were able to read while in Istanbul. We are most happy with her approach and were able to discuss it with her on our return to Rome. She hopes to have a longer study season this coming January/February. The University of Rome took care of most of the expenses connected with the trip this year. Happily, the Prehistoric Project was able to assist in funding some of the living expenses of the team, as well as providing materials needed for the work.

In Istanbul there was much to do. Up to a point one can do much by letter, facsimile, and phone, but there is really no good substitute for actually seeing people when discussing matters and problems. Our trip also had a very sad aspect. Over some years, friends of the expedition have assumed the costs of graduate work at the University of London—over and above a variety of scholarships—of one of Halet's students, a many-seasoned Çayönü field assistant, Berrin Kuşatman. Berrin, with concentration on the identification and understanding of animal bone remains (especially of domesticates), finished her doctorate in late 1992 and was finally able to return to Istanbul and her helpful, supportive husband of only a few years. She began the work she had been preparing for and was looking forward to—studying the great bulk of Çayönü animals. She was most happy to be doing so. Just before we arrived in May, however, Berrin died most suddenly—the cause is still not known. This was and is a tremendous blow to Halet and all who knew her. Berrin was already recognized in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in this country for her work. And she was the only person in Turkey who was doing work in this field.

We spent much time with Halet on publication matters in general and also some time with the individual contributors. We were especially impressed by the scholarly workmanship of their work. Various questions came up that will need answering or solving by the Oriental Institute's Publications Office.

We have mentioned the re-roofing of the expedition house—high time since the tile roof was installed in 1968 when the house was constructed under Nail Çakıran's (Halet's husband) supervision. We had known for the last two years that we needed a new roof and since it was a major investment we had worried that it be done as economically as possible. It was a great piece of luck that Nail was in Istanbul just at this time (since winning the Ali Agha Khan award one year for the best Moslem architecture of the year, Nail is much in demand all over Turkey). He called in the men who are to be in charge of the job and went over the expedition house plan with them and was able to advise them where they could save money on the construction. He will also follow through on the work. So that is a great relief.

Our earlier reports have remarked on the fact that Turkish law forbids the export of artifacts, and therein lies this year's real archaeological news. In 1988, we recovered an antler haft slotted along one edge so as to hold several flint or obsidian blades (fig. 1). Adhering to one end of the tool were the semi-fossilized remains of a piece of cloth (fig. 2). (We were most excited because the only traces of cloth we had found, in so early a context, up to then, were minute impressions of weaving on a tiny clay ball and a disk, both from Jarmo and published.) The artifact has remained, carefully stored, in Turkey. But finally, early in 1993, the expert on ancient textiles, Dr. Gillian Vogelsang-Eastwood of the Stichting Textile Research Centre of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden (already collaborator with the Oriental Institute on Egyptian textiles from Aqaba) was able to see it. She reports that the textile is most probably linen, and furthermore that no such tangible evidence of textiles is available elsewhere until at least a thousand years later. The Çayönü textile should date to about nine thousand years ago.

On our receipt of Dr. Vogelsang-Eastwood's report, our friend Bill Harms, in the University of Chicago's News Office, drafted a press release that we took

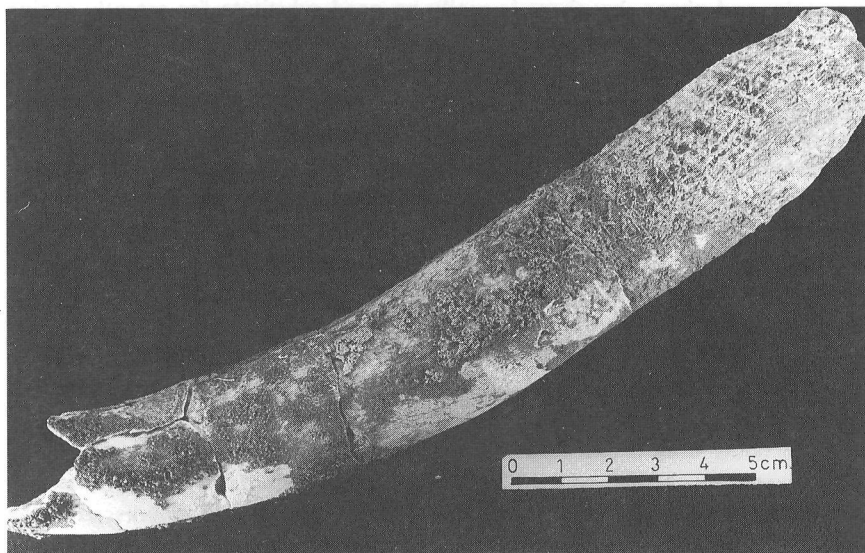


Figure 1. Antler haft with remains of cloth, from excavations at Çayönü

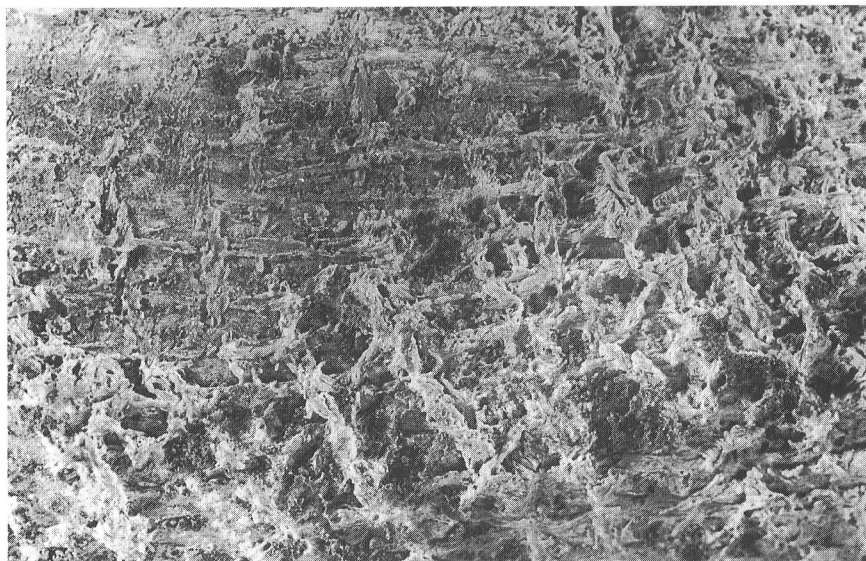


Figure 2. Enlargement of fossilized remains of cloth, from excavations at Çayönü

with us to Istanbul to clear the wording with Halet and the younger colleagues with the thought that the release would be made the same day in both Turkey and the United States. The resultant publicity in this country was amazing and almost overwhelming. (At the same time, Halet reported that the Turkish reaction to the press release was more blasé and that it was only when repercussions came in from the BBC and the International Press that the reporters woke up.)

We were curious as to why the evidence on textiles—even though it is the earliest such find—should arouse such public interest. We had already reported, some time back, that the Çayönü people annealed copper in order to form small tools (the actual smelting of copper ore came later) and roasted limestone to make cement for the terrazzo floor in one of their special buildings—both were the earliest known examples, but neither attracted such public attention as the textile evidence.

We are most pleased, however, that the Prehistoric Project has presented Turkey—so long well recognized for its fine textiles—with evidence of the crafts' great age there.

And last, but not least, we want to thank all of you who have been such supportive friends of the Prehistoric Project.

LANDSCAPE STUDIES IN UPPER MESOPOTAMIA

Tony Wilkinson

At first sight the Jazira region of Upper Mesopotamia with its bare rolling uplands and semi-arid plains seems a bleak prospect for studies of the archaeological landscape. Although broken by numerous tells of ancient settlements the terrain is otherwise apparently featureless. It has therefore been my mission over the last decade or so to try to describe and to analyze this landscape in a manner that is useful not only to archaeologists but also to anyone interested in the ancient Near East.

The archaeological landscape of the Jazira can be broken down into the following basic components:

- (a) Archaeological sites, best represented by mounds or *tells*, but also present as low or flat scatters of occupation debris.
- (b) Extensive scatters of pottery, slag from kilns, and other debris that probably resulted from the use of trash and organic refuse hauled from neighboring settlements and applied to fields as fertilizer.
- (c) Linear hollows, soil marks, or vegetation lines that appear to represent the lines of ancient roads.

Together these give us the basic components of the ancient geography of an area: settlements, fields, and road systems. In addition, detailed surveys can reveal traces of pits for extracting soil for mudbrick, salt sources (again represented by pits), and where hard rock is exposed, wine presses and ancient quarries (for building stone). In drier parts of the Jazira, traces of canals become more evident. Therefore simply as a descriptive device, landscape archaeology is of considerable value.

My interest however extends beyond this, so that once the landscape has been described, my objective is to analyze it in a way that will throw light on the development of towns, how they were sustained by food production, to what extent there was interaction between them, and ultimately how and why they collapsed.

For decades archaeologists have concentrated their efforts on tells and either ignored or failed to notice the important lower towns. Hence it is often my first objective during fieldwork to define the size of the main site under investigation. This is best illustrated by the site of Titriş Höyük, currently being excavated by Guillermo Algaze, formerly of the Oriental Institute. The extent of settlement as it appeared at the end of the 1992 field season is shown in figure 1. The main tell or höyük is obvious, as are the shoulders to the east and west designated here the

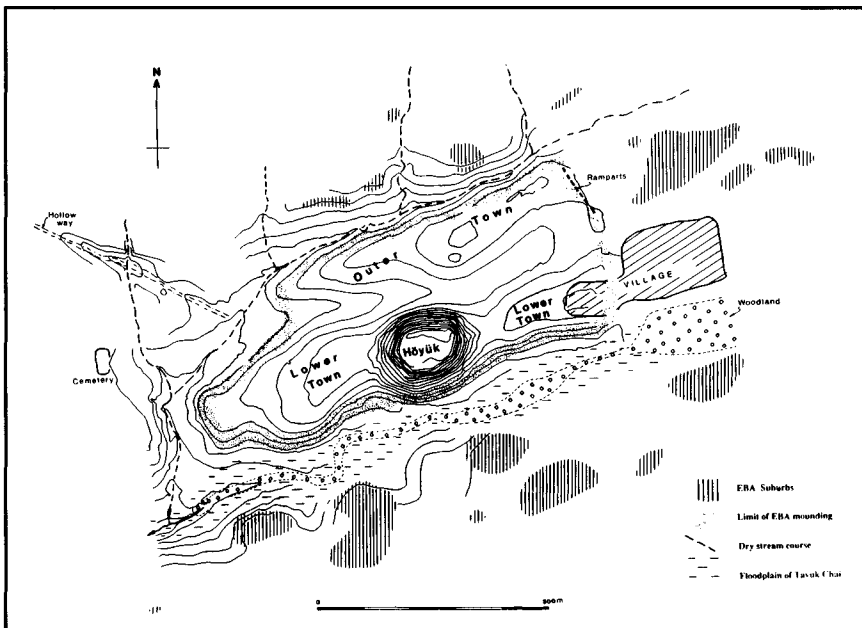


Figure 1. Map showing the main mound, lower town, outer town, and suburbs of Titriş Höyük

lower town. However, until the site was surveyed in 1984 by the Kurban Höyük team (from the Oriental Institute), the extensive outer town had gone unrecognized. In addition, much more detailed surveys conducted by the writer in 1991 and 1992 demonstrated the existence of extensive flat or virtually flat scatters of debris which represented outer “suburbs.” All these components of the archaeological site were occupied around the mid-third millennium B.C. or slightly later (i.e., corresponding to Kurban Höyük period V, contemporaneous with the Akkadian period of southern Mesopotamia). Together, these cover a total of some 38 ha and were capable of accommodating some 3,000 to 8,000 people. In addition it is possible to recognize a hollow way road leading off to the northwest as well as the town’s stone quarries (off map to north).

Unfortunately, we did not have access to aerial photographs for the work at Titriş, but if they were available, the richness of the archaeological landscape of this region would become readily apparent. The results of surveys conducted when the writer was employed by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq are shown in figures 2 and 3. These maps show general and detailed views of part of northern Iraq, with patterns of ancient hollow way routes radiating from numerous sites onto the surrounding plains. In addition, interrupted features that cross the terrain for many kilometers appear to form the remains of hollow ways, in this case probably representing former long-distance roads. The detailed map of the area around the massive 66 ha mound of Tell al-Hawa shows the hollows to the north of the site (to the south they appear to have been obscured by sedimentation from wadis) together with part of a longer inter-regional feature that ultimately led from the vicinity of Mosul (Nineveh) towards Syria and Anatolia (see A, B, E on fig. 3).

Whereas the Tigris and Tell al-Hawa areas fall within the moist and intermediate steppes of Upper Mesopotamia, Tell es-Sweyhat lies at the very margin of viable rain-fed cultivation. This makes the area of considerable interest because it is vulnerable to climatic fluctuations that can result in runs of dry years. These in turn trigger famines that can perhaps ultimately result in the collapse of city states. Recent fieldwork by the Oriental Institute/University of Pennsylvania project (see Thomas Holland's article on Tell es-Sweyhat, below, pp. 63–70) has shown that this settlement, located 3 to 4 km from the Euphrates River in northern Syria, must have been surrounded by cultivated land that received considerable quantities of manure and refuse from the adjacent town. This activity resulted in the landscape becoming littered with a carpet of millions of potsherds that extended some 3 to 4 km from the main site. Such an area, if intensively cultivated with cereals, would have provided sufficient food to just, but only just, sustain a population of 3,000 to 4,000 people, which is the approximate estimated population of Sweyhat and its lower town combined. Other aspects of the landscape that flesh out the geographical context of this late third millennium B.C. town are linear hollows, again probably of ancient roads across the steppe, quarries for building stone, and wine presses. The last named, of probably late Roman/Byzantine date, were for processing grapes presumably grown on the adjacent flood plain. Together, the above features point to a prosperous land, well served by communications and agriculture within what is now a marginal semi-arid environment. Although there has not necessarily been a major climatic change during the last few thousand years, the field evidence does suggest that the area has become heavily degraded by human activities to a point where, although it is still possible

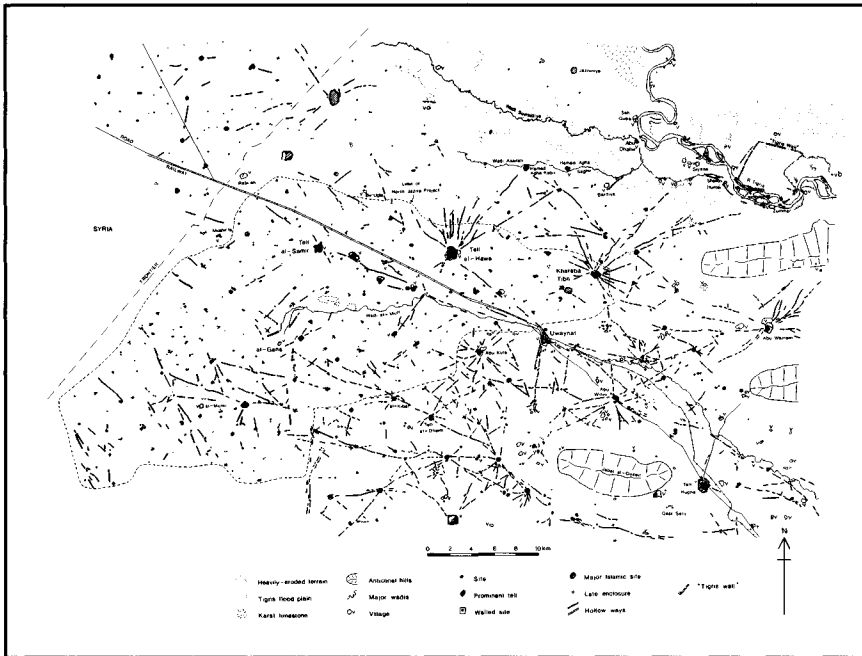


Figure 2. General landscape map of the northern Jazira, Iraq, showing inferred ancient route systems

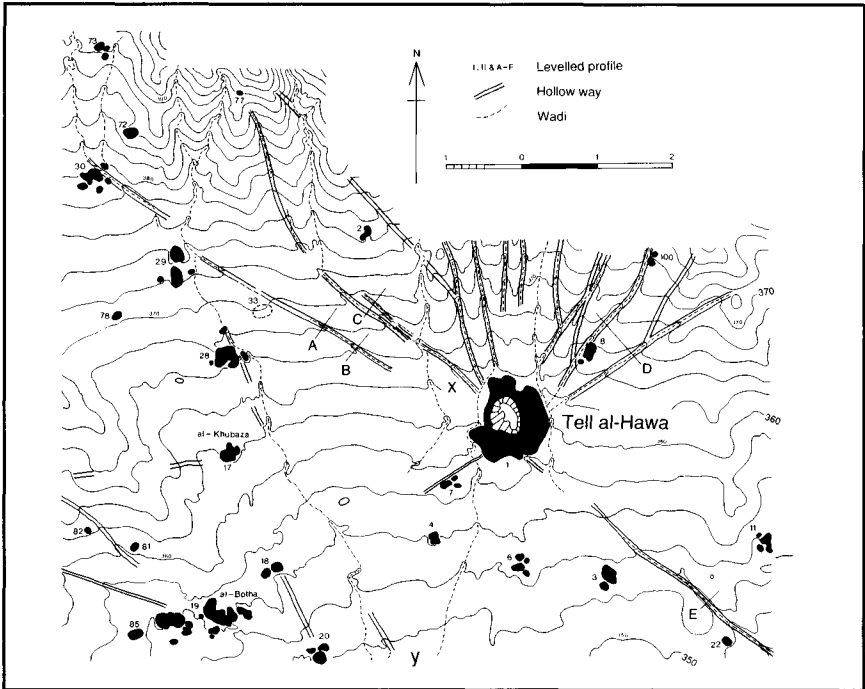


Figure 3. Detailed map showing the topography and linear hollows around Tell al-Hawa, the largest site in the northern Jazira

to farm, towns the size of Sweyhat probably cannot be sustained for long periods without some importation of food.

Related studies undertaken in the summer of 1992 in the nearby Balikh Valley are starting to reveal a similar pattern of route systems and cultivation in another area of marginal semi-arid steppe. This project, conducted by the Oriental Institute jointly with a team directed by Peter Akkermans of the National Museum at Leiden, Netherlands, is seeking to show how the ancient landscape has changed in response to changing patterns of human population, economics, and environment over the last 10,000 years. After only a brief field season in the summer of 1992, Clemens Reichel, graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and myself were able to pinpoint areas of the landscape that had become buried by sedimentation (thereby obscuring archaeological remains), as well as a major late Roman or early Islamic irrigation system and a number of north-south hollow way routes. Although frequently little more than faint marks when viewed on the ground, on aerial photographs these features can be seen to run parallel to the Balikh River, presumably linking the ancient town of Raqqa (Islamic al-Rafikah) with towns such as Harran in southern Turkey. One route even had a well-preserved early Islamic caravanserai or khan alongside. Ultimately it is hoped that this project will provide information to complement that gathered from around Tell es-Sweyhat, on the ancient limits of rain-fed cultivation. Such a result will be of interest not only to archaeologists but should also shed light on the ancient climate of the Jazira, a region that has hitherto failed to yield much data of value to palaeoclimatologists.

THE LUXOR–FARSHÛT DESERT ROAD SURVEY

John Coleman Darnell and Deborah Darnell

Between the Upper Egyptian towns of er-Rizeiqat and Farshût, the Nile River describes a dramatic curve to the northeast, the Qena Bend (see fig. 1; and map, fig. 2). Several desert tracks cut across the portion of the limestone plateau that fills this curve. One of the more prominent of these paths is the road from Luxor to Farshût, which begins near ancient quarries in the Theban hills and reaches the height of the desert plateau between the peaks of the Qurn and the “Thoth Mountain,” at a point overlooking the so-called “Valley of the Guardian Khay.” Various other tracks beginning to the north and south of the main Theban terminus join this central route before it reenters the Nile Valley at a pass in Gebel Qarn el-Gir through the Wadi el-Hôl; from there, it continues on to Farshût, an important junction of several desert routes, including a major track connecting Kharga Oasis with the Nile Valley. Abundant remains of human activity, dating from modern times back to the Paleolithic period, are visible on the surface at the Luxor end of the road, but until now the only published references to any of these remains were the brief notes, “stone piles” and “Paleolithic work places,” on the 1909 Schweinfurth Map of western Thebes. In the 1930s, the Mond expedition examined parts of the Armant to the Nag^c Hammadi branch of this track for prehistoric

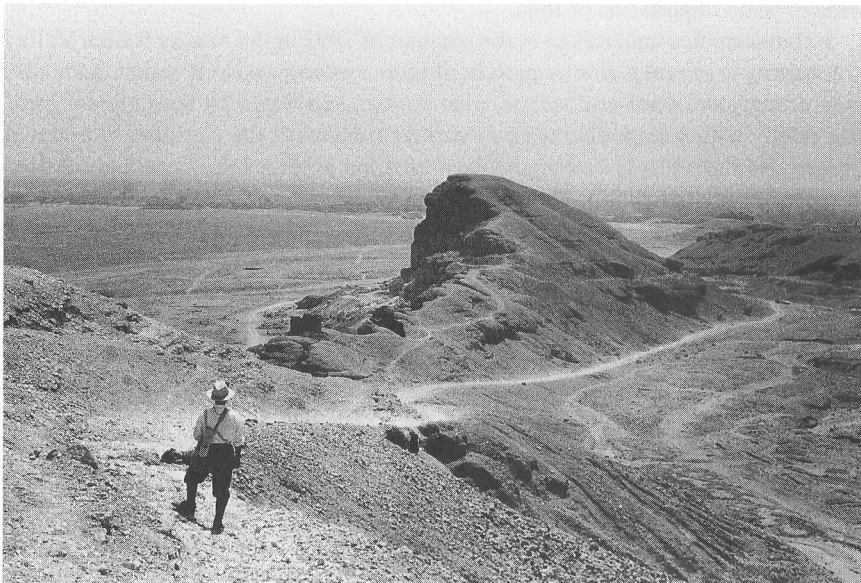


Figure 1. The road to Farshût begins near the ancient limestone quarries in the northern fork of the Wadyein (partially visible far right, behind white car). Modern quarrying continues nearby, not far from the “watchtower” (left center) and its surrounding area, which is covered with ancient quarry chippings and numerous potsherds

remains, but the material is as yet unpublished. Except for the stela of Sobekhotep III located near the northern end of the road, the pharaonic history of this desert track has never been discussed.

During the past several years, as epigraphers with the Epigraphic Survey, we have explored many of the ancient roads of the Thebaid, walking for miles along the bright ribbons of limestone, alternately polished or turned to powder by the footsteps of travelers over the millennia. We have noted numerous sites on and near these paths that merit intensive study. We decided to begin our formal work with the main Luxor–Farshût Road, specifically, the tongue of land overlooking western Thebes at which point the path scaling the side of the gebel becomes a track across the high desert. This site was chosen because of our prior discovery of the fragments of a sandstone stela, dressed sandstone blocks, and associated pottery in this location (see below). Our goals were to identify the spatial and temporal distribution of activity areas by surveying the surface remains and mapping all archaeological features.

Stone cairns and huts of various sizes are clustered in several more or less discrete areas of the site (fig. 3). In order to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the nature and scope of activities in the area over time, all of these features were mapped; their sizes range from 50 cm to over 9 m in diameter. Bits of sandstone and pottery incorporated within the large piles in the northeastern sector of the area indicate that these are of post-pharaonic date. Surface remains in association with some of the other groups of cairns and huts point to a much earlier date for original construction, perhaps in several stages. The only other structure still *in situ* is at the very tip of the plateau, where the road makes the final ascent to the level of the high desert. There, partially excavated into the limestone, are the tumbled remains of a tower with a clavicular entrance, suggesting the presence of Roman desert police. This particular spot, from which it is possible to look down into the Western Valley and the Valley of the Kings, is a superb vantage point for supervising traffic in and out of the surrounding wadis and may have been recognized as such in pharaonic times as well. In fact, some of the huts may be vestiges of the police posts to the north of the Valley of the Kings described in a Ramesside reference to the “northern walls of the place of Pharaoh, l.p.h.”

Sandstone fragments in various stages of decomposition, many of them identifiable as both roughly smoothed and well-finished blocks, are scattered over the eastern portion of the site, the greatest concentration lying in and around a pit of

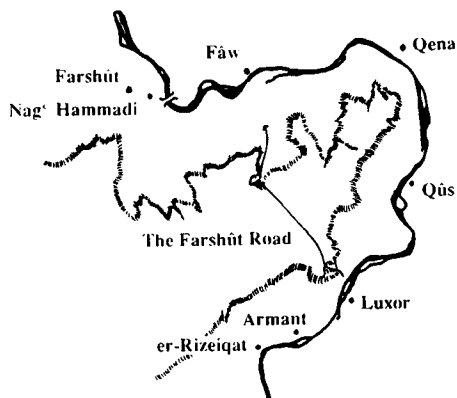


Figure 2. Map of the Gena Bend of the Nile, Upper Egypt (adapted from *Rock Drawings of Southern Upper Egypt I*, by Hans A. Winkler, *Sir Robert Mond Desert Expedition, Season 1936-1937* [London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1938], map based on the Survey of Egypt 1:100,000 map)



Figure 3. View of cairns in the southwestern sector; cairns I and XV in foreground

about 1.8×3.6 m cut into the limestone just to the south of the road. These are the remains of a previously unknown temple. For the dating of the structure, the most important find is a portion of a sandstone doorjamb bearing the cartouches of Antef (V?) and Sobekemsaf (I?) of the Seventeenth Dynasty (fig. 4). Of possible readings, the most likely, as we will fully explain in our forthcoming preliminary report, is:

“[... renewal of the monument for his father (?), the Son of Re^c]
Antef, which the Son of Re^c Sobekem[saf] has made [...]”

One might be tempted to take the *ir.n* as an indication of filiation, reading *‘‘Antef son of [lit. ‘made by’] Sobekemsaf,’’ but contemporary parallels and the implicit theology make this unlikely. We have found several other fragments of this doorway; some hieroglyphs are still detectable on the very worn surface of a piece that preserves traces of plaster. There are a few fragmentary unfired bricks on the plateau, suggesting that the temple may have been built partially of mudbrick, like the Eleventh Dynasty mudbrick, limestone, and sandstone temple of Se^cankhkare Monthuhotep atop the northernmost promontory of the Theban gebel, a highpoint resembling a free-standing mountain from the front (east), known colloquially as ‘‘Thoth Mountain.’’ That structure, once considered odd because of its unusual location in a ‘‘high place’’ in Thebes, is no longer unique because we now know that a sandstone temple stood atop the gebel at the beginning of the New Kingdom, overlooking what would become the Valley of the Kings. These two chapels should be considered in terms of their relationship with the roads of the Qena Bend. Seen in this light, the ‘‘mountaintop’’ location of the temples, so uncommon to ancient Egyptian sacred places, is quite understandable. They offered a place of prayer for travelers leaving the Nile Valley for the barren desert beyond, and a place of thanksgiving for a safe journey. In fact, the return to the valley must have been heralded by the first sighting of one or both of these shrines;

even today, the “Thoth Mountain” temple is visible when one is still hours out in the desert on the Farshût Road.

Other inscribed remains include several fragments of a badly eroded and smashed stela, the corner of a small naos, and the bottom half of a statue. The sandstone stela has depictions of “Amun of Luxor” and “Mut, Mistress of the gods” in the lunette and several lines of hieroglyphic text. The lower left front corner of a small naos is the only limestone artifact thus far discovered. On its exterior are the feet of a man facing the back of the naos; on its front is the bottom of a column of text mentioning “*3h* power (in heaven), *wsr* power (on earth), justification (in the Netherworld), and the sweet breath of life,” elements not uncommon to offering formulae. Unfortunately, there is no indication of the deity to whom the naos was set up. The sandstone statue has provided a tantalizing clue concerning one of the important functions of the road. The portion preserved shows the legs and one arm of a kneeling man, with a very damaged inscription carved down the center of his lap. Although his name is all but totally destroyed, his first title, *s3-nsw.t n [hq3] nb.t*, “king’s son of the victorious [ruler],” attested on three other monuments of the Second Intermediate Period (one now stored in the Oriental Institute Museum), indicates that he was probably a mili-

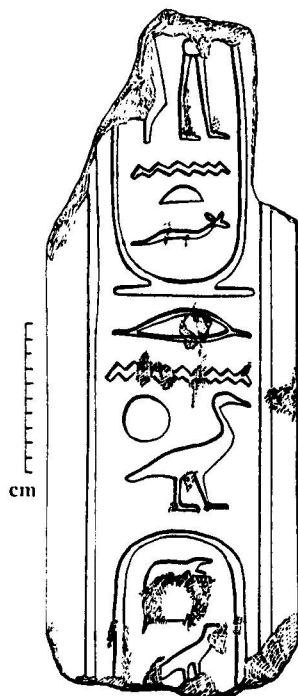


Figure 4. Fragment of sandstone doorjamb from the newly discovered Seventeenth Dynasty temple on the Farshût Road (photograph and preliminary drawing)

tary officer. The presence of a memorial to a Second Intermediate Period military leader at the Theban terminus of the road accords well with what is known to have been located at the other end of the route during that turbulent period. Considering the presence of large Theban forces at Abydos during the Second Intermediate Period, and of fortresses and palaces at Denderah and Ballas at the beginning of the New Kingdom, the military importance of the routes connecting Thebes with the northern part of the Qena Bend is clear. During this intermediate period, the Theban state was hemmed between the Asiatic dominated Delta of the increasingly Egyptianized Hyksos rulers and the powerful Kerman rulers in Nubia. The presence of a free-standing Theban temple of the Second Intermediate Period (perhaps the only such original and not usurped structure of the period known to date) on the gebel at the end of the road was a powerful statement of the Theban rulers' intention to control the desert tracks and to prevent the coordinated operations of their southern and northern foes. As the Second Stela of Kamose relates, control of the Western Desert was considered critical during the Thebans' advance into the Hyksos-controlled Delta, and this strategy was ultimately successful.

When these monuments were destroyed is uncertain, but there are indications that they stood for some time. The heavily eroded bottom portion of the stela, compared to the fairly well-preserved remnants of the lunette at the top, suggests that the stela stood for some time and was eroded by the desert's blasting sands swirling around its base before being toppled. Portions of the large pieces of sandstone, apparently belonging to the chapel, bear graffiti and the so-called "medicine gouges," further indications of a long veneration of the chapel.

Following the road up from the quarries we found a group of hieroglyphic graffiti, with a few hieratic numbers carved nearby, perhaps a tally of some elements of a work crew or caravan moving along the road. Most of the graffiti are signs and symbols of religious significance; if not references to scenes once extant on the chapel, they may indicate the presence of a priest or artisan on his way to the small chapel at the top of the escarpment.

The ceramic evidence at the site consists of widely spaced surface scatters as well as a number of dense deposits. Controlled surface collection was undertaken according to a stratified random sampling design. The quantity and diversity of material analyzed attest to a broad range of activities across various time periods. The late Second Intermediate Period to early Eighteenth Dynasty is particularly well represented. Some hand-finished jar fragments may date as early as the Middle Kingdom, but sherds from a number of large, marl storage jars of the Second Intermediate Period are the earliest securely dated pieces examined thus far (see fig. 5c). Most of these were recovered from a relatively circumscribed locus, which may represent a provision dump for a desert patrol of the period. Pan Grave potsherds were also found in this area; most likely dating from the same period, these sherds suggest the presence of the nomadic Nubian people who served the Thebans as desert policemen during the time of their wars with the Hyksos. This accords well with A. E. P. Weigall's observation that Pan Grave remains in Upper Egypt tend to be found "at strategically important military posts."

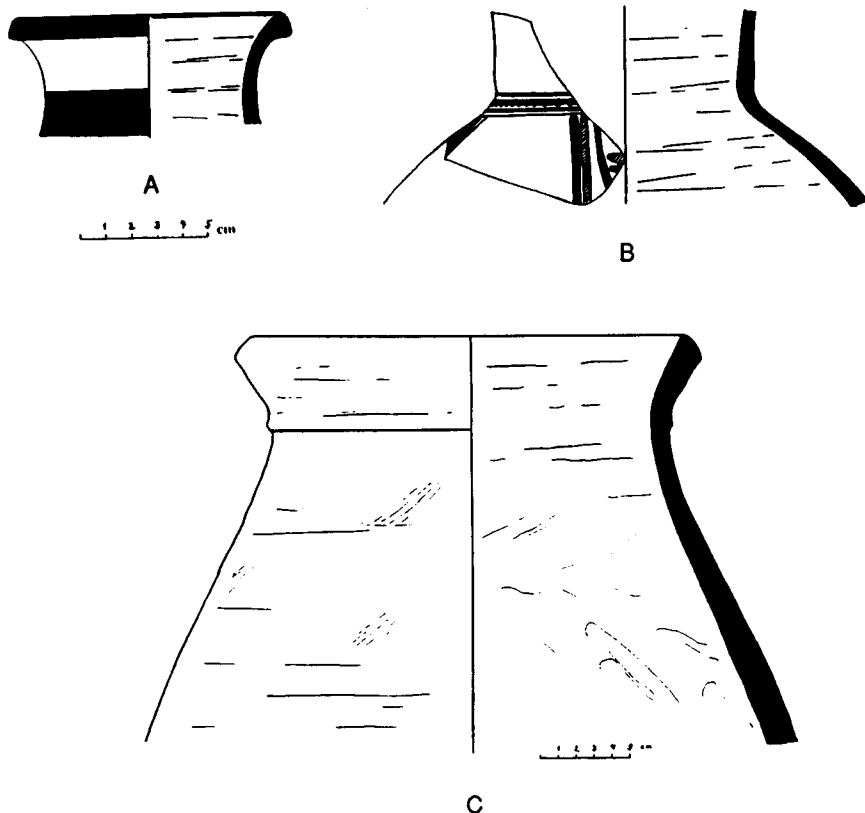


Figure 5. Examples of Second Intermediate Period–early Eighteenth Dynasty ceramics: (a) rim of Nile silt, red-slipped with black paint; (b) neck and shoulder of marl jar, red and black painted decoration; (c) fragment of marl storage jar with wheel-made rim, hand-finished body

A large volume of red and black painted wares, some of fine, polished marl clay, jars with incised bands on the neck, as well as hand-smoothed jar bottoms and bottoms of very rough beer jars date from the late Second Intermediate Period to early Eighteenth Dynasty (see fig. 5a, b). A small number of late Eighteenth Dynasty blue painted sherds have been found. We have also identified a full range of post-New Kingdom material, including fine, slender-necked bottles of the Twenty-first to Twenty-second Dynasties; disc-based votive vessels from between the Twenty-fifth Dynasty and the Ptolemaic period; Ptolemaic sherds from painted jars, amphorae, and even a handle from an imitation Hellenistic *kantharos* (drinking cup); thin, brittle, ribbed ware from the Roman period; Coptic heavy ribbed amphorae, painted wares, and a single sherd from a lead-glazed bowl; and several interesting Islamic pieces, such as a cream ware filter neck with fine incised decoration and fragments of small clay pipes.

Fragments of vessels produced outside of the local area include Nile Delta and oasis wares, as well as Cypriote, Palestinian, and Phoenician imports. The presence of a considerable amount of oasis ware, much in the form of pilgrim



Figure 6. Transporting a portion of the inscribed doorjamb and the remains of the statue of the “king’s son of the victorious ruler,” Chicago House laddermen and long-time employees Abu’l Qasem and Ali take great care in guarding the donkey and his load on the precipitous descent, while Debbie Darnell looks on. Because of the extreme vulnerability of the site, all potentially portable inscribed pieces were pinpointed, photographed in situ, and then removed to the safety of an Egyptian Antiquities Organization magazine, where they continue to be studied, drawn, and collated

flasks dating from the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasties, complements the textual evidence for the existence of a road from Thebes to the oases—probably the Farshût Road—that was in use at least as early as the beginning of the Middle Kingdom.

The work of the first season has shown that the Luxor–Farshût Road was regularly traveled during the pharaonic period, beginning at least as early as the Second Intermediate Period, and that a chapel of the Seventeenth Dynasty, built at least partially of sandstone, stood at the Luxor end of the road. This chapel was apparently large enough to receive several votive objects (the small limestone naos and the seated statue). The doorjamb, the statue, and the presence of many firmly datable vessel fragments of both fine and utility wares indicate heavy use of the road and shrine during the Second Intermediate Period and the early Eighteenth Dynasty. A fragmentary stela, possibly Ramesside in date, and the wide array of pottery types that represent succeeding periods, indicate that the site retained a certain importance until the Roman period, at which time much of the desert traffic in and out of the Thebaid appears to have preferred other routes to the south. The evidence from subsequent periods, both from the main Luxor–Farshût Road and from neighboring tracks, is critical to a complete understanding of the historical development of the use of caravan routes in the region. We are also investigating these related roads and will discuss them as sources of parallel material. As our survey encompasses all of the road, we have identified further

sites, including what appear to be late Eighteenth Dynasty shrines, which we will map and study in forthcoming seasons. Our initial explorations of the ancient tracks connecting Thebes with the Darb el-Arba'in Desert and points beyond indicate that continued investigation of this area will provide important information on the desert roads of the Thebaid and on ancient Egyptian desert commerce and military activity in general.

During the preliminary stages of our work on the ancient roads of the Darb el-Arba'in Desert, the staff of the Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey has been restricted to the authors. We would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Peter Dorman, Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago and Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, for his kind sponsorship of our project. The representative of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization for the season was Mr. Mahmoud Mohammed Ibrahim. We thank Dr. Mohammed Bakr, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, and Dr. Mutawa Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, for their support. We would like to thank Dr. Mohammed es-Saghir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt, for the interest he has shown in this project from its inception; we thank Dr. Sayed el-Hegazy, Chief Inspector of Qurna, and Inspectors Mahmoud Mohammed Ibrahim and Nasr Swelim for their support and assistance. Helen and Jean Jacquet of the Karnak-Nord Expedition have offered much advice; we would like to extend special thanks to Mme. Jacquet-Gordon for her invaluable help with ceramic analysis. We have received enthusiastic encouragement and guidance for which we are very grateful from Dr. Henri Riad and Dr. Azouz Sadek. We thank Susan Lezon and Tom Van Eynde for their photographic expertise; the artistic skills of Tina DiCerbo and Susan Osgood are much appreciated. Thanks are due to the following individuals who have helped us at various stages of the project: Dr. Lisa Heidorn, Dr. Colin Hope, Amira Khattab, Ibrahim Sadek, John Sanders, Joel Sweek, and Dr. Donald Whitcomb.

NIPPUR EXPEDITION

McGuire Gibson

The architecture exposed in our last excavations at Nippur, carried out in early 1990 on the Gula Temple in Area WA (fig. 1), has held up amazingly well, according to a recent photograph taken at the site (fig. 2). The deep pit at WF (figs. 3–4), nearby, is beginning to cave in, but I am surprised to see that it is open at all. In previous years, the sea of sand that used to cover the site would have filled in both areas. As can be seen in the recent photographs, there is virtually no sand in evidence, and in fact, there are features in the WA area that have not been visible for decades. For instance, above and to the right of the Gula Temple, there are several round pillars of baked brick, which are the remnants of a colonnade that bordered the central court of a Parthian villa excavated by the University of Pennsylvania in the 1890s.

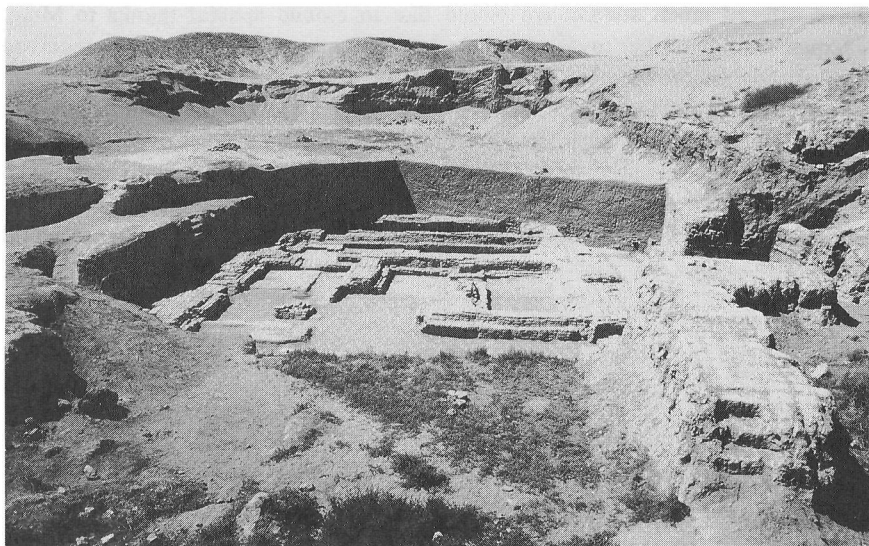


Figure 1. View over Gula Temple, as left in 1990, from the southeast

The shifting of sand from the site, a process that we have been recording for some years now, can be documented and studied even when we are not in Iraq. Landsat satellite images, purchased recently, allow us to view the Nippur area as part of the complex area that is southern Iraq. Computer programs applied to these remote sensing images, when used in the light of our previous knowledge of the landscape, will allow us to carry out a variety of studies of not just Nippur's sustaining area but all of Babylonia. It is possible to combine these most modern methods with more standard approaches. For instance, by a close study of the

contours on a standard map of the area, produced by the British in the early 1920s, it is possible to show ancient river levees that are buried under the surface and show up today only as broad, low ridges (fig. 5). In the levee that approaches the northeastern edge of Nippur, we can see the course of the ancient Euphrates. Tony Wilkinson and John Sanders are essential in the work of gleaning information from these varied sources. When the expedition can return once again to Iraq, conclusions based on this work will be checked against the remains on the ground.

In this last year, we have made considerable progress in the analysis and publication of excavation results. Part of the year was spent in putting the finishing touches on *Nippur III*, the report on the Kassite buildings in Area WC. The book, with Richard L. Zettler as principle author, was sent to the printers in the spring of 1993.

James Armstrong continued to work on his volume on the post-Kassite remains at Nippur, and it is expected that it will be submitted for final editing within 1993–94. He also spent several months in Ghent, Belgium, working with Hermann Gasche on a corpus of second millennium Babylonian pottery, which our expedition is producing in cooperation with the Belgian expedition.



Figure 2. View over Gula Temple, spring 1993, with remains of pillars in upper left background

Augusta McMahon finished her dissertation on the transition from the Early Dynastic to the Akkadian period (ca. 2350 B.C.). This book, which is based mainly on Nippur operations that McMahon has overseen, will be reworked for publication in the Nippur Excavation series.

Besides acting as editor of these volumes, I have been concentrating on the area we called WG, where we exposed a series of levels dating from the Parthian (ca. A.D. 100) to the Islamic (ca. A.D. 800) periods. During the year, specialists sent to me reports on pottery, glass objects, bones, and coins. If I can manage to

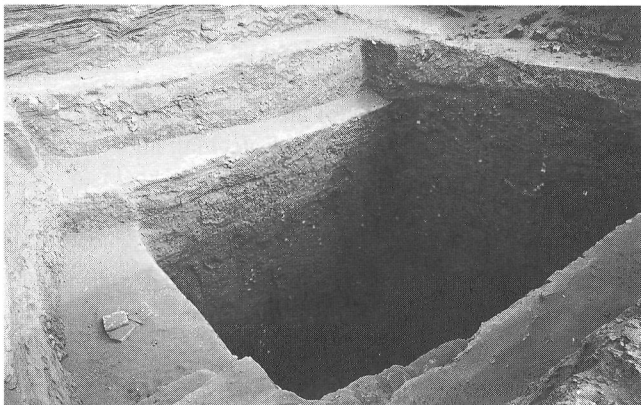


Figure 3. Area WF, as left in 1990

excavated in the Diyala region in the 1930s. Of chief importance is the mass of small objects, such as beads, tools, weapons, clay items, etc., that have not yet been published. The presentation of these objects, the last large body of unanalyzed material from the Diyala excavations, has been awaited with impatience by the entire field of Near Eastern archaeology. In the next few years, through a continuing graduate seminar, I intend to complete the organization and analysis of this material for eventual publication. I expect that some of the material will be the basis of M.A. papers and Ph.D. dissertations for the students, and that the final publication will be, in good part, authored by them.

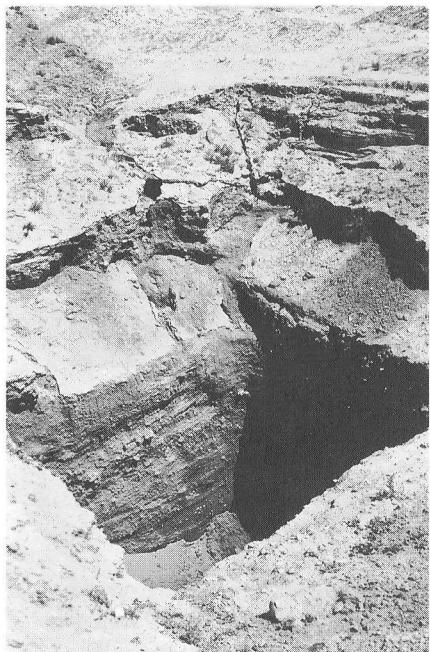


Figure 4. Area WF, spring 1993

devote just a few weeks to this book, it will be completed.

The information we have derived from excavation of Nippur during the past twenty years now makes it possible to restudy material not only from previous Nippur seasons but also from other sites. In the past year, students and I have begun to work on the artifacts that were exca-

As can be seen from the above, the Nippur Expedition is actively engaged in research, even though it cannot resume excavation on the site. The Iraqi Department of Antiquities has been in contact and makes it clear that we are welcome to return at any time. Although most of the excavations by the Department of Antiquities were suspended for some time after the Gulf War, there is renewed activity at a number of sites, some related to development projects. Work has been resumed at Nineveh, Nimrud, and Assur in Assyria, and a new project has been initiated at Khorsabad (fig. 6), where the Oriental Institute worked in the late 1920s. Excavations are also being carried out at Hatra and in the Nuzi area, as well as at Babylon. New work is being done at Ur, to repair the ziggurat and to investigate areas that were damaged by bombing in the Gulf War. There is also a plan to excavate in an area that will be affected by the creation of a new reservoir/marsh in the area between Ur and Eridu.

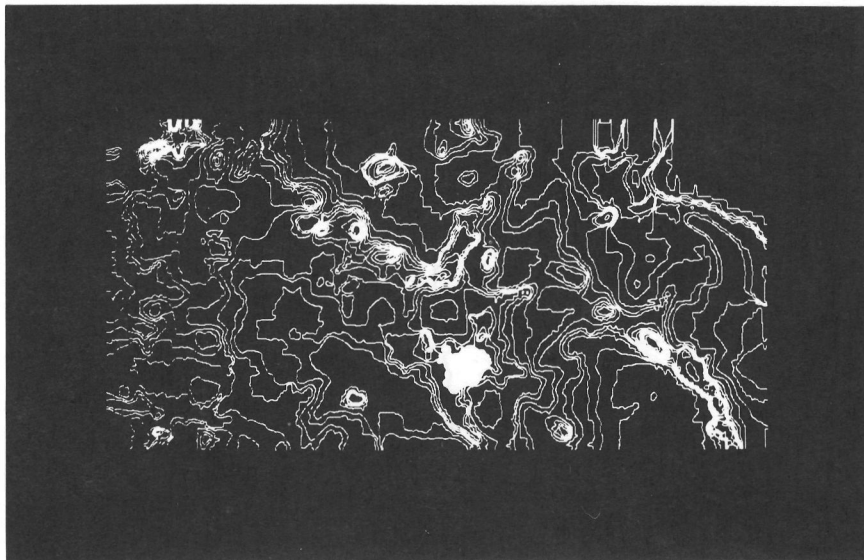


Figure 5. Contour map of area around Nippur, showing buried levees of ancient Euphrates and other channels to the north of Nippur, which is the solid white area in lower center

Here, dozens of potentially extraordinary sites will be lost. As a response to the economic boycott, the Iraqis are bringing under cultivation a huge area of alluvial desert between the Tigris and Euphrates to the south of Baghdad. These areas, once the heartland of Babylonia and the location of thousands of sites, will be irrigated for the first time since the thirteenth century. Some salvage work is being carried out here, but the pace of development is so accelerated that the Department of Antiquities will be unable to excavate even a small percentage of sites. Meanwhile, a new dam, planned for the Euphrates to the north of Hit, has made it necessary to begin salvage work on sites that will be lost in that reservoir. I am told that there are extremely interesting results already at one site, where there are numerous Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian (ca. 2100–1800 B.C.) baked clay plaques with an unusual and innovative style. The Iraqis would welcome all foreign expeditions to help in these and other salvage projects, but we cannot respond to the call under present conditions.

The economic embargo, which prevents our return, will be lifted soon, we hope. In the meantime, we must contemplate field work in other countries and have been making some exploratory plans. During the spring 1993, for instance, I spent more than a month in Yemen, visiting many parts of the country and making arrangements for a survey that Tony Wilkinson and I will carry out in the coming year in one of the mountain areas (fig. 7). I was able to visit much of Hadramaut, an alluvial valley in southern Yemen, where the architecture is of unbaked mudbrick in a blend of styles from Yemen, India, Indonesia, and Britain (fig. 8). The field crops and the date palms present a picture very similar to southern Iraq, if you ignore the rock cliffs on either side of the valley. Although in a sense isolated by desert and mountains, Hadramaut has always had far-flung historical, intellectual, and economic interests. For hundreds of years, traders from Hadramaut have maintained colonies all over the Near East, and in India, Indo-

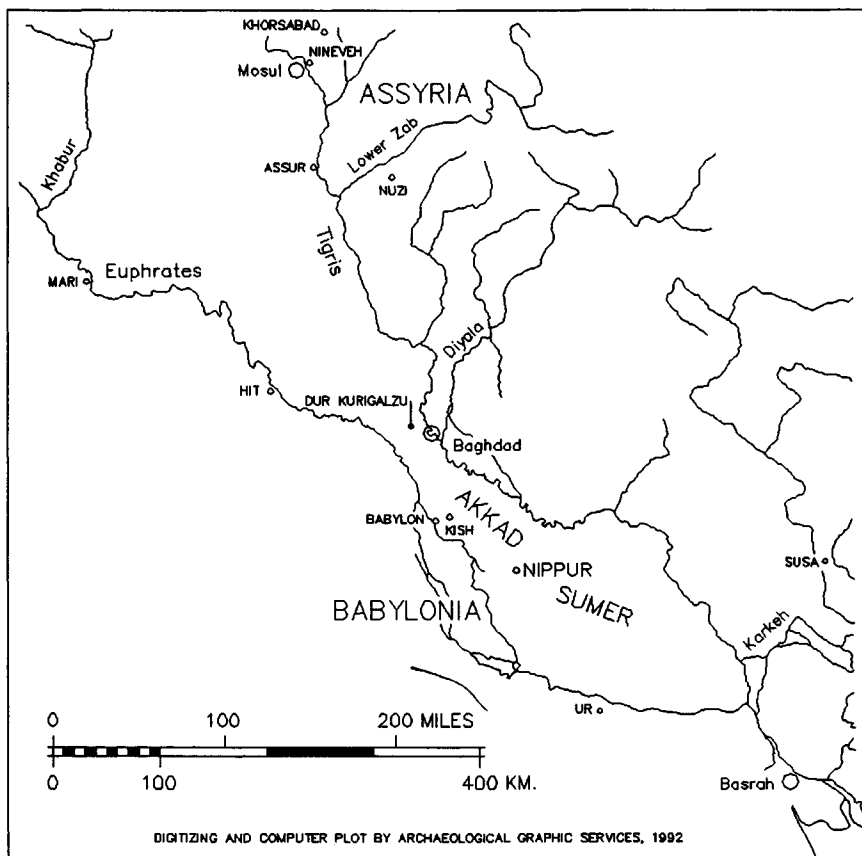


Figure 6. Map of Iraq

nesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Africa, and other regions. The valley is relatively untouched archaeologically, but when the digging begins on a large scale, the results should be spectacular, reflecting the international contacts.

I spent the latter part of May in Syria. I rented a car and traveled through much of the country, examining numerous sites, including famous ones such as Ebla, Mari, Tell Brak, Leilan, Dura Europus, and Ugarit. My previous experience of Syria, limited to a few weeks in the 1960s and 1970s, had been limited to the Damascus-Aleppo corridor, with side trips to Palmyra, Krak des Chevaliers, and a few places on the Euphrates and in the Khabur valley. Although books can give you factual knowledge of a region, it is only by carrying out an extensive and systematic trip that you begin to appreciate the complexities, potentialities, and limitations of a landscape and can understand why ancient and modern settlements are located where they are.

It is very obvious that, today, the Syrians are very serious about reforestation. Hillsides and roadways are covered with trees that were not in evidence fifteen years ago, and there are preparations for further planting in a number of areas. Lake Assad, formed by the Euphrates dam at Tabqa, eventually will be surrounded by forests. I was pleasantly surprised to find that, even without forests,



Figure 7. Agricultural terraces in Yemen, to the south of Sana'a

the entire northern part of the country was green, and there was a profusion of poppies and other flowers. Oleanders grow wild in Syria, and some of the mountains near the Mediterranean coast were covered with them as well as forsythia. The northeastern part of the country, the Khabur triangle, was especially lush and was much more developed than it had been when I last saw it in 1967. Undoubtedly, the presence of oil fields in this area has contributed to the development, but the agricultural potential here, properly managed, can account for the change. The extraordinary number of ancient sites in the Khabur reflects the importance of the area throughout history.

Just as the actual experience of the countryside is different from written descriptions, the intellectual knowledge of a site derived from archaeological reports does not allow you to comprehend exactly a site's size, shape, and significance. Tell Brak, where I found Joan and David Oates packing up their camp, was as massive as expected, while Hammam et-Turkoman, a site in northern Syria, was much more imposing than thought. Other sites, such as Ebla and Leilan, about which everyone interested in the ancient Near East has heard and read a great deal, are more modest than expected. And as often happens, excavation trenches that have produced extraordinary finds, such as the Ebla tablets, seem surprisingly small.

I spent three very enjoyable days with Richard Zettler's Pennsylvania team at Tell es-Sweyhat on the Euphrates and was put to work articulating mudbricks. While in that area, I visited the great site of Mumbaqat, which the Germans have been excavating systematically for more than twenty years. Here, there was so much exposed stone architecture employing huge dressed blocks that you had the impression you were looking at a Roman site, but it was from the second millennium B.C. Just across Lake Assad was the high rocky promontory called Jebel Aruda. Upon leaving Sweyhat, I drove around the lake and struggled by car and



Figure 8. Unbaked brick buildings in Wadi Hadramaut, Yemen

numerous Syrian and foreign expeditions are excavating sites that will be sacrificed for the new lake. The area is a rich one archaeologically, especially near Carchemish, where pairs of high, conical mounds face one another across the river every few miles. There are very interesting, available sites in this salvage project, some of which have very direct links with material I have excavated in Iraq.

In all the regions I visited, especially in the salvage areas, I inspected a number of sites that might be candidates for excavation. I have made no definite plans, but am mulling over a number of intriguing possibilities. There should be some details in next year's report.

foot to reach that promontory and to visit, on its slope, the important Uruk (ca. 3500 B.C.) site of the same name. This site was an outpost of some southern Mesopotamian kingdom, dominating the valley and commanding a view of several other Uruk sites, including Habuba Kabira South and Tell Sheikh Hassan, which have been submerged by the lake and are now only small islands. These sites, like Mumbaqat and a number of later settlements, are signals of the importance that this particular river-crossing had in antiquity. The dominating promontory on the western side of the Euphrates is confronted on the east by two gaps in a mountain ridge which funnel land traffic toward this great liquid highway linking Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.

Farther upstream, to the south of Carchemish and the Turkish border, a new reservoir will result from a dam that is in process of construction. Here,

TELL ES-SWEYHAT EXPEDITION TO SYRIA

Thomas A. Holland

The sixth season of archaeological excavations and environmental field studies was conducted at Sweyhat during the autumn of 1992. This was the third season of the joint Oriental Institute/University Museum project. Work on the tell was directed by T. A. Holland and was sponsored by the Oriental Institute. The landscape study was continued by T. J. Wilkinson with the generous financial support of the National Geographic Society (Grant 4900-2). The writer wishes to express his gratitude here to both the Oriental Institute and those members of the Oriental Institute, Mrs. Theodore D. Tieken, Mrs. John J. Livingood, and Mr. and Mrs. David Maher, who financially contributed to the success of the expedition. The field staff consisted of Mr. Clemens Reichel (site supervisor and landscape studies), graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations; Mr. Mark Fenn (conservator); Mr. David Schofield (chief draughtsman and site supervisor); and Miss Eleanor Barbanes (draughtsman and architect). We were also ably assisted by our two Syrian Department of Antiquities Representatives, Mr. Mustafa Hoshnef (Raqqa) and Mr. Bassam Falhout (Damascus).

The priority of excavation during the season was the continuation of work in Operation 5 to recover more of the Early Bronze Age wall painting fragments (see *Oriental Institute 1991–1992 Annual Report*, pp. 76–80, figs. 2–5). Other aims were the completion of study of the finds discovered during the 1991 season in Operations 4–8 and further excavations in the Area IV rooms in Operations 10 and 11. Wilkinson extended his research in a broad arc around Sweyhat, covering most of the Sweyhat plain and also along the western bank of the Euphrates River just opposite the Sweyhat plain (see his report, pp. 44–47).

OPERATION 5

The most important wall painting fragment found during the season, the bovine with suckling calf that was reported upon in the last *Annual Report*, was so unusual in the iconography of Syro-Mesopotamian art that little could be said concerning parallels. However, further research has clarified the probable origins of the motif and a more secure date of the Sweyhat example. It would appear at present that the closest Mesopotamian parallel, for an internally-painted area on the side of an animal, is represented on an unstratified scarlet-ware vase from Khafājah, but it does not have the geometric painted design such as the Sweyhat example (cf. P. Delougaz, *Pottery from the Diyala Region*, Oriental Institute Pub-

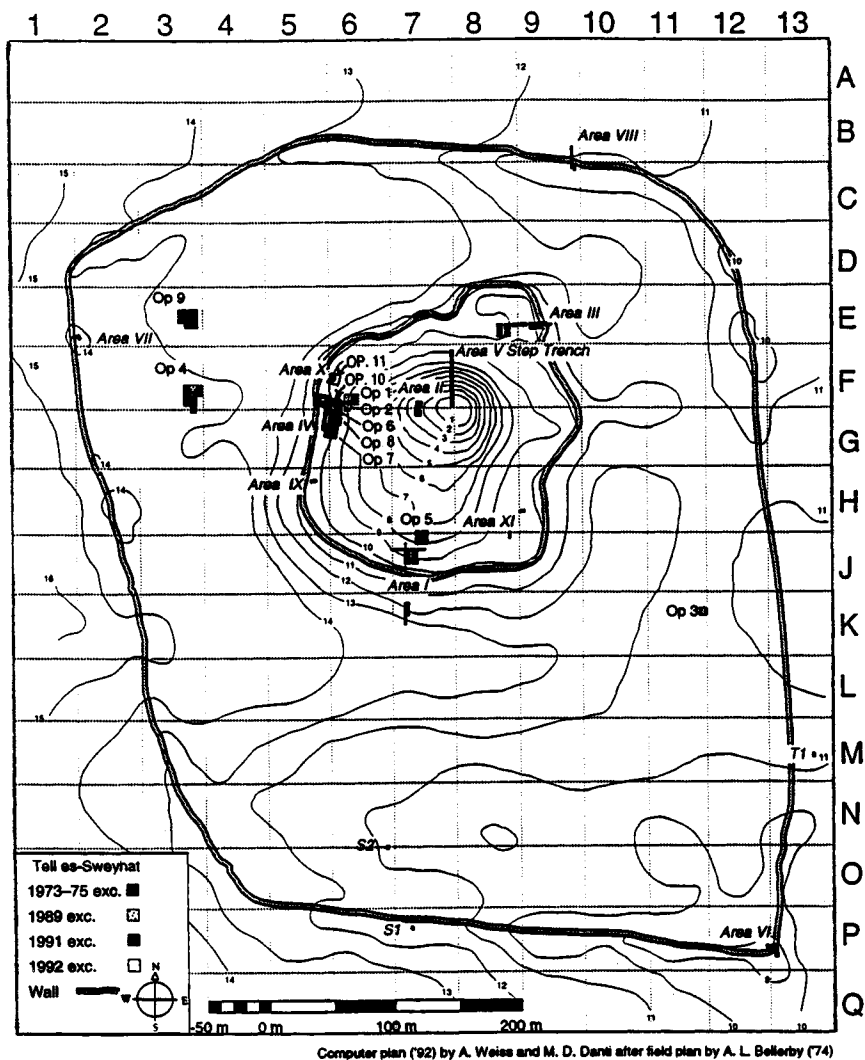


Figure 1. Contour plan showing positions of excavated areas and operations from 1973 to 1992

lication, vol. 63, 1952, pls. 62, 138). And although the motif of a suckling calf is also fairly rare, an Early Dynastic I (ca. 2900–2750 B.C.) scarlet ware jar sherd from Tell Agrab Hill C (Delougaz, *ibid.*, p. 68, pls. 58d, 137d) shows part of a large animal and suckling calf. Apart from the Tell Brak Akkadian stamp seal previously reported upon, the only other close historical example we have found is a late third millennium cylinder seal from Beth-Yerah, which depicts a horned animal suckling its calf (Bar-Adon, "Rare Cylinder Seal Impressions from Beth-Yerak," *Eretz-Israel* 11: 99–100, *25). As also previously reported, other motifs depicted on the Sweyhat wall paintings compare well with fragments found at Tell Halawa B, Level 3, Period I, for which a date in the first half of the third millennium B.C. has been suggested, and Tell Munbāqa; both sites are situated to

the south of Sweyhat in the Euphrates Tabqa Dam rescue area. On the evidence of the Sweyhat pottery finds, the Halawa, Munbāqa, and Sweyhat wall paintings should be dated to about the middle of the third millennium B.C. (ca. 2600–2300 B.C.). Further excavations of wall painting fragments in Operation 5, planned for the autumn of 1994, will contribute greatly to our being able to piece together a more complete scene than the 103 fragments recovered thus far have allowed.

OPERATION 10 (figs. 1, 2)

Excavations continued in the unexcavated portions of the 1970s Area IVN, room 8, building complex to assess more fully the nature of the rooms constructed against the inner side of the western sector of the town wall. During the 1975 campaign, an arch and what was interpreted as a bench were excavated in the eastern half of an incompletely excavated room or courtyard, as well as a portion of another bench in the southwestern corner of the area. Room 8 was relabeled Operation 10 for consistency with the terminology adopted for the new series of excavations begun in 1989 under the sponsorship of the University Museum.

The bench built against the southern wall of room 8 continued up to the original doorway leading from room 8 to room 9. This doorway had been blocked in antiquity, probably because an internal small room (room 18) was added opposite it within room 8 (figs. 2, 3), which had two doorways, one in the northeastern corner and another one giving access to the west and the workbench (fig. 4). The arch in the middle of room 18 may have been necessary to support an upper storey. Although there was not time to finish the excavation of room 8, which is probably a large courtyard, a sounding was made in the eastern part of Operation 10 to delineate the northern extent of the courtyard. An east-west wall was found in the northern edge of the sounding, which most likely defines the northern side of the courtyard, making it 6 m wide and 10 m long if the wall continues eastward to the street found in 1989 (fig. 2).

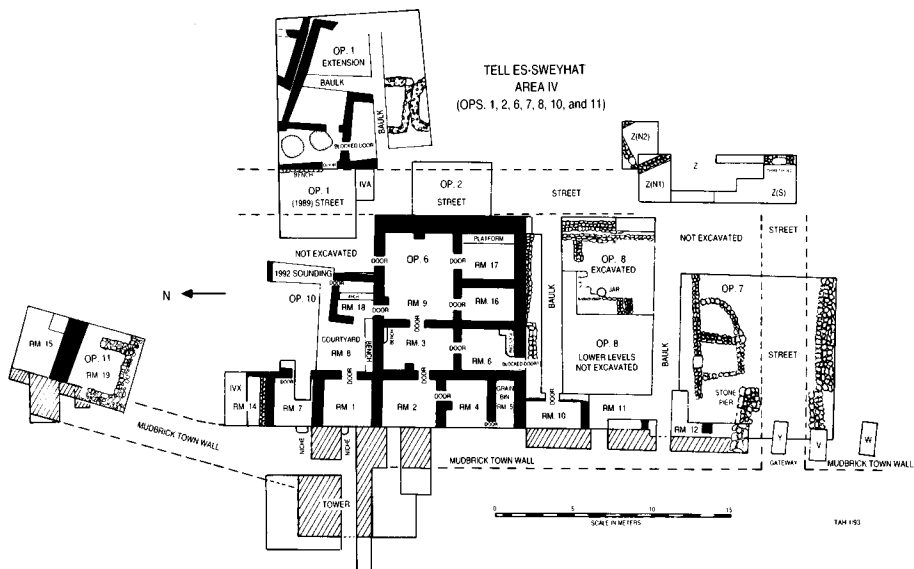


Figure 2. Sketch plan of excavations in 1970s Areas IV and X and 1992 Operations 10 and 11

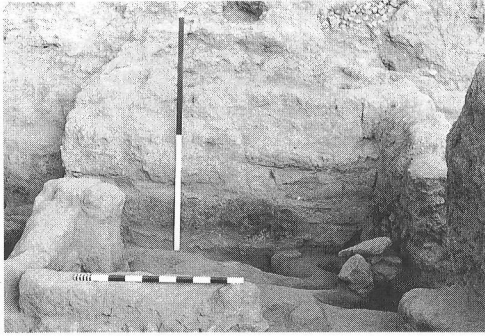


Figure 3. Operation 10, Room 18 inside courtyard Room 8, view to east

162–65). At the time of the discovery of the Vounous jar, which had no close parallels, it was thought that it had its origins in the Canaanite culture of Palestine. However, after the publication of the first two examples from Sweyhat in the 1970s, Ruth Amiran, who has written extensively on this type of jar, concluded that “... the homeland of this type is somewhere in North-Syria” (“A Note on Pottery from Tell Es-Sweyhat,” *Levant* 15 [1983]: 193–94). In the same article, Amiran also pointed out the close resemblance of another example from the Giza necropolis in the Mastaba of Shaft 294 (see S. Hassan, *Excavations At Giza 1930–1931*, fig. 173:3, pl. 47). Although the neck and rim shape of the Giza example is slightly different from the Vounous and Sweyhat jars, the general shape and the one loop handle from the rim of the jar to the top of the shoulder unquestionably places it within this general type of rare jar. We must concur with Amiran that this type of jar indeed has its origin in northern Syria and that the “... Vounous and the Giza jar-jugs reached their destinations as containers of some widely traded commodities.” The presence of these jars raises some interesting questions: “Does this type of jar originate in the northern Euphrates Valley area?” And if so, “What commodity was being traded to such distant points as Cyprus and Egypt during the second half of the third millennium?” At present, apart from the examples cited from Vounous, Giza, and Sweyhat, I know of only one other

Two very important finds came from this operation. The first was a one-handed, flat-based, storage jar, 35 cm high (fig. 5), found on the pebble-paved floor in front of the workbench. Its discovery brings the number of such jars found in the Area IV rooms at Sweyhat to a total of five. This type of jar has been much discussed in connection with an imported jar found in Tomb 164B at Vounous in Cyprus (J. R. Stewart, “An Imported Pot from Cyprus,” *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* [1939]:

example, which comes from Tell Hadidi, a large third millennium site to the southwest of Sweyhat, but located on the western bank of the Euphrates River (for illustration, see R. Dornemann, “M.P.M. Euphrates Valley Expedition, 1974: Excavations at Tell Hadidi,” *Lore* 25:1 [Spring 1975]: 37). At present, the evidence from both Sweyhat and Tell Hadidi strongly suggests that these vessels originated in the Euphrates Valley area, especially as there are no other known Palestinian or Syro-Mesopo-

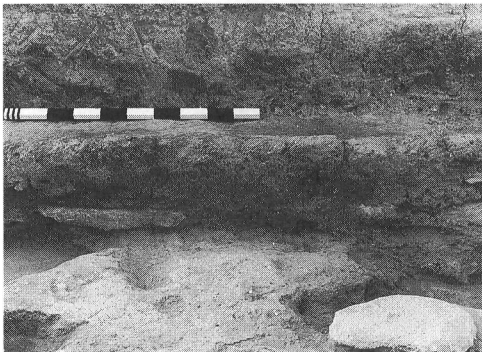


Figure 4. Operation 10, portion of workbench against southwestern wall of courtyard Room 8

tamian examples. What commodity was shipped in these jars is a harder question to answer. However, three of the Sweyhat vessels were very heavily burned in the conflagration of the Area IV rooms, more so than other pottery vessels in the same contexts, which implies that the contents of the jars were extremely volatile. The jars also were heavily pitted and flaking inside and one example had remains of a hard black substance (unanalyzed), which may suggest that the interior walls of some of these jars were coated with bitumen or a similar substance for better containment of a liquid product. On the basis of the calibrated age (ranging from 2331 to 1989 B.C.) of two charcoal samples from rooms 1 and 9, adjoining the courtyard room 8, and an assessment of other pottery vessels, the one-handed, flat-based, jars from Sweyhat may be dated within the late Early Bronze Age period, ca. 2300–2100 B.C.

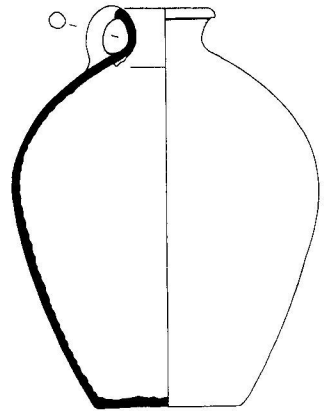


Figure 5. Operation 10, "Vounous"-type one-handed, flat-based, jar found near bench. Scale ca. 1:7

The second important find from the courtyard was an extremely well-modeled clay figurine of a horse (figs. 6, 7), which by now is well known due to the extraordinary news coverage it has received due largely to the efforts of William Harms of the University of Chicago News Office. The worldwide news coverage included articles and photographs in newspapers, magazines, scholarly journals, books (Reader's Digest Books, World Year Book of World Book Encyclopedia, and even in a forthcoming volume on the history of polo in Argentina), as well as an interview with the writer on the Voice of America international radio program. This figurine was discovered at the southern end of the 1992 sounding (figs. 2, 3 [upper left]) just to the east of the doorway leading into room 18. The model is



Figure 6. Operation 10, photograph of modeled clay horse figurine

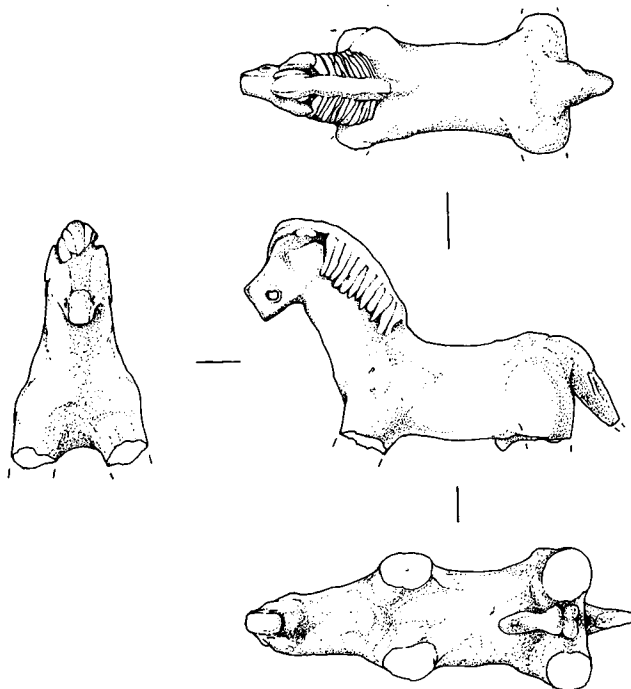


Figure 7. Operation 10, line drawing of modeled clay horse figurine.
Drawing by David Schofield

muzzle, before firing, for some type of ring to hold reins, the mane is shown lying flat on both sides of the neck, and the tail is depicted as bushy, therefore indicating that this model represented a domesticated horse. At present, it appears that this model is one of the earliest known clay figurines depicting a domesticated horse in the Near East. One other, more crudely modeled, male horse was found at Tepe Gawra, Stratum VI, dated approximately to the same period as the Sweyhat example, between 2300 and 2100 B.C. (see E. A. Speiser, *Excavations at Tepe Gawra*, 1935, p. 192, pl. 34:5). The presence of this model stallion at Sweyhat implies that the horse may have played a more important role in the long-distant trade routes during the second half of the third millennium B.C. than has hitherto been suspected.

OPERATION 11

Excavations were resumed in the 1970s Area X, room 15, built against the inner portion of the northwestern sector of the town wall, which was relabeled Operation 11 (figs. 1, 2). Further clearance was made in the incompletely excavated room 15 and a small sounding was made in the southeastern corner of that room to obtain occupational material predating the main building complex to the south. The southern half of the 5 × 8 m trench revealed another room, 19, also built against the town wall. The stone foundations of mudbrick-built house walls, shown in figure 2, belong to the latest Early Bronze Age phase dated to about 2100–1950 B.C. The previous Early Bronze Age occupation in room 19, dated about 2300–

complete apart from the lower portions of the legs, one strip of applied clay on the left forelock, and a small chip on the lower right edge of the muzzle. The greenish-buff fired figure measures 12.70 cm long and 8.20 cm from the top of the head to the extant portion of the forelegs. The figurine was modeled with applied strips of clay for the mane and forelock and the anatomically correct applied sexual organs clearly indicate the depiction of a stallion. A hole was bored through the

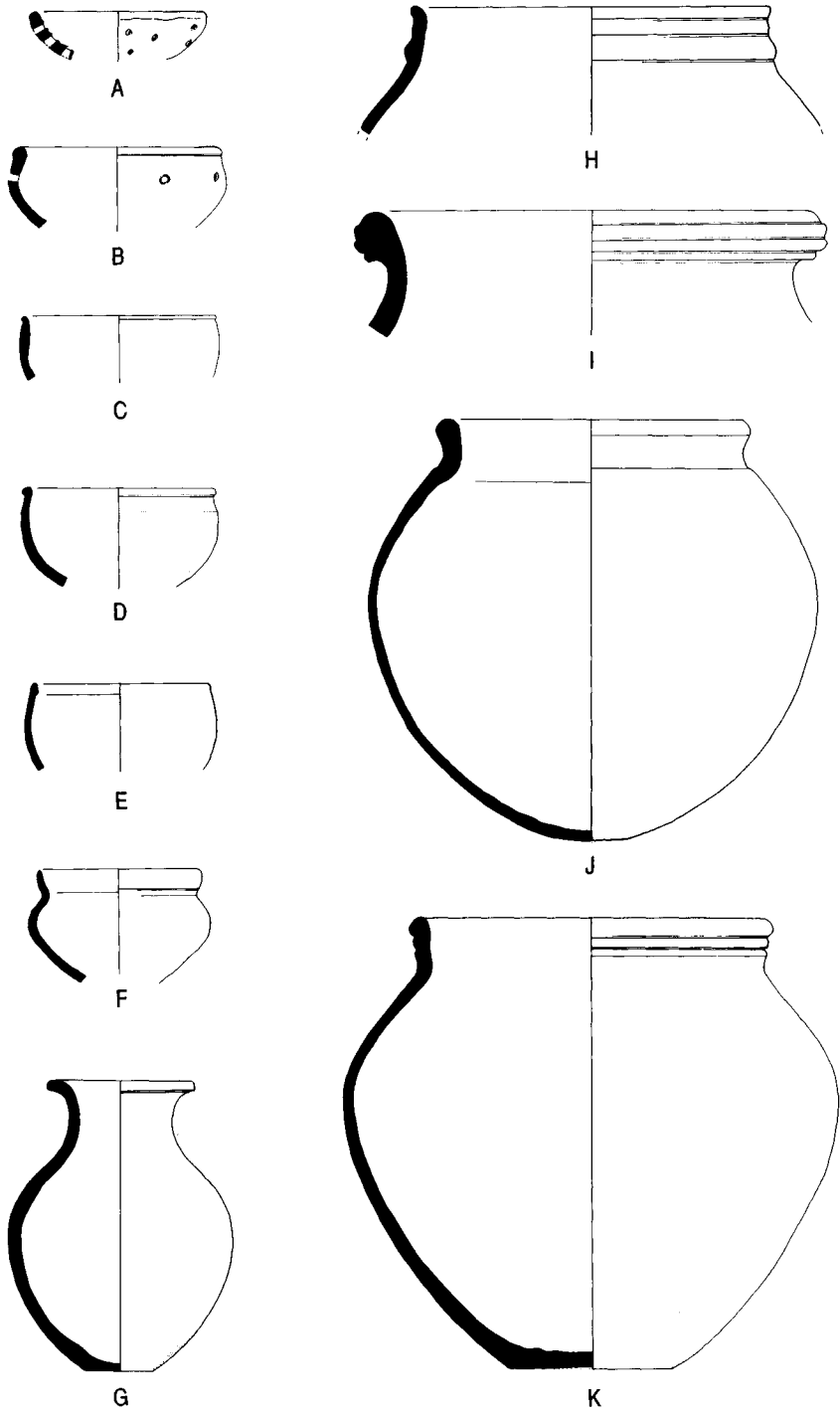


Figure 8. Operation 11, selection of third millennium (ca. 2300–2100 B.C.) pottery vessels: (a–b) strainer bowls, (c–e) small bowls, (f–g) small jars, (h–k) storage jars (scale 1:5)

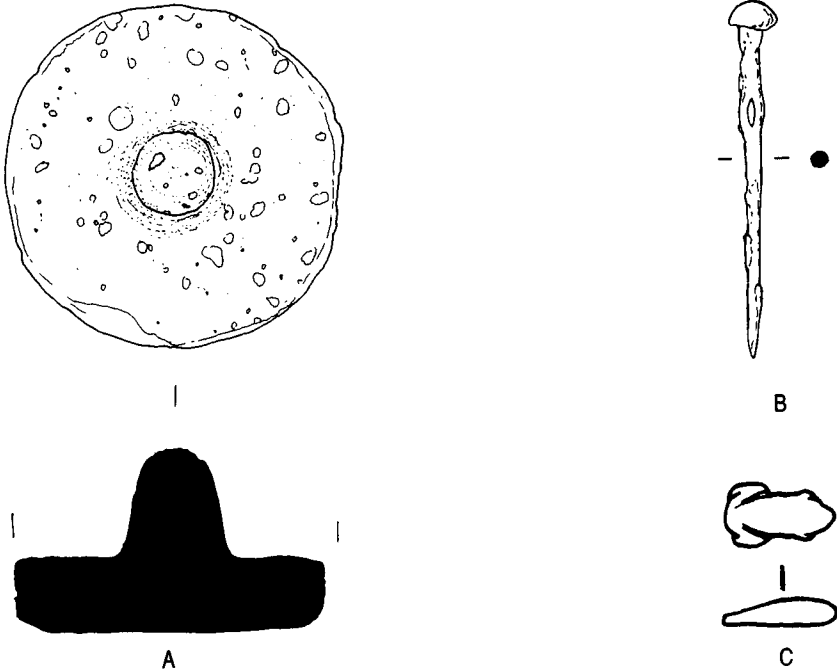


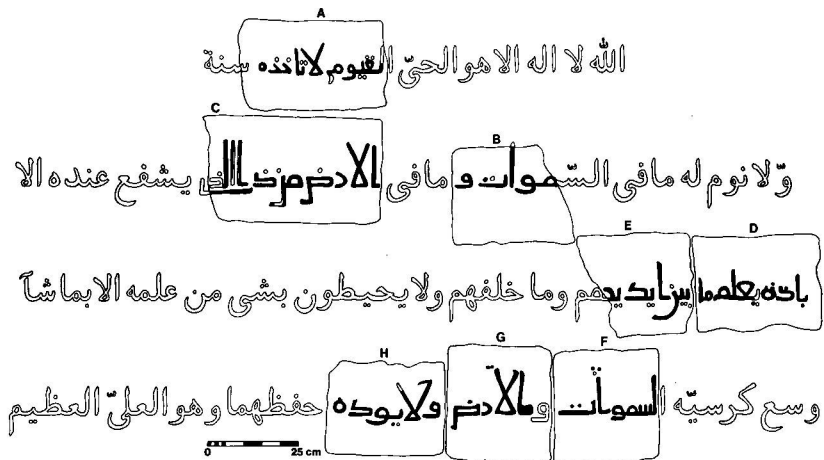
Figure 9. Objects excavated from Operation 11: (a) vesicular black basalt potter's wheel or pivot stone (scale 1:5), (b) bronze dome-headed pin with eyelet hole (scale 1:2), and (c) lead frog amulet (scale 2:1)

2100 B.C., included a large group of pottery vessels (fig. 8), a vesicular black basalt potter's wheel or a pivot stone for other use (fig. 9a), a limestone elliptical weight, a clay mortar, a complete bronze dome-headed pin with eyelet hole (fig. 9b), and a miniature frog-shaped amulet made of lead (fig. 9c). An analysis of the metal objects is now being conducted by the archaeometallurgist, Ms. Martha Goodway, FASM, at the Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Smithsonian Institution, which will appear in a forthcoming publication by Ms. Goodway.

CONCLUSION

The director spent much time during this season studying the large backlog of pottery vessels and other finds that had been excavated during the 1991 season from Operations 4–8 as well as the new 1992 material found in Operations 5, 10, and 11. Most of the diagnostic pottery and all key finds were pencil-drawn in the field, the most important finds were photographed in both black and white and color, and photographs, plans, and sections were made of all newly excavated areas. The preliminary results of this work, as discussed above, show that Sweyhat is indeed a major third millennium B.C. site on the upper Euphrates River Valley in northern Syria, a site that was continually occupied from the middle of the third millennium, and perhaps earlier, until the transitional period between the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

PHILOLOGY



Monumental inscription from the Egyptian Gate at Aqaba, Jordan,
the Ayat al-Kursi verse from the Qur'an

THE CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

Erica Reiner

During 1992–93 the staff of the Assyrian Dictionary worked on several volumes of the dictionary. We now have in hand the published Š, vol. 17, part II, and we expect Š, vol. 17, part III, to arrive soon. We have received all 800 pages of first galleys for the T-volume, and the pages have been distributed to dictionary staff, members of the editorial board, and outside consultants, who are all reading, correcting, and commenting on the pages. Two hundred of the galleys for the T-volume have been corrected and mailed back to the printer. Professors Martha Roth and Erica Reiner have finished the editing of the R-volume, and the volume is being typed. Two-thirds of the R-volume has been checked. Professor Matthew Stolper has almost finished writing draft articles for the T-volume.

The innocuous word “checking” covers the painstaking process of comparing every entry in the manuscript to the original cuneiform text, as it appears in handcopies in various publications; as yet unpublished texts must often be compared to the photograph of the tablet. This process is absolutely necessary because the manuscripts are based on file cards that have been prepared over a period of more than fifty years and are sometimes outdated. Of course, the checking also catches typographical errors and any other errors that may have crept in during the writing and editing. This process requires not only an excellent knowledge of Akkadian but also great familiarity with the status of the field. In fact, Professor Thorkild Jacobsen used to say that only full professors should be permitted to check references.

We have had the good fortune to have been assisted this year by Remigius Jas of the Free University of Amsterdam. Mr. Jas joined us in September 1992 and will be with us until September 1993. He has written drafts for the R-volume, checked thousands of references, and updated the R-volume manuscript by adding recently published references.

Keeping the card files up to date is one of the most important tasks of the dictionary. Professor Martha Roth is in charge of seeing that no new references escape our attention. She reads material as it is published and adds new references to the card files for the dictionary. New texts are being published constantly and the references need to be collected for the current volumes we are working on, as well as for the previously published volumes in preparation for a Supplement volume.

As last year, we have again enjoyed the dedicated, competent, and enthusiastic help of Erin McKean, a University of Chicago undergraduate who volunteered for five hours a week to help with the dictionary. This year, before receiving her B.A. and M.A. in June, she compiled various indices to recently published text editions and noted any newly edited or discussed text in the copies of older publications. From those recently published volumes that contain word indices—a

rarity, alas!—she was also able to update the card file, without being a trained Assyriologist.

The fame of the Assyrian Dictionary is attested to by the now annual visit of the Benton Fellows. The Benton Fellows are broadcast journalists who spend nine months at the University of Chicago and enroll in classes and attend lectures on campus and around Chicago. This year, they visited the dictionary project in October. The journalists, who rarely have the luxury of spending extended periods of time on a lengthy research project, were fascinated by the idea of spending years on the same project. They asked numerous questions about life in ancient Mesopotamia and saw how a reference moves from being signs on a clay tablet to a citation in a published volume. They also experienced first hand the University of Chicago's and the Oriental Institute's commitment to such a long-term research project as the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS PROJECT

Norman Golb

The Dead Sea Scrolls Project was established by the Oriental Institute during the months that followed the freeing of the scrolls (autumn 1991). Staffed by the writer and Dr. Michael Wise, Assistant Professor of Aramaic in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, as well as by our graduate research assistant, Anthony Tomasino, the project from the beginning developed in several directions. First and foremost, there was the challenging task of deciphering and translating, from photographs, the manuscripts from Qumran Cave Four that had previously remained unpublished. This fundamental responsibility was undertaken by Dr. Wise with Mr. Tomasino's assistance and, in the earlier stages, that of several other graduate students (these included Deborah Friedrich, Michael Douglas, and David Clemens). These initial efforts have already led to valuable results; see, for instance, R. Eisenman and M. Wise, *The Dead Sea Scrolls Unccovered* (Dorset, 1992).

Dr. Wise has recently had accepted for publication by Sheffield Academic Press a volume of essays entitled *Thunder in Gemini: Essays on Second Temple Judaism*. The volume includes discussions of various Dead Sea Scrolls (both Hebrew and Aramaic texts), Aramaic materials from Masada, and Josephus, the Jewish historian who wrote in Greek. He has also had accepted two articles on topics about the Dead Sea Scrolls, one on the Aramaic texts of the apocryphal writing Tobit from Cave Four, and one on an Aramaic magical incantation to be used as protection against disease-causing demons. These articles will appear in the journals *Vetus Testamentum* and *Journal of Biblical Literature*, respectively. He has begun research on another book dealing with scrolls that promote physiognomy—the “science” of determining a person's fate or character on the basis of



The escarpment to the west of Khirbet Qumran, where many of the manuscript-bearing caves are located

an appraisal of his or her physical characteristics. The scrolls themselves are written in both Hebrew and Aramaic; the comparative materials that promise to shed light on their contents come from various regions and periods and are written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, and other languages. In addition, since one of the Dead Sea Scrolls on physiognomy is inscribed in a code, this volume will deal with the cryptic texts among the scrolls in general. Three different cryptic codes are known, two of which have never been broken. Having already deciphered the first cryptic script, Dr. Wise hopes to do the same with the two holdouts in the course of the next year.

The present writer's undertaking has, on the other hand, been to explore the overall problem of identification of the authors of the scrolls and, increasingly, to examine the specifics of the Khirbet Qumran site and the theory that the manuscripts found in the nearby caves were composed by a sect ostensibly living there. The investigation to date has resulted in a book, *Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?*, to be published by Macmillan in the winter of 1994. The main conclusion of this study with regard to the archaeology of Khirbet Qumran is that the site itself, given its many telling features, could have been nothing except a fortress strategically guarding the eastern approaches to Jerusalem. Among the features of the site showing military characteristics are its well-buttressed watchtower, the reservoirs capable of supplying water to a troop of eight hundred men over the entire eight months of the dry season, the signs of a battle between the inhabitants and Roman besiegers ca. 70/72 A.D., and the adjacent 1,200 graves having characteristics of a post-battle cemetery. Qumran and Machaerus—the Herodian fortress east of the Dead Sea—are in direct line of sight of each other, and both served as bastions designed to ward off invasions of Judaea from Nabataea and other trans-Jordanian territories.



Detail of the Khirbet Qumran tower; note the buttressing ramp of boulders and the fine stonework of the original vertical structure

There are no substantial proofs that Essenes or other Jewish sectarians lived at this site, and the many new cave manuscripts now being transcribed and translated add to the total historical picture of events on the eve of the Roman siege of Jerusalem (70 A.D.). The texts, of great diversity in their ideas, literary styles,



Aerial view of Khirbet Qumran (view to south); note its commanding position and the impressive complex of building-remnants, walls, and cisterns. The tower is in the foreground

and idioms—and written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek—could only have come from important libraries in Jerusalem, which the Jews desperately sought to hide away, along with treasures and other important possessions, prior to the tightening of the Roman stranglehold on the capitol. The Copper Scroll, found in Cave Three, describes many of these acts of hiding in detail. Future research will hopefully reveal further details of these efforts and of the complexity of social and religious thinking among the Palestinian Jews of that period who wrote the texts deposited in the caves.

Growing out of our work on the project came the idea of an International Conference on the Scrolls, which was held in December 1992 under the aegis of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Oriental Institute. Thirty papers were read at this conference, and it was reported on in detail in the *New York Times* (see particularly “Science Times” of December 22, 1992) and elsewhere. The conference contributed significantly to a changing public perception of the nature and importance of the scrolls, showing particularly that many of the old ideas about the texts and the Khirbet Qumran site are now being challenged and, in many cases, replaced by new interpretations. The *Proceedings* of the conference will be published in full by the Academy in 1994. The conference itself, it should be noted, could not have been held without the strong support of the Oriental Institute and its Director, William Sumner, from the very beginning of our efforts to organize it. In the end, what was accomplished was an endorsement of the principle of free and open debate among scholars holding mutually opposing theories and beliefs—a goal vigorously championed not only by the Oriental Institute but by the University of Chicago as a whole from the time of its founding.

THE DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT

Janet H. Johnson

The job of the senior staff of the Demotic Dictionary Project this year has been checking first drafts of entries for accuracy and completeness. In every case, all citations are checked, all references to secondary literature verified, and examples of the word used in compounds or in combination with the name of specific deities or geographical locations are added. Even for a relatively simple word this procedure involves numerous steps: first it is verified that all citations of the word from specific columns and lines of specific texts are accurate. Both the normal spelling of the word and any unusual writings are noted. All discussions of the meaning of the word, whether by the original editor of the text, by any subsequent re-editor, or by any other scholar commenting on the word or the passage, are considered and care is taken to ensure that the meaning given in the Demotic Dictionary fits every passage in which the word occurs. An attempt is made to identify both the main meaning of the word and secondary or "extended" meanings, including literary or legal nuances and the like. The ancestor(s) of the word are checked in the *Wörterbuch der Ägyptischen Sprache* (edited by Adolf Erman and Hermann Grapow and published, by the German Academy between 1926 and 1931) and the descendant(s) of the word are checked in the four major Coptic dictionaries, three of which discuss the etymology of the Coptic word. Since the meaning of a word used as part of a compound may not be apparent, such compounds are being included in the Demotic Dictionary; the same procedure is followed in writing these entries. Examples of the word used in connection with a divine name, a geographical name, or in a string of titles associated with an individual may indicate special associations and thus are cited in transliteration and translation, all of which must be double checked.

As an example of the type of material included in an entry, and as an example of the kind of work involved in checking the entries for accuracy and completeness, I include here one entry which was completed this year. The word *w* is attested in hieroglyphic and hieratic inscriptions from the Old Kingdom through the Greco-Roman period. It may mean "district, territory" in general or have the more specialized meanings "country" vs. "city," "administrative district," or "arable land." Although the word was read by Griffith in P. Rylands 9 (a Persian period Demotic petition for redress of wrong suffered by a priest and his descendants), the word was not included in Erichsen's *Glossar*. (Note that full bibliographic references for these and all other publications cited in the sample entry and accompanying "Text Information" are given in the accompanying "Abbreviations and Bibliography.") We include the citation from P. Rylands with references to Griffith's discussion and the discussion of another scholar who has suggested a different reading and translation of the word in question. Because there is a geographical name attested in a papyrus preserved in Cologne which

<p>W^m n.m. "region, territory, toparchy" = <i>Wb</i> 1, 243 > <i>DY</i>- in <i>ⲠⲟⲩⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i> <i>CD</i> 286b (> <i>ⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i>), <i>ČED</i> 356, <i>KHwB</i> 264 & 481, <i>DELC</i> 227b see also <i>w3h</i> "settlement" (below, p. xxx) & <i>hr</i> "side" (<i>EG</i> 318 & below, p. xxx) ?, Griffith, <i>Rylands</i>, 3 (1909) 101, n. 2, suggested "arable alluvial land" = <i>Wb</i> 1, 243/5 but Malinine, <i>JEA</i> 35 (1949) 150, n. 3, read <i>ḡ</i> "loaf, ration" (<i>EG</i> 73 & below, p. xxx) in compounds W-pk GN sacred district in Abydos = <i>EG</i> 87, 141, <i>wf-pk</i> <i>EG</i> 84 = <i>w-par</i> (lit. "district of the <i>par</i>-tree")? <i>Wb</i> 1, 243/7 & 561/9 = <i>ⲠⲟⲩⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i> <i>CD</i> 286b (> <i>ⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i>), <i>ČED</i> 356, <i>KHwB</i> 264 & 481, <i>DELC</i> 159b & 227b <i>ⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i> ~? <i>ⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i> meaning Unknown <i>CD</i> 286b, "cluster" of fruit or vegetables <i>ČED</i> 356, a fruit? <i>KHwB</i> 159 & 533, <i>DELC</i> 168b <? <i>par</i> a kind of fruit of aromatic substance <i>Wb</i> 1, 561/10 = Charpentier, <i>Botanique</i>, §479 vs. <i>CD</i> 286b, who derived from <i>ⲓⲱⲕⲈ</i> "fragment" = Gauthier, <i>Dict. géog.</i>, 1 (1925) 189 var. W-pq vs. Botti, ed., <i>JEA</i> 54 (1968), who read <i>wp-hwn</i> "He who judges youth" in phrase <i>wšr nšr ʕ nb W-pq hnt Ssnw</i> "(DN) Osiris, the great god, lord of <i>W-pq</i>, foremost of (GN) Hermopolis" W-pky W-pkr3 Ww-[H]r GN "District of Horus" partially written in hieratic = <i>Wb Belegstellen</i> 1, 43 to 1, 243/6 = Gauthier, <i>Dict. géog.</i>, 1 (1925) 192, & Gardiner, <i>AEO</i>, 2 (1947) 160*-61* w hr-ib Mn-nfr "district in the midst of Memphis" for discussion, see Yoyotte, <i>BIFAO</i> 71 (1972) 3-4, & de Cenival, <i>BIFAO</i> 71 (1972) 59, n. 34 var. w nt hr-ib Mn-nfr</p>	<p>E P Rylands 9, 17/2 E P Loeb 45, 2 R P Turin 766, A/3 m R P Vienna 10000, 2/17 R P Harkness, 3/10 m R P Vienna 6319, 6/32 e m P P Louvre 3264 ter, 6 m P P Louvre 3266, 2 e m P P Louvre 3268, 6</p>	
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Text Information¹

<p>P. Harkness (= P. MMA 31.9.7) P. Loeb 45 P. Louvre 3264 ter 3266 3268 P. Rylands 9 P. Turin 766 P. Vienna (=P. Vindob.) [Papyrusammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek] 6319 10000</p>	<p>Logan, <i>Studies Hughes</i> (1976) 147-67, M. Smith, <i>P. B1 10507</i> (1987) pls. 10-11, not known, Early Roman (mortuary text for woman who died in year 7 of Nero = 61 A.D.), photo [5p., P. Loeb (1931) unless otherwise noted] pp. 76-78, pl. 25, Gebelein (I), Persian (dated year 25 Darius I = 497 B.C.); photo unpubl.; one phrase cited in Yoyotte, <i>BIFAO</i> 71 (1972) 4, Memphis (I), Ptolemaic (dated year 8 Ptolemy XII = 74 B.C.); hand copy of one phrase only de Cenival, <i>BIFAO</i> 71 (1972) 11-65, pls. 1-12, Deveria, <i>Cat.</i> (1881) p. 217, Memphis (I), Ptolemaic (dated year 8 Ptolemy V = 197 B.C.); photo Revlilout, <i>Rev. ég.</i> 2 (1881) 91-92, n. 3, pls. 28-40; Memphis (I), Ptolemaic (dated year 8 Ptolemy XII = 73 B.C.); hand copy only [Griffith, <i>Rylands</i> (1909), pp. from vol. 3, pl. from vol. 1 unless otherwise noted] pp. 60-112, 218-53, pls. 23-47; Erichsen <i>Auswahl</i> 1 (1950) pp. 36-64, Wainwright, <i>BURL</i> 28 (1944) 228-71; El-Hibeh (I FS), Early (dated year 9 Darius = 513 B.C.); photo Botti, <i>JEA</i> 54 (1968) 223-30, pl. 35; Memphis?(I), Roman (I), photo Reymond, <i>Hermetic</i> (1977) 45-105, pl. 1, 4 (rev. by Devauchelle, <i>CdE</i> 55 [1980] 128-30; M. Smith, <i>JEA</i> 66 [1980] 173-74); Faiyum (X), Roman (dated to 2nd half of 2nd century A.D.)(X), photo Zauzich, <i>FS Rainer</i> (1983) pp. 165-74, pl. 2; Zauzich, <i>Enchoria</i> 6 (1976) 127-28; Janssen, <i>Varia Historica</i> (1954) 28-29, pls. 2-3; Dime or vicinity (I), Roman (dated year 33 Augustus = 4 A.D.); photo</p>
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¹For Dynasties 26-30, year-dates are assigned based on Lloyd, "Late Period," (1983) p. 281, those for the Ptolemaic and Roman Periods are based on Pestman, *Chron* (1967).

Figure 1. Sample page of the Demotic Dictionary and associated appendices (continues opposite)

Abbreviations and Bibliography²

- BIFAO** *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale* (Cairo)
Botti, G., "Il Libro del Respirare e un suo nuovo esemplare nel papiro demotico N. 766 del Museo Egizio di Torino," *JEA* 54 (1968) 223-30
- CD** Crum, W.E., *A Coptic Dictionary* (Oxford: 1939)
de Cenival, F., "Un acte de renonciation consécutif à une partage de revenus liturgiques memphites (P. Louvre E 3266)," *BIFAO* 71 (1972) 11-65
- ĀED** Černý, J., *Coptic Etymological Dictionary* (Cambridge: 1976)
Černý, J., *Coptic Etymological Dictionary* (Cambridge: 1976) (abbrev. **ĀED**)
Charpentier, G., *Recueil de matériaux épigraphiques relatifs à la botanique de l'Égypte antique* (Paris: 1981)
Crum, W.E., *A Coptic Dictionary* (Oxford: 1939) (abbrev. **CD**)
- DELc** Vycichl, W., *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue copte* (Leuven: 1983)
Devauchelle, D., review of Reymond, *Hermetic*, in *CdE* 55 (1980) 127-32
Deveria, T., *Catalogue des manuscrits égyptiens, Musée national du Louvre*, Vol. 2 (Paris: 1881)
- EG** Erichsen, W., *Demotisches Glossar* (Copenhagen: 1954)
Erichsen, W., *Auswahl frühdemotischer Texte zum Gebrauch im akademischen Unterricht* (Copenhagen: 1950)
..., *Demotisches Glossar* (Copenhagen: 1954) (abbrev. **EG**)
Erman, A., & H. Grapow, *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache*, 7 vols (Berlin: 1971 reprint of 1926-31 Leipzig ed.) (abbrev. **Wb**)
- Fs. Rainer** *Festschrift zum 100-jährigen Bestehen der Papyrussammlung der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek, Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer (P. Rainer Cent.)*, 2 vols (Vienna: 1983)
Gardiner, A.H., *Ancient Egyptian Onomastica*, 3 vols (Oxford: 1947)
Gauthier, H., *Dictionnaire des noms géographiques*, Vols. 1-2 (Cairo: 1925), Vol. 3 (1926), Vol. 4 (1927), Vol. 5 (1928), Vol. 6 (1929), Vol. 7 (1931)
Griffith, F.L.I., *Catalogue of the Demotic Papyri in the Rylands Library at Manchester*, 3 vols (Manchester & London: 1909)
Janssen, J.H.A., "Over farao Bocchoris," in *Varia Historica aangeboden aan Professor Doctor A. W. Byvanck* (Assen: 1954) pp. 17-29
- JEA** *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* (London)
- KHwB** Westendorf, W., *Koptisches Handwörterbuch* (Heidelberg: 1977 reprint of 1965)
Lloyd, A.B., "The Late Period, 664-323 B.C.," in Trigger, et al., *Ancient Egypt* (1983)
Logan, T.J., "Papyrus Harkness," in *Studies Hughes* (1976) pp. 147-61
Malinine, M., "Graphies demotiques du mot *ḥk*," *JEA* 35 (1949) 150-52
- MIFAO** Mémoires de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale (Cairo)
- MIFAO 104** *Livre du centenaire, 1880-1980*, MIFAO 104 (1980)
Pestman, P.W., *Chronologie égyptienne d'après les textes demotiques (332 av. J.C. -453 ap. J.C.)*, PLB 15 (1967)
Preisigke, F., ed., *Sammelbuch Griechischen Urkunden aus Ägypten* (Strassburg, Berlin, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden) (abbrev. **SB**)
Reyffouillat, E., "Un quasi-mariage après concubinat," *Rev. ég.* 2 (1881) 89-95
Reymond, E.A.E., *From the Contents of the Libraries of the Suchos Temples in the Fayyum, Part 2: From Ancient Egyptian Hermetic Writings*, MPER 19 (1977)
Smith, H., "A Second Dynasty King in a Demotic Papyrus of the Roman Period," *JEA* 66 (1980) 173-74
..., *The Hortuary Texts of Papyrus BM 10507*, Cat. Dem. Pap. BM 3 (1987)
Spiegelberg, W., *Die demotische Papyri Loeb* (Munich: 1931)
- Studies Hughes** Johnson, J.H., & E. Wente, eds., *Studies in Honor of George R. Hughes, January 12, 1977*, SAOC 39 (1976)
Trigger, B.G., et al., *Ancient Egypt: A Social History*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983)
Vycichl, W., *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue copte* (Leuven: 1983) (abbrev. **DELc**)
Wainwright, G.A., "Studies in the Petition of Petebesi," *BJRL* 28 (1944) 228-71
- Wb** Erman, A., & H. Grapow, *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache*, 7 vols (Berlin: 1971 reprint of 1926 Leipzig ed.)
Westendorf, W., *Koptisches Handwörterbuch* (Heidelberg: 1977 reprint of 1965) (abbrev. **KHwB**)
Yoyotte, J., "La localisation de Ouenkhem," *BIFAO* 71 (1972) 1-10
Zauzich, K.-Th., "Der Schreiber der Weissagung des Lammes," *Enchoria* 6 (1976) 127-28
..., "Das Lamm des Bokchoris," in *Fs. Rainer* (1983) pp. 165-74

²Most abbreviations used in the body of the Dictionary or in the Text Information consist of author plus short title and date of publication; this short title and date are given here in bold. Abbreviations which consist of something other than author plus short title (e.g., journals, frequently cited dictionaries, etc.) are given in the left-hand margin opposite the full reference to which the abbreviation refers.

begins with a word that has been read either *w* or *wʒh* “establishment, settlement, region,” we also include cross-references to *wʒh* and the very similarly written *hr* “side.”

The *Wörterbuch* notes that the word *w* is frequently found in a genitival construction indicating the geographical location of the “district.” It also cites examples of the compound *w-pqr*, the name of the sacred district in the town of Abydos. This compound is also found in Demotic texts and is cited in Erichsen’s *Glossar* under the entry *pk* in the expression *w(ʿ)-pk*. We have examples of alternative spellings of this compound and cite three examples (spelled variously *w-pq*, *w-pky*, and *w-pkrʒ*) from Roman period religious texts. In the one case where the staff of the Demotic Dictionary Project has emended the reading and/or translation of the compound, we note what the original editor’s readings were and where his discussion can be found. We cite the (Old) Coptic spelling of the compound and summarize the discussion of the etymology of the term *pqr* in the compound. Since the compound is a geographical name, we also provide a reference to Gauthier’s geographical dictionary, in which are collected examples of the term from hieroglyphic texts of all periods accompanied by a discussion of the localization of the term. In the one example from these three texts in which the geographical term *w-pq* is found in conjunction with the name of a deity, the passage is cited in full, giving the name and epithets of the deity.

Demotic texts contain examples of the noun *w* in two other compounds. *Ww-[H]r* “district of (the god) Ḥorus” is written partly in Demotic, partly in hieratic. The *Wörterbuch* reference and references both to Gauthier and Gardiner’s study of Egyptian geographical terms are given. The *w (nt) hr-ib Mn-nfr* “district (which is) in the midst of the city of Memphis” is attested only in three Ptolemaic period documents. We provide references to discussions of the reading and meaning and localization of the compound. Because every example of the word *w* in our corpus is included in this entry, an infinity sign is added to the initial citation, in transliteration, of the word.

Thus, by the time the Demotic Dictionary Project staff member has finished checking this entry, he has verified nine examples of the word *w*, checked each for variant spelling, consulted eight secondary discussions of the word, checked six dictionaries for meaning and etymology of the word, assured himself that the meaning of the word being suggested in the dictionary fits all Demotic attestations (alone, in compounds, and in phrases together with the mention of a specific deity or the like), and provided cross-references to all other entries in the dictionary where this word, or a related word, is discussed. The final step is insertion of the facsimiles of the individual citations. These facsimiles are prepared using the computer-produced gray-scale scans which I have discussed in the last couple of *Annual Reports*. If the scan itself is not clear in the printout, a black and white “lineart” copy derived from the gray-scale scan is used. Future users of the Demotic Dictionary who are working from a copy of the actual computer files (i.e., “on-line” rather than in printed form) will be able to copy these gray-scale scans of individual citations to a graphics program and do further enhancement of brightness and contrast as they check details of the writing of the word.

While this checking of entries in the dictionary was being done by senior staff, other members of the staff began checking all the non-Egyptian citations in the

dictionary. Throughout the period when Demotic was written, there were important non-Egyptian speaking and writing communities in Egypt; during much of this period, the official language of government was either Aramaic (Persian period) or Greek (Hellenistic and Roman periods). Foreign vocabulary, transcribed into Demotic, appears occasionally in Demotic texts. Bilingual Greek/Demotic texts or archives occasionally allow us to identify the Greek equivalent of a Demotic term; especially frequently we have Greek equivalents for Demotic geographical names. We have attempted to identify and provide appropriate references for all such foreign words. Such entries require an extra level of checking to ensure that the foreign word is cited accurately and that the suggested equivalence is correct.

The rest of the staff has been completing two appendices that will be of fundamental value to people using the Demotic Dictionary: the "Bibliography of Texts Cited" (whether primary publications or secondary discussions) and "Text Information." The latter provides, for every text cited in the dictionary, the present location of the text, the publication history of the text, the date and provenience of the text, and whether or not the facsimiles we provide are based on photographs of the text or on a hand copy published by the editor of the text. What this entry for the word *w*, "region," will look like is shown in figure 1 (left), which also shows relevant materials extracted from the "Bibliography of Texts Cited" and "Text Information" appendices (fig. 1, right). The final dictionary will consist of thousands of such entries and vastly expanded appendices.

This year's staff included Joe Manning, John Nolan, and myself as senior staff ably assisted by Tom Dousa, Todd Hickey, and Alex O'Brien. We had a scare in January when John underwent emergency surgery, but we are delighted that he has recovered completely and is back at work "better than ever." We rejoiced with Joe when he was appointed Assistant Professor of Classics at Princeton. He begins in September and we shall miss him and his important contributions to the dictionary, but we wish him all luck in his new position. We hope that he, as Robert Ritner, will return occasionally available for questions and with bits of information for inclusion. The Demotic Dictionary Project has suffered one major loss this year; George Hughes, who from the beginning was our support and our reference, died in December. We miss him, we miss his knowledge, and we miss his encouragement. We aim to maintain the high standards that he set so that the final volume will be a fitting tribute to him and his work.

THE HITTITE DICTIONARY PROJECT

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

Hans G. Güterbock

Most of 1992–93 has been spent in preparation for sending to the printers the second volume, which will contain all the P-words. Our first volume, completed over a span of many years, contained words beginning with the letters L, M, and N. The P-volume will equal in size the entire L–N volume.

This year we have made the transition from sending our dictionary copy out to James Eisenbrauns for photocomposition to producing the camera-ready copy in house. Editor Hoffner has spent many hours conferring with Tom Holland and Tom Urban in the Publications Office. It looks like we will have the possibility of producing the new volume in the identical format but in less than half the time and at a substantial savings in costs. We are hoping that this is the beginning of a new era for the dictionary, marked by shorter turn-arounds and a better and less expensive published form.

During this past year our two Research Assistants have been Drs. Richard Beal and Billie Jean Collins. Most of their time has been spent in checking the accuracy of text citations and references to secondary literature. This time-consuming, but vital, process has taken many months. Beal and Collins have been assisted in this aspect of the work by graduate student assistant Joseph Baruffi.

Co-editor Professor Hans Güterbock celebrated his 85th birthday last May. Although dictionary work is physically demanding, and his eyesight has now failed him, Professor Güterbock faithfully comes to the office three or four times each week and sits with Professor Hoffner, discussing problems relating to specific dictionary articles. In no sense is Güterbock a passive, figurehead editor; he continues to contribute his ideas and valuable recollections to the process of shaping the articles into their final form.

RESEARCH



***Fresco with Kufic graffiti from the Central Pavilion at Aqaba, Jordan,
epigraphic recording by Carol Meyer***

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARSHIP

Richard H. Beal

In 1992–93 **Richard H. Beal** spent much of his time performing the pressing task of checking the multitude of references that make up a dictionary article for the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* against the original cuneiform copies and against published editions and commentaries.

Aside from work for the Hittite Dictionary, December saw the appearance of his book, *The Organization of the Hittite Military*, which is an updated version of his Ph.D. dissertation of the same title, submitted to the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in 1986. The book was published by Carl Winter-Universitätsverlag (Heidelberg) as part of the series *Texte der Hethiter* (edited by Prof. Annelies Kammenhuber). Topics include: the standing army, the levies, the allies, provisioning and training, the branches of service (chariotry, infantry, archery, and arguments for the existence of a small cavalry and navy), guards and the watch, the size of the army, and the various levels of officers. His article suggesting that the Hittite (and later Hilakkuan) city of Ura is to be found under the classical port-city of Celenderis (modern Gilindere) has been published in the journal *Anatolian Studies*, volume 42. He has also written an article seeking to explain a paragraph in the newly found and published treaty between the Hittite Great King Tudhaliya IV and his cousin King Kurunta of Tarhuntassa, written on a tablet of bronze. Kurunta was a younger brother of Mursili III, a king from whom Tudhaliya's father Hattusili III had usurped the throne with Kurunta's help. Kurunta was rewarded with an appanage state based on his father's new capital Tarhuntassa, which had been abandoned by royalty when the imperial capital was moved back to its traditional site at Hattusa. Since Kurunta had the superior claim to the great kingship, this was a dangerous move. The paragraph of the treaty in question concerns Hattusili III's and Tudhaliya IV's fears that should Kurunta have access to his father King Muwattalli II's mausoleum, which probably lay within his kingdom, any attempt in the future by Kurunta to seize the imperial throne would be thereby strengthened.

He delivered a paper on the magic-rituals used by the Hittite army to ensure the loyalty of the men and the help of the gods, the latter rituals doing what we would call morale building. This paper was delivered at a conference on Ancient Magic held in August in Lawrence. (His wife and Oriental Institute alumna, JoAnn Scurlock, spoke on private rituals piggy-backed onto seasonal festivals in Mesopotamia.) The conference brought together experts in the magical systems of Ancient Mesopotamia, Hatti, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Israel, and the early Rabbinic tradition. It was a great success. The proceedings will be published by Fortress Press, and a second conference was planned to be held in two years.

With his wife JoAnn Scurlock, he gave a slide lecture to the DePaul Geographical Society on Algeria. At the University of Chicago several slide lectures

were given: one on traditional methods of grain storage in the Mediterranean area was given to a seminar, "Daily Life in the Ancient Near East"; a slide lecture, "Eastern Turkey," was given to the Turkish Circle; and a slide lecture, "Tradition and Modernization," was given to a seminar on teaching Islamic history and civilization as an illustration of the usefulness of slides in explaining some of the concepts these future professors will need to get across to their students.

Lanny Bell

Besides his tribute to Martha in last year's *Annual Report*, **Lanny Bell** submitted an appreciation of former Epigraphic Survey staff member Ricardo Caminos (11 July 1915–26 May 1992) for a November memorial in London. He also wrote the "President's Message" in the spring *Newsletter* of the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Lanny's article, "Luxor Temple and the Cult of the Royal *Ka*," *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 44 (1985), continues to receive international attention, featuring prominently in Dieter Arnold, *Die Tempel Ägyptens: Götterwohnungen, Kultstätten, Baudenkmäler*, 127–32; Peter Pamminger, "Amun und Luxor—Der Widder und das Kultbild," *Beiträge zur Sudanforschung* 5 (1992): 93–140; Arielle Kozloff, Betsy Bryan, and Lawrence Berman, *Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World*, 82–90; and Mary Cross, *Egypt*, 161–62; cf. Stephen Quirke, *Ancient Egyptian Religion*, 187.

This year Lanny joined the Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations departmental committee supervising Peter Lacovara's dissertation. He taught Egyptian Medical Texts, team-taught a college course on Near Eastern civilization, and was a faculty reader for a research seminar in Near Eastern history; he also served on the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations Student Affairs Committee. At the Oriental Institute, he described "New Kingdom History" for the docents, and gave a gallery tour, "Scribes and Secretaries in Ancient Egypt," for Professional Secretaries' Day. He was a faculty co-host at a luncheon roundtable for the University of Chicago Alumni Association's Reunion 1993, and reviewed the life of "Illinois' Bell and his Temple of Runes" for the thirtieth anniversary of the graduation of his own College class.

Lanny presented "The Fundamental Principles of Ancient Egyptian Culture" to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and was a Resource Person for the 130 participants in the World Presidents' Organization seminar in Egypt. His other off-campus lectures included: "Mummies, Magic, and Medicine: An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Funerary Beliefs and Practices," for the Central Indiana Society of the Archaeological Institute of America; "Archaeology and Daily Life in the Ancient World," for Classical Archaeology Day, a program of the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, in conjunction with the Field Museum of Natural History, for sixth graders studying Latin in Chicago Public Schools; "The Work of the Archaeologist in Egypt," for the Science Club of Ida Crown Jewish Academy, Chicago; "New Kingdom Epigraphy," in the symposium *The Lure of the Nile: America's Discovery of Ancient Egypt*, co-sponsored by New York University's School of Continuing Education, the American Research

Center in Egypt, and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art; "Amenhotep III and Luxor Temple: The Divine Power Base of the God-King," in a series for the exhibition Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World, organized for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Cleveland Museum of Art; "Luxor Temple: History and Theology," at Wheaton College's symposium 'Houses of the Gods': Temples in the Ancient Near East and Israel; and "The Temple as a Cultural Focus in Ancient Egyptian Society," "New Kingdom Temples of Ancient Thebes," and "Ancient Egyptian Art: Theory and Practice" for ALPHA: Friends of Antiquity, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, in a series The Art History and Archaeology of Ancient Egypt (*in memoriam* Tammy Zywicki). On this latter occasion, he was elected an Honorary Member of ALPHA.

Robert D. Biggs

Robert D. Biggs, while continuing his long-standing interest in third millennium cuneiform texts, has also continued research and writing in the field of Babylonian extispicy, the branch of the Babylonian omen tradition that made predictions and reached decisions on the basis of what the gods had "written" in the entrails, especially the livers, of sheep. While we would view such practices as unscientific and worthless, it was a much respected Babylonian "science" and was considered the most reliable means for the gods to communicate with humans. Hundreds of tablets of such material were included in Assurbanipal's library in Nineveh and have been found wherever cuneiform texts are discovered throughout the ancient Near East.

He took advantage of attending the *Rencontre Assyriologique* in Heidelberg in July 1992 to confer at length with two colleagues who are specialists in this area of Babylonian scholarship. He has also pursued his interest in ancient medicine, and Babylonian medicine in particular. In this connection, he continues to be the contributing editor (for ancient Western Asia) for the *Newsletter of the Society for Ancient Medicine*. He participated in the University of Chicago Workshop in Ancient Societies whose topic in 1992–93 was "Medicine and Healing in the Ancient World." He has begun working on a contribution on the human body in Mesopotamian texts to be included in the volume *Materials for the History of the Human Body in the Ancient Near East*, edited by Charles Jones and Terry Wilfong as a publication of the Oriental Institute Research Archives.

J. A. Brinkman

John Brinkman has devoted most of his research time this year to a critical edition of Babylonian royal votive and building inscriptions from the Late Bronze Age (1600–1150 B.C.). In addition, he gave addresses to two scholarly groups: "The Middle Babylonian Merchant" at the national meeting of the American Oriental Society (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 1993) and "East Meets West: Asian Contacts with Early Greece" to the Caxton Club (Knox College, Galesburg,

Illinois, May 1993). In the latter talk, he discussed Asian cultural influences on Greece, including archaeological stimuli, the transmission of the alphabet, literary borrowings, and the debt of Greek science and mathematics to their eastern counterparts. He has also been editing a small group of seventh-century Babylonian tablets excavated at Ur by H. R. Hall in 1919, which includes three legal documents and a private household inventory; the latter text is a relatively uncommon type and particularly interesting because it lists a wide variety of modest goods ranging from cooking implements, bed coverings, lamps, and personal jewelry to molds for making bricks.

Billie Jean Collins

Billie Jean Collins has labored for much of the past year with the task of checking references and proofreading articles for the next volume of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary*, which will include all words beginning with the letter P. The volume is expected to appear sometime in 1994.

Aside from work on the Dictionary, Dr. Collins continued work on her book, *Wild Animals in Hittite Art, Literature and Religion*, which will be published next year in the series, Publications de l'Institut historique et archéologique néerlandais de Stamboul. She also prepared a *Bibliography of Ancient Anatolia Based on the Newsletter for Anatolian Studies for the Years 1985–1992*, which has been submitted for electronic publication. Finally, she began plans for another monograph that will consist of a catalog of the voluminous Hittite pantheon.

The *Newsletter for Anatolian Studies* continues to prosper—this year more than doubling in size (forty-four pages for the first issue of 1993)! Dr. Collins attended two conferences this past year. The first, in August 1992, was a Conference on Magic in the Ancient World, at which she presented a paper entitled “Ritual Meals in the Hittite Cult.” The proceedings of this conference will be published by Fortress Press. Then, in late June 1993, Dr. Collins traveled to Pavia, Italy to attend the Second International Congress of Hittitology. There she presented another talk relating to “Animal Sacrifice and Ritual Meals in the Hittite Cult.” Her research in the area of animal sacrifice will soon expand to include a comparative look at Greek and Hittite sacrificial practices.

Fred M. Donner

Fred M. Donner's translation of a part of the vast Arabic chronicle by the medieval Islamic historian Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari (d. 923) was published in June 1993, by the State University of New York Press (*The History of al-Tabari*, Volume X: The Conquest of Arabia). In October 1992, Donner attended a workshop at King's College, London, organized by the Late Antiquity and Early Islam Project, which is sponsored by the British Academy. At this workshop he presented a paper on “Centralized Authority and Military Autonomy in the Early Islamic Conquests,” which will be published in the proceedings of the workshop.

During this year he also completed an article on “The Growth of Military Institutions in the Early Caliphate and their Relation to Civilian Authority,” to appear in a special monograph published by the Spanish journal *Al-Qantara* and dedicated to the theme “Poder civil y poder militar.” Donner continues his research on early Islamic historiography and hopes to complete a short monograph on this subject during the coming year.

During 1992–93 Donner continued to coordinate the University of Chicago–University of Damascus Faculty Exchange, a program funded by a United States Information Agency Affiliations grant. Professor Mufid al-Abed of the University of Damascus, a specialist in the history of the Hellenistic period, spent three and one-half months doing research in Chicago during the winter, and three faculty from Chicago went to Damascus for visits ranging from four weeks to three months. One of the visitors was Donner, who collected information about the traditional rope-making industry in Damascus and did research on early Islamic history in the manuscript collections at the Assad Library. The other visitors from Chicago were colleagues Farouk Mustafa, who did research on modern Syrian literature, and Heshmat Moayyad, who explored medieval Arabic poetry.

Donner continued to serve as president of Middle East Medievalists and as editor of its bulletin, *Al-'Usur al-Wusta*. Among other things, he completed and filed Middle East Medievalists' application to the Internal Revenue Service for tax-exempt status as a non-profit organization. He is pleased that Middle East Medievalists seems to be growing significantly and expanding its membership in the countries of Europe and the Middle East. He also continued his service on the Board of Directors of the Middle East Studies Association of North America and as a member of its Committee on Academic Freedom. In addition, he became involved as a member of the steering committee for a group of scholars interested in establishing an American Research Institute in Syria (ARIS). Like many others, Donner has long felt the need for such a center, which could provide some administrative and (eventually) material support for American scholars doing research in Syria and, perhaps more importantly, could provide a focus for collegial contact with other American scholars active in Syria. The American Research Institute in Syria is now incorporated, but inauguration of significant programs or facilities—such as modest research grants or a hostel for scholars in Damascus—must await location of secure sources of funding.

Teaching duties and university administration occupied the remainder of Donner's professional time—and then some.

Peter F. Dorman

In addition to editorial duties involving the Epigraphic Survey's first documentary volume on Luxor Temple and the *Lost Egypt* photographic portfolios (see separate report, pp. 28–40), **Peter F. Dorman** wrote a brief article on the activities of Chicago House for *Egyptian Archaeology*, the popular organ of the Egypt Exploration Society, as well as two contributions, intended for the general public, on the career and Theban monuments of Hatshepsut's favorite official, the steward of Amun Senenmut. One will appear as an article in a forthcoming volume of

Dossiers d'archéologie et d'histoire, devoted to the life of Queen Hatshepsut, and the other as a short essay in *The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia*, now in preparation. He also wrote a review of the catalogue prepared for the recent exhibit of art from the reign of Amenhotep III, entitled *Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World*, to be published in a forthcoming issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

Dorman was invited to participate in a symposium organized by the University of Heidelberg, on the theme of "Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven der archäologischen Forschung," held in June 1993, at the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum. He spoke on the subject of "Two Tombs and One Owner," a phenomenon in which the same individual seemingly possesses more than one funerary monument, an occurrence that is not all that uncommon among Theban private tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty. He proposed that such an impractical arrangement is (understandably) illusory, and that apparent dual ownership is due, in many cases, to the separation of the burial chamber, where the body was interred, from the location of the cult chapel, where funerary offerings were to be made to the deceased. The physical separation of these two vital components of an Egyptian tomb is normally associated with royal mortuary practices of the New Kingdom, but it is rather to be viewed as a willingness to experiment with new architectural forms on both royal and private levels during the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty. In another instance, Dorman proposed to resolve the question of double ownership by distinguishing two individuals of the same name, thereby identifying a new High Priest of Amun during the reign of Thutmose III. Dorman also moderated an evening session at Heidelberg, devoted to a discussion of publication standards of Theban tombs, which considered such questions as the technical aspects of publication, the relative value of documentary and interpretive approaches, the significance of archival materials, and the role of computer technology in reversing the ever-spiraling cost of publication. The proceedings of the symposium will eventually be published in the Heidelberg series *Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Ägyptens*.

Among numerous informal lectures that he gave this year on the Epigraphic Survey's work at Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu, Dorman gave an account of the last two field seasons at Chicago House to members of the Oriental Institute in the spring, and an illustrated presentation on Chicago House to the Institut für Ägyptologie of the University of Würzburg, by kind invitation of Prof. Karl-Theodor Zauzich.

Walter Farber

In the summer of 1992, **Walter Farber** combined a few weeks of collating magical texts in the British Museum and in Oxford with attending the *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* in Heidelberg, which for this year had the general topic, "Assyria through the Ages." He presented a paper on the royal ritual of the "House of Bathing," *būt rimki*. Since this text had formerly been described as an "Assyrian ritual," he concentrated specifically on the question whether there are recognizable traces of an indigenous Assyrian tradition in this longish text com-

binning incantations and magical instructions. He showed that *bīt rimki*, like all other major Akkadian ritual compendia known today, was composed largely, although maybe not completely, from texts stemming from Babylonian traditions. What had formerly been taken as traces of truly Assyrian origin could, and most probably should, now be viewed as secondary influences which entered the text when it was compiled from Babylonian source material at the Neo-Assyrian court. Farber spent much of the remainder of the summer refining this paper and getting it ready for publication in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Heidelberg meeting.

Other manuscripts finished in 1992–93 include the publication of a “non-canonical” incantation against the infamous demon Lamaštu—a text, which for reasons unknown to us, did not get incorporated into the “canonical” three-tablet version of Lamaštu rituals that he is planning to edit in monograph format. Farber’s work on this book is now a priority and is progressing well.

Although magical texts have clearly been at the center of this year’s work, other topics have also occupied his mind and his word processor. The most interesting challenge was when, on very short notice, he was asked to write about myrrh in cuneiform texts for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*—one of those topics where on a closer look it becomes clear that the amount of available primary sources is inversely proportional to the space devoted to their speculative interpretation in the secondary literature.

McGuire Gibson

McGuire Gibson was engaged in a variety of research activities during the past year. Besides his work on Nippur reports, he prepared papers for presentation in Japan, where he was an invited lecturer sponsored by the Japan Foundation. Among these lectures was one on Kish, delivered at Kokushikan University, Tokyo. Another on Nippur, delivered in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa at the Middle Eastern Cultural Center, has been revised for publication in the Japanese journal *Rafidan*. A synthetic article on ecology and Mesopotamian civilization will be published in the proceedings of the Sixth International Symposium of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto. He prepared a paper on Parthian seal style for presentation at a symposium at Turin, Italy, in January 1993.

As chairman of the University of Chicago’s Committee on Archaeological Studies, Gibson initiated a workshop on Elementary Structures of Everyday Life. This workshop, meeting every two weeks, features presentations by students, faculty, staff, and guest lecturers on a variety of topics in ancient subsistence and related social and economic mechanisms. Funding for the workshop has been renewed for the coming year.

Gibson served as a consultant to the Texas International Educational Consortium, which aided in the establishment of the new, American-style, Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane, Morocco. His committee dealt with the Islamic Cultural and Arts Research Center.

In April 1993, he spent a week in Ghent, Belgium, working with James A. Armstrong and Hermann Gasche on the *Corpus of Second Millennium Pottery*.

Gibson continues to serve as the president of the American Association for Research in Baghdad, which is limited to publication activities at this time. In his role as president of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, he traveled to Yemen in April 1993 to consult with government officials and university colleagues, and to aid the resident director of the Institute in planning activities and fund-raising. He was privileged to witness at close range the Yemeni parliamentary elections, being admitted to political discussions, rallies, and news conferences.

He still serves on the board of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, which is headquartered in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Gene Gragg

Gene Gragg's Cushitic-Omotc Etymological Database, a computerized tool for investigation into the historical relationships of the vocabulary of the Cushitic and Omotic branches of the Afroasiatic super-family of languages, has been implemented now for a Windows environment with a widely-used database managing system (Microsoft's Foxpro). This development thus meets one of the original premises of the project as proposed to the National Science Foundation—namely that it is feasible to develop an etymological dictionary using standard data-file formats and off-the-shelf data-base managing software. A stand-alone module will be ready for distribution by the fall of 1993. Meanwhile, work has been proceeding on the problem of developing the same kind of tool for the study of Cushitic and Omotic (and ultimately Afroasiatic) historical grammar. Preliminary studies indicate that it may be possible to develop within the same framework data-structures for representing paradigms and the morphological generalizations and rules that underlie them.

An exploratory investigation using data from Cushitic Historical Grammar, "Prefixing Verb Class in Cushitic," resulted in a paper read at North American Conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics (joint meeting with the American Oriental Society), held at the University of North Carolina in April. (Gene Gragg will be co-convenor for the next such conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics, to be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in April 1994).

In other areas, besides the article, "Subject, Object, and Verb in Urartian: Prologue to Typology," which appeared in the Civil *Festschrift*, encyclopedia articles appeared, or are forthcoming on: "Peripheral Languages of the Ancient Near East" (Civilizations of the Ancient Near East, Scribners); "Ethiopic," "Hurrian," "South Arabic," "Semitic" (Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology, Oxford); "Elamite," "Babylonian Grammatical Texts" (Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Pergamon); "Writing Systems: Peripheral Languages of the Ancient Near East" (The World's Writing Systems, Oxford). He has also written chapters in collective volumes: "Phonology of Ethiopic" (A. Kaye, ed., *Introduction to the Phonology of Oriental Languages*, Harrassowitz), "Ge'ez" (R. Hetzron, ed., *The Semitic Languages*, Routledge).

Hans G. Güterbock

Hans G. Güterbock continued to work on the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* in close cooperation with Harry Hoffner. He published an obituary of Kurt Bittel, the leading German archaeologist of Anatolia, in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 136 (1992). Bittel planned to take up again the problem of whether the tablets found in Building A on Büyükkale, Boğazköy, had originally been kept there. It was planned as a cooperative venture with Güterbock. Bittel's prolonged illness prevented him from writing his part; Güterbock published his contribution in German in *Archiv für Orientforschung* 38/39 (1991/92), as "Remarks on the Tablets found in Building A on Büyükkale," dedicated to the memory of Kurt Bittel. Two contributions to *Festschriften* (dedicatory volumes) for Turkish colleagues appeared during the year. One, dedicated to Sedat Alp, is entitled "A New Look at One Aḫḫiyawa-Text." It has a bearing on the problem of possible relations of the Hittites and the Mycenaean Greeks. The other, written for Mrs. Nimet Özgüç, is called "Sungod or King?" and deals with an iconographic problem in Hittite art. A man wearing a skullcap, a long robe, and holding a curved stick usually represents the king. The same figure with a winged sundisk attached to its head is identified as "The Sun God of Heaven" by a hieroglyphic label inscription in the rock sanctuary of Yazılıkaya. The same figure appears on some cylinder seals facing another god. The author stresses his conviction that the figure with the sundisk is always the sun god.

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

The Society of Biblical Literature wanted to celebrate and publicize the inauguration of its new series, *Writings From the Ancient World*, which offers translations of ancient Near Eastern texts. With travel grants awarded from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Society of Biblical Literature sent the editor of the new series accompanied by Professor **Harry A. Hoffner**, author of *Hittite Myths*, the second volume in the new series, to make presentations at the International Academy of Religion Conference in Melbourne, Australia (July 12–18, 1992). While there, Hoffner was interviewed on Australian radio. In early January 1993, he flew to Philadelphia to serve as one of the University's two delegates to the annual meeting of the American Research Institute in Turkey. In late May he lectured on the history and culture of the Hittites to a large touring group on board a Greek ship in the Mediterranean. In late June he presented a lecture at the Second International Congress of Hittitology in Pavia, Italy, and a week later another lecture at the International Congress of Assyriologists meeting in Leiden, the Netherlands.

The August issue of *The Atlantic* contained a witty and urbane article by editor Colin Murphy based upon a telephone interview with Hoffner. The article introduced a new term into the lexicon, "necrolexicography," which according to Murphy means "one who writes dictionaries of dead languages." This means, of course, that the Oriental Institute is well represented by "necrolexicographers"! The *Atlantic* article generated a follow-up interview with Hoffner on National

Public Radio on August 10th. The program was a radio “magazine” show. The interview with Hoffner about the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* followed a new recipe for a broccoli dish! In October 1992, he and his colleague Hans Güterbock were photographed by *Chicago Magazine* as a prominent part of their photographic essay on the University of Chicago entering its second century.

On May 13th, after months of advance planning, he and his associates held a very successful surprise 85th birthday party for Professor Hans Güterbock in Breasted Hall, which was attended by not only Chicago friends but also by visitors from as far away as the Netherlands.

Among his publications in 1992–93 were: “Advice to a King,” in *Hittite and Other Anatolian and Near Eastern Studies in Honour of Sedat Alp*, edited by H. Otten, E. Akurgal, H. Ertem, and A. Süel, pp. 295–304 (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, 1992); “The Last Days of Khattusha,” in *The Crisis Years: The 12th Century B.C. from Beyond the Danube to the Tigris*, edited by W. A. Ward, pp. 46–52 (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1992); a review of P. Cornil, *Hethitica VII and VIII*, Louvain: Peeters, 1987, in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 51 (1992): 148–49; “Studies in the Hittite Particles, II: On Some Uses of *-kan*,” in *Per una grammatica ittita: Towards a Hittite Grammar*, edited by O. Carruba (Pavia: Luculano, 1992); “Akkadian *šumma immeru* texts and their Hurro-Hittite Counterparts,” in *The Tablet and the Scroll: Near Eastern Studies in Honor of William W. Hallo*, edited by Mark Cohen, pp. 116–19 (Bethesda, Maryland: CDL Press, 1993); “The Hittites,” in *Peoples of the Old Testament World*, edited by G. Mattingly (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1993); “Milch, bei den Hethitern,” in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by D. O. Edzard (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1993); “Syrian Cultural Influence in Hatti,” in *New Horizons in the Study of Ancient Syria*, edited by M. Chavalas (Malibu: Undena Publications, 1993). In addition August 1992 saw the publication of his English translation of Arthur Ungnad’s *Akkadian Grammar*, 5th ed., edited by M. A. Sweeney, Society of Biblical Literature Resources for Biblical Study, No. 30 (Atlanta: Scholars Press).

Thomas A. Holland

On September 1, 1992, **Thomas A. Holland**’s appointment as a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute was renewed for another year.

During the autumn of the year, he directed the third season of the Oriental Institute/University Museum (University of Pennsylvania) sponsored archaeological excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat in Syria (see separate report, pp. 63–70). Holland also authored two articles on the Sweyhat excavations—one for *Annales Archéologique Arabes Syriennes* and another for *Archiv für Orientforschung*, as well as one article with T. J. Wilkinson and R. L. Zettler for a forthcoming issue of *American Journal of Archaeology*.

In November 1992, Holland attended the joint annual meeting of the American Academy of Religion, Society of Biblical Literature, and the American Schools of Oriental Research in San Francisco where he presented a paper on the

recently completed 1992 season of excavations at Sweyhat. During the meetings, he also represented the Oriental Institute Press, along with James W. Willis, Oriental Institute Press Sales Manager, in promoting sales of our scholarly publications.

Holland also contributed an article on Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jericho in the 1950s and a short biography of Carl Watzinger for the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology*, published by the American Schools of Oriental Research and Oxford University Press.

Apart from dealing with numerous inquiries concerning the discovery of the "Sweyhat Horse" figurine, Holland continued with his research and writing for a forthcoming volume entitled *Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria: Archaeological and Landscape Studies*.

Richard Jasnow

Work on the Oriental Institute Hawara archive, the focus of **Richard Jasnow's** personal research this past year, is progressing well. As mentioned in the last report, he is completing the publication of these papyri, which the late Professor George Hughes had deciphered and translated. Much of his spare time this summer has been spent in the pleasantly cool Organics Room of the Museum, where the papyri are carefully stored in a climate controlled environment. He would like to thank Professor Janet Johnson, Karen Wilson, Raymond Tindel, John Larson, Jean Grant, Laura D'Alessandro, and Thomas Van Eynde, who have helped him in his work on the papyri. He has been especially fortunate in enlisting the aid of Professor James Keenan of Loyola University, who has undertaken responsibility for the editing of the numerous Greek docketts and the single Greek document in the archive. The manuscript should be ready for submission to the Oriental Institute's Publications Committee within a few months.

Janet H. Johnson

Janet H. Johnson was elected President of the American Research Center in Egypt at their Annual Meeting held in Baltimore in late April. In anticipation of this appointment, she and the preceding American Research Center in Egypt President, Afaf Marsot (University of California-Los Angeles), spent a week in Cairo in December. While they were there, they talked with the staff of the center about the plans for the renovation of the extensive new office space which had just been purchased. In addition, they met and talked with as many as possible of the people in Cairo with whom the center, its Fellows, and expeditions interact. These included many members of the Antiquities Organization, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the faculties of Cairo University and the American University in Cairo as well as a number of Egyptian and American businessmen, journalists, and the American Ambassador and several of his staff. She had hoped to get to Chicago House while in Egypt, but her schedule was so tight that the

only archaeological site she was able to visit was Giza, where she saw the new “Queen’s Pyramid” found near the pyramid of Khufu. She hopes to make more time for travel during next year’s visit!

During the year, Johnson also served as a member of the James Henry Breasted Prize Committee of the American Historical Association, as a member of the University of Chicago’s Humanities Institute Faculty Governing Board, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Semitic Studies. She remained the American representative on the International Committee for the Publication of the Carlsberg Papyri (a large collection of mostly Roman period Demotic literary texts, often very fragmentary, housed in the Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Ancient Near Eastern Studies of the University of Copenhagen).

During the year she finished the entries on “Late Period History” and “Text Sources: Late Period” for the new *Encyclopedia of Egyptian Archaeology* which will appear through Garland Press. “Late Period” in this case includes Saite, Persian, and Ptolemaic Egypt (approximately 650–30 B.C.), a fascinating period during which Egypt became an integral part of the larger world of the Eastern Mediterranean. Egyptian culture was “updated” and reaffirmed during the Saite period and remained strong throughout the Late period despite Egypt’s temporary incorporation into the Persian Empire and her later rule by the Greek-speaking (but Egyptian based) Ptolemies. She also taught a new course, on Women in Ancient Egypt, for which she translated about fifty ancient texts illustrating aspects of their social, cultural, legal, and economic roles. For the work of the Demotic Dictionary Project, see the separate report, pp. 77–81.

Charles E. Jones

Charles E. Jones spent much of the past year coping with the catastrophe that befell the Research Archives last summer (see pp. 118–22), the aftermath of which is still having an impact on day-to-day affairs in the library. With the assistance of his staff, he was nevertheless able to produce two double issues of *The Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List*.

Despite the unusual events, Jones compiled, edited, and published a double issue of the periodical *Pirradaziš: Bulletin of Achaemenian Studies*, in February. His bibliography of the publications of Miguel Civil appeared, finally, in spring in the issue of the journal *Aula Orientalis*, dedicated to the celebration of Professor Civil’s sixty-fifth birthday.

He continued his work in collaboration with Matthew W. Stolper on the preparation of new Persepolis Fortification Tablets for publication, and together they began a systematic survey of the uncatalogued material from the Oriental Institute excavations at Persepolis in the 1930s. For the three volume catalogue of the seal impressions on the Fortification Tablets published by Richard T. Hallock in preparation by Margaret Cool Root of the University of Michigan and Mark B. Garrison of Trinity University, Jones continued the study of the seal inscriptions. Towards the end of the year Jones began, in collaboration with Terry Wilfong, to prepare *Materials for the History of the Human Body in the Ancient Near East*, a collection of short essays, bibliographies, and indices on the little-studied subject

of ancient Near Eastern conceptions and constructs of the body. The volume will appear in the series, *Research Archives Bibliographical and Informational Documents*, published by the Research Archives. Other volumes of that series currently in preparation include an analytical bibliography of bibliographical sources and resources for the study of the ancient Near East; a bibliography of the more than fifteen hundred dissertations in Near Eastern studies prepared at the University of Chicago; and a bibliography of ancient Near Eastern texts in translation. In collaboration with the Museum Education Program, Jones also began compiling material to produce a series of short topical and introductory bibliographies directed towards interested lay persons and the secondary school and university level.

Carol Meyer

After a flurry of editing and layout work in the fall, **Carol Meyer** completed a long-term project, *Glass from Quseir al-Qadim and the Indian Ocean Trade*, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization, No. 53, which appeared in March 1993. This is the final report on the Roman and Mamluk glass excavated at Quseir al-Qadim, as well as a study of the glass trade around the western Indian Ocean. A similar but shorter study is under way, a chapter on the Sasanian and early Islamic glass from Nippur for a forthcoming volume on the Nippur excavations in the series Oriental Institute Publications. A report on the 1992 archaeological survey at Bir Umm Fawakhir in the Eastern Desert of Egypt was written and has been accepted by the *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. In January Meyer returned to Bir Umm Fawakhir to direct a second season of survey work (see separate report, pp. 21–28). With the assistance of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, she is now finishing a computer-aided version of the site map for the report on the 1993 season. Briefer projects included writing an entry on Bir Umm Fawakhir for *The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia*, delivering a paper on Fawakhir at the American Research Center in Egypt meeting in Baltimore, and attending a meeting of The Society of Woman Geographers in Washington, D.C. to help set up guidelines for their new museum and archives. Projects initiated include a contribution to a *Festschrift* with the working title, “The Ptolemaic Tank Trade: Elephants from East Africa,” a paper on the geological context of Bir Umm Fawakhir to be delivered by a co-author at the Egyptian-Italian conference on Geophysical Sciences in Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, and an invitation to chair a session on Medieval Islamic glass at the meeting of the Association Internationale pour l’Histoire du Verre in Copenhagen next year.

Dennis Pardee

Since last reporting in these pages two years ago **Dennis Pardee** has completed his edition of the Ugaritic ritual texts, the final count being eighty-two, discovered in campaigns ranging from the first, in 1929, to the last, in 1992. In addition to the basics of an edition (photograph, hand copy, transliteration, translation, commentary) this publication will include extensive appendices and indices. Though the texts are so few and in such a generally dilapidated state that precise statistics are impossible, the appendices outline whatever data is extractable from the texts on divinities, offerings, and sacred times and places. The data do seem sufficient to show, for example, that livestock was offered much more extensively than precious metals (the ratio is roughly 25:1) and that the Ugaritians preferred eating their sacrifices over burning them totally to the gods (there the ratio is roughly 5:1). Of the livestock, nearly three males were offered for every female, plausibly in keeping with reproductive reality.

Included in the total are several texts on the fringes of ritual, having to do with extispicy and other forms of divination and with magic. In the former category are several clay models of sheep livers, as well as a lung model, bearing very brief inscriptions having to do with the circumstances of the consultation. For example: "(This liver is) for Agapharri when he was about to procure the lad of the Alashian." The case apparently is that of a Ugaritian who was about to procure a servant or a slave presently somehow under the control of a Cypriot (= Alashia). To buy or not to buy? A specialist in liver models from the ancient Near East, J.-W. Meyer, has studied the non-linguistic marks on the livers and is able in some cases to say whether the consultation gave a positive or a negative reply. In the present case, according to Meyer, the response was positive.

As an example of the incantatory *genre* may be cited the most recently discovered text, RS 1992.2014, a fifteen-line text dealing with sorcerers who would attack by means of snakes and scorpions. This text exhibits a feature previously unattested in Ugaritic incantations: the name of the beneficiary is indicated, a certain Urtenu. This datum has been particularly important, for along with this incantation was found a letter addressed to the same person. As in previous years Akkadian documents addressed to the very same person were discovered in the same location, it now seems clear that the archive in question belonged to Urtenu. All these texts come from a single place on the mound of Ras Shamra, one that has a rather checkered history. In the 1960s the Syrian army constructed a bunker on this spot and in 1973 the mound of earth cast aside from the bunker emplacement was sifted because a tablet had been found there by a local. That sifting resulted in the find of about a hundred tablets, all of which have recently been published (*Une bibliothèque au sud de la ville* [Paris, 1991], the Akkadian texts by D. Arnaud, B. André-Salvini, S. Lackenbacher, and F. Malbran-Labat, the Ugaritic texts by P. Bordreuil and D. Pardee). In 1986 the *Mission de Ras-Shamra* received permission to remove the bunker and excavate the area. In four campaigns since that date, another fifty or so tablets have been found, some in Akkadian, some in Ugaritic. Among them is even a text signed by the scribe Ilimilku, who inscribed several of the mythological texts discovered in the 1920s and 1930s that did much to make the fame of Ugarit. These texts are scheduled to be published

soon by the team mentioned above, with the help of André Caquot, professor at the Collège de France for the new mythological text.

In addition to his teaching responsibilities in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Pardee taught at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, Section des Sciences Religieuses, in November 1992. The place seemed ideal to present some of the most typical and/or interesting of the ritual texts, for Charles Vrololeaud, one of the original decipherers of the Ugaritic language and Ugaritic epigrapher for the *Mission de Ras Shamra* for many years, had taught at the École Pratique, which is housed in the Sorbonne. Indeed, the very first text discovered, which bears the excavation number RS 1.1, and which had to have played an important role in the decipherment of the language, is one of the most important of the ritual texts. In addition to these classes, which were primarily philological in nature, Pardee gave a single lecture in the Section des Sciences Historiques of the École Pratique on “Ugaritic Science and Mesopotamia.” The “science” in question is that of the thirteenth century B.C., which was largely of a divinatory nature, but which did include a form of empiricism in the hippiatric texts (those that deal with the care of sick horses). The range of Ugaritic texts can be described as infinitesimal compared with the thousands of Akkadian documents: besides the hippiatric texts (four exemplars of a single text type), there is one text dealing with omens based on malformed animal fetuses, one of the same type dealing with human births, one lunar omen text (discovered at the neighboring site of Ras Ibn Hani), and, perhaps, one dream omen text and one text referring to an astronomical observation. Because of this relative dearth, and because the Ugaritic types usually correspond to well-known Akkadian types, it has been generally assumed that Ugaritic “science” was borrowed directly from Mesopotamia and that the texts were translated from Akkadian. Without denying this claim, Pardee observed that (1) the Ugaritic versions are written in the purest Ugaritic, with virtually no Akkadian loan-words, (2) in no case has an Akkadian original been found for any of the Ugaritic versions, and (3) the hippiatric texts as a separate sub-*genre* may be original at Ugarit (the best-attested examples of Akkadian hippiatric texts are embedded in longer texts dealing with human medicine). He concluded that the Ugaritic scientific tradition must at the very least go back several centuries and that it may go back to the high Amorite period (early second millennium) when questions of “origin,” east or west, may not have been so sharply defined as in later centuries.

A find from towards the end of that high Amorite period inspired a joint article that Pardee wrote with his colleague P. Bordreuil. Among the texts from Mari is one in which the weather god of Aleppo (^dIM *bēl Ḥalab*) claims through a “prophet” to have given to the king of Mari “the arms with which he did battle against the Sea.” J.-M. Durand published this text in the most recent issue of the annual *MARI* with an accompanying study of the Ugaritic texts dealing with Baal’s battle with the Sea (*Yammu*) by Bordreuil and Pardee. Though the Akkadian text is extremely brief and allusive, it does appear to establish the existence already in the eighteenth century B.C. of the Baal-Sea myth that was previously known only from Ilimilku’s version, inscribed some four hundred years later in the city of Ugarit. Allusions in the Hebrew Bible to the same myth have been ferreted out over the years by various scholars.

In June 1993 Pardee spent two weeks in Damascus doing the last collations of the ritual tablets, some remaining work on copying the Ugaritic texts from recent campaigns, and began doing the copies for his next major project, the Ugaritic epistolary texts.

Erica Reiner

Erica Reiner revised the manuscript of her book on Babylonian magic during the summer months she spent at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. During the 1992–93 academic year she used the scant time left after preparing the current volume of the Assyrian Dictionary and reading proof of the one in press to put the finishing touches on the third fascicle of Babylonian Planetary Omens, a project that she has been engaged in with David Pingree. During the spring quarter she presented a talk connected with this year's theme of health and healing to the "Workshop on Ancient Societies," directed by Martha Roth and Richard Saller.

Martha T. Roth

Martha T. Roth was on leave for part of the previous academic year and returned in the autumn of 1992 to resume her duties as Associate Editor for the Assyrian Dictionary (see separate report, pp. 72–73). In addition to her teaching and committee responsibilities, she devoted some energies to her own research interests. She was pleased to see the long-awaited publication of a major article, "Material Composition of the Neo-Babylonian Dowry," which appeared in 1992 in *Archiv für Orientforschung* 36/37 (1989/90): 1–55. The article details the composition of the dowry in late first-millennium Babylonia, using information from the dowries of over one hundred and sixty women. Her social and legal investigations of the family were presented in September 1992, in the Purdue University Jewish Studies Lecture Series, in a paper titled "Neo-Babylonian Family and Household." She was invited to present a lecture to the 40th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale held in Leiden, the Netherlands, in July 1993, on "The Neo-Babylonian Widow's Rights of Domiciliation," a subject that is further explored in an article, "The Neo-Babylonian Widow," to appear in the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*. In a departure from her main focus on family history, Roth was invited to present "The Classifications of Knowledge in the Ancient Near East" at a plenary session of the 203rd Meeting of the American Oriental Society, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in April 1993. Finally, enabling her to return to the subject of much of her earlier investigations, in the spring Roth was notified that she would be a recipient of a 1993 National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend, with the project title "Mesopotamian Law Collections." For this project, she is preparing critical English translations of all the Sumerian and Akkadian collections of laws from Mesopotamia for publication in the series *Writings from the Ancient World*.

Matthew W. Stolper

Supported by fellowships from the American Research Institute in Turkey and a travel grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, **Matthew W. Stolper** spent two months at the Istanbul Archaeological Museum in the summer of 1991 and another two months in the summer of 1992 copying the cuneiform texts and seal impressions on Babylonian legal tablets from the Murašû archive, a group of legal documents excavated at Nippur in 1893 that form the largest written source from the last 150 years of Achaemenid Persian rule in Babylonia. The Istanbul texts are the last unpublished components of the archive. Stolper and Veysel Donbaz, curator of the Istanbul tablet collection, are preparing copies, annotated editions, indexes, and introductory essays for a final publication.

Stolper gave one in a series of lectures that accompanied the exhibition, "The Royal City of Susa," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The lectures were to characterize the city's most brilliant eras by focusing on rulers who were emblems of their times. Laboring under the disadvantage of the unmemorable and almost unpronounceable names of the Middle Elamite kings, Stolper's talk, "Huteludush-Inshushinak and the Middle Elamite Twilight," treated the different purposes, values, and assumptions of what is important about the past that lie behind the Babylonian and Elamite portrayals of conflict and their effect on modern historical reconstructions. He repeated the lecture at the Oriental Institute, before an audience that was used to handling arcane names and historical situations with aplomb.

William M. Sumner

William M. Sumner devoted his research this year to the completion of a monograph on the Proto-Elamite levels excavated in the ABC operation at Tal-e Malyan, Fars Province, Iran. This monograph, scheduled to go to press in the autumn of 1993, will be the third volume in the series, Malyan Excavation Reports, edited by Sumner and published by The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania. The Proto-Elamite levels at ABC include four extraordinary buildings: a warehouse containing a number of large painted storage jars, a building with well-preserved wall paintings, and two other buildings that probably served domestic functions. These buildings produced a number of Proto-Elamite tablets, a large corpus of classic Proto-Elamite seals and sealings, fine relief decorated pottery, and a number of small finds related to domestic activities and craft production. Evidence of long range trade includes obsidian from the Lake Van region in eastern Turkey, shells and mother of pearl from the Persian Gulf, and copper ore, probably from the central Iranian plateau. In addition to a descriptive report and analysis of finds, the monograph includes a general discussion of Proto-Elamite civilization in the highlands of Iran.

Since the last report on Sumner's research a review of *The Archaeology of Western Iran*, edited by Frank Hole, has appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and an article on "Ceramics" appeared in *Encyclopedia Iranica*. Two additional papers are in press: "Archaeological Measures of Continuity and the

Arrival of the Persians in Fars," to appear in *Achaemenid History VIII: Continuity and Change*, edited by Heleen Sancisi-Weerdenburg, Amélie Kuhrt, and Margaret Root, and "The Evolution of Tribal Society in the Southern Zagros Mountains, Iran," to appear in a book edited by Mitchell Rothman and Gil Stein. Another paper, on the history of American archaeological research in Iran, is in preparation.

Emily Teeter

In the last year, **Emily Teeter**'s individual research has been primarily directed to a study of the figurines excavated by the Oriental Institute at Medinet Habu a half century ago. She delivered a paper on the material at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt held in Baltimore. In the last year, she has participated in a number of other panels and lecture series including the Art Institute of Chicago's seminar on Egypt and the Mediterranean, delivering a lecture on "Egypt and the Mediterranean in the Ramesside Age." She gave talks on Egyptian religion to the Archaeological Institute of America (Seattle chapter), the Denver Museum of Natural History, and she served as a keynote speaker for the Middle East Center of the University of Washington's "Egypt Mosaic" program. She delivered a talk to the Society of Primitive Arts in Chicago on the question of whether folk art existed in ancient Egypt and she also participated in a panel discussion for the same group toward defining the terms primitive/ethnic/tribal art and their application to artifacts. She also participated in the Elementary Structures of Everyday Life workshop at the Oriental Institute, speaking about New Kingdom masonry techniques.

She contributed book reviews to the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, *KMT*, and the *Classical Review* and she wrote the entry on "Maat" for the forthcoming volume, *The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia*. Her article, "Female Musicians in Ancient Egypt," appeared this year in *Rediscovering the Muses*, published by Northeastern University Press. Articles on objects in the Oriental Institute Museum collection appeared in *Amarna Letters* and *KMT* and she served as a consultant for a popular volume on Nubia.

Miss Teeter taught members courses this year dealing with Egyptian architecture and Hieroglyphs by Mail. She led one tour to Egypt and another to Eastern Turkey. She was elected to membership in the Society of Woman Geographers, New York.

Edward F. Wente

An article by **Edward F. Wente**, "A Taxing Problem," was published in a special issue of the *Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar* honoring Professor Alan Schulman. It deals with a block statuette of a treasury overseer Meryre, who was commissioned by the king to tax the entire land and to establish offerings to all

the gods and goddesses. Stylistically the piece can be assigned to the Amarna period or its immediate aftermath, but unfortunately the king's name was intentionally erased. Wenté argues that the pharaoh was probably Tutankhamun, under whom the old cults were reinstated, although, being of Amarna background, he was subject to posthumous defamation.

Mr. Wenté has recently completed an article dealing with a puzzling communication by a scribe of Deir el-Medina to a chief of police. Because of the brevity of the hieratic text, several interpretations are possible. In discussing the document, Wenté explores the issue of the possible intrusion of the literary language, learned by scribes in their education, upon non-literary texts. Mr. Wenté also continues with his translation of Ramesside royal stelae and is nearing completion of those of the Nineteenth Dynasty.

This past year Mr. Wenté completed his term as a member of the original editorial board of the Society of Biblical Literature's *Writings from the Ancient World Series*, and he continues to serve as a member of the visiting committee of the Metropolitan Museum's Department of Egyptian Art. In the autumn of 1992 he gave an informal illustrated lecture to members of the Breasted Society on the subject, "The Royal Mummies: Who Was Who?" In the winter he was lecturer for the Oriental Institute tour to Egypt, which included sites ranging from Alexandria to Abu Simbel in Nubia. With a bit of effort the group was able to visit the Beit el-Wali temple of Ramesses II, which has been relocated near the Aswan high dam. This temple was an old acquaintance of Mr. Wenté, one of the Chicago House epigraphers who recorded the shrine in 1960–61 at its original location in Nubia. A high point of the tour was the visit to Chicago House, where the Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, Peter Dorman, explained the work of the expedition and with his wife Kathy graciously provided a reception for the group.

Donald Whitcomb

Donald Whitcomb continued the excavations at Aqaba with a second 1992 season (see separate report, pp. 12–20). A detailed preliminary report on the spring season, "The Fourth Gate," was sent to be published in the *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*. The results of that season have not been without some irony. As readers of the last *Annual Report* will have noted, the primary result of that excavation was the location of the Syrian Gate, its street and inner face were precisely where they had been predicted. Thus the logic and accuracy of the early Islamic city planners was confirmed and an immense corpus of new information on this phase of Near Eastern urbanization is available for future research. The irony came from the attention paid to the hoard of dinars found in the street, which completely surpassed any value placed on the urban context being revealed. To be fair, the gold coins deserve their fame due to the extreme rarity and excavated context. In view of this special character, a committee of numismatic specialists from Jordan, Morocco, and the United States has been established to produce a definitive report on the Ayla hoard.

Beyond the two archaeological seasons at Ayla, Whitcomb turned to other interests. At the end of January he participated in a conference, "The Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land," in San Diego. This was an innovative approach to the archaeology of the Holy Land and Whitcomb synthesized the immense amount of data on the early Islamic period (the later Islamic period was developed by Prof. Rosen-Ayalon, see below). Naturally, his lecture emphasized the urban development and cultural achievements directly following the Muslim conquest through the Abbasid period. He returned to Chicago long enough to celebrate his daughter Felicia's birthday, then left for Cairo where he participated in the "Colloque international d'archéologie islamique," sponsored by the French Institute in Cairo. His paper, "Out of Arabia: Early Islamic Aqaba in its regional context," was given on February 5. This paper was mentioned in the *Annual Report 1991-1992* in connection with the then exciting "discovery" of Ubar in southern Arabia. While this legendary site remains mysterious, the solid evidence for cultural development in Arabia is rapidly advancing, as this paper endeavors to illustrate. While in Cairo, the faculty and students of the American University in Cairo were subjected to a lecture on Aqaba and the theory of the *amsar*, as developed from this archaeological research (discussed in last year's *Annual Report*).

This visit to Egypt provided an opportunity to return to the scene of former digging, the site of Quseir al-Qadim. The modern town of Quseir remains a sleepy but extremely pleasant town as it was some fifteen years ago. The scene 8 km to the north is far different; tourism has come to our ancient site. On the opposite bank from the ruins is a new tourist village being built by Mövenpick. The bay where we used to swim (rarely) has been privatized, i.e., surrounded by a high stone wall. The wall carefully avoids the ancient remains and will have a reverse effect of making access to the antiquities difficult for the tourists. While this follows recommendations suggested to a consulting firm some years ago, it seems a pity some educational interaction with the archaeological site has not been developed, as it has been so successful at Aqaba. The site is well maintained by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and looks undisturbed since the last day of excavation. This rekindled enthusiasm for this important and productive site found expression in early May, when Whitcomb spoke on "Quseir and the Spice Trade" to the 28th International Congress of Medieval Studies.

This year an ad-hoc study group of students and faculty was formalized into "The Middle East Urbanism Workshop," under the direction of Whitcomb with the capable assistance of Paul Cobb. The inspiration for this study is the on-going research by Professor Emeritus Paul Wheatley, who presented a lecture on the medieval geographer, al-Muqaddasi. (This paper has subsequently been printed in *Al-Usur al-Wusta*, the newsletter of the Middle East Medievalists, published here at the University of Chicago.) The highlight of the year was the visit in mid-April of Professor Myriam Rosen-Ayalon, who came with her husband, Professor David Ayalon, both of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Professor Rosen-Ayalon lectured on her important excavations at Ramlah, an early Islamic city near Jerusalem.

In the spring Whitcomb taught "Introduction to Islamic Archaeology," the core course for this rapidly growing field of archaeological research. In this connec-

tion, work also progressed on *An Encyclopedia of Islamic Archaeology*, with the first articles already having been submitted. One of the major problems facing this project is to keep the subject limited, as correspondents suggest an ever increasing range of subjects. Fortunately this complexity is matched by a wide enthusiasm for this much-needed tool for Islamic archaeologists and historians and a wider group of scholars.

Terry Wilfong

Terry Wilfong spent his seventh year as Assistant Archivist for the Oriental Institute Research Archives working on a variety of bibliographical projects. In addition to being Assistant Editor of the ongoing *Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List*, Wilfong contributed the bibliography *Women in the Ancient Near East: A Select Bibliography of Recent Sources*, to the series Research Archives Bibliographic and Informational Documents. In collaboration with Charles Jones, Research Archivist, Wilfong has begun to prepare *Materials for a History of the Human Body in the Ancient Near East*, a collection of short essays, bibliographies, and indices on the little-studied subject of ancient Near Eastern conceptions and constructs of the body. Other in-progress bibliographical projects include an expanded version of *Women in the Ancient Near East*, a bibliography of resources for Coptic studies in the Research Archives, and a bibliography and critical discussion of ‘outsider’ scholarship on the ancient Near East, with a catalogue of the Research Archives’ holdings of this material.

Wilfong continued work on his Ph.D. dissertation, “The Social and Economic Roles of Women in Western Thebes During the Seventh and Eighth Centuries CE,” an examination of women’s lives in the Coptic documentary texts and archaeological material from the Coptic town of Jême, which was excavated by the Oriental Institute during its clearance of the pharaonic temple at Medinet Habu. He had the opportunity to examine the site of Jême when he went to Egypt in January, for his second season with the survey of the Byzantine gold-mining camp at Bir Umm Fawakhir under the direction of Carol Meyer.

Wilfong gave a paper on the Oriental Institute Museum’s Coptic texts at the Fifth International Congress of Coptic Studies in Washington, D.C. in September. This gave him an opportunity to discuss his own work on the texts as well as bring the collection to the attention of the scholarly community. Shortly thereafter, Wilfong’s publication of some Coptic and Greek texts from the Oriental Institute Museum appeared in *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists*. Wilfong also gave a paper at the 18th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference in Urbana-Champaign about Coptic documentary evidence for the manufacture of pottery. In April, Wilfong was an invited speaker at a conference to inaugurate the University of Warwick’s Centre for East Roman Studies—“Constantine and the Birth of the Christian West”—where he gave a paper on Coptic sources for the Byzantine emperor Constantine the Great. Though mostly legendary and not historical, the Coptic texts about Constantine show how Coptic authors seemed to be displacing their own anxieties about potential invasions of Egypt onto a mythicized

Constantine figure. Wilfong has also continued his work on gender and sexuality in Late Antique Egypt. In April he gave a paper for the University of Chicago's Ancient Societies Workshop on "Neglected Evidence for the Regulation of Women's Sexuality in Late Antique Egypt"; this paper included a discussion of an extraordinary Coptic text that records two cases of the punishment of sexual activity between women—making it one of the rare attestations of lesbian activity from early Christian Egypt.

Tony Wilkinson

Since joining the Oriental Institute in January 1992, **Tony Wilkinson** has been working towards the publication of various recently completed archaeological projects as well as looking to the future by helping establish new programs of field research. His main focus of activity remains the study of the ancient landscape and its relationship to the development of towns and the economic infrastructure of the ancient Near East.

Recent fieldwork at the Oriental Institute/University of Pennsylvania project at Tell es-Sweyhat has shown that landscape studies of a site in such a marginal environment can be of value to disciplines in addition to archaeology. The results of this work should therefore show how the ebb and flow of settlement upon the steppe may relate to changes in the demography and political geography of a region on the one hand and environmental change on the other (see separate report, pp. 44–47). Related studies undertaken in the summer of 1992 in the nearby Balikh Valley are starting to reveal similar patterns that will enable results from the two areas to be compared so that perhaps the cultural and environmental components can be filtered out. The project, conducted by the Oriental Institute jointly with a team directed by Peter Akkermans of the National Museum at Leiden, Netherlands, is based at Sabi Abyad, a site which in addition to its impressive Neolithic and Halaf building levels, boasts a building complex of Middle Assyrian date that must have been very close to the frontier of the Middle Assyrian empire.

Fieldwork in the Jazira necessitates a large program of writing and analysis, and a monograph on the ancient landscape of northern Iraq is in press, to be published later this year by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. Work on a monograph on Tell es-Sweyhat and its landscape, to be published by the Oriental Institute Press, is also well advanced. Other articles on the landscape and economy of Upper Mesopotamia, either recently published or due out this year, include reports on northern Iraq (National Geographic's *Research and Exploration*, 1992), Titriş Höyük in Turkey (jointly with Guillermo Algaze and Adnan Misr in *Anatolica*, 1992), and on networks of ancient hollow routes (*Antiquity*, 1993).

Although unable to continue fieldwork in Iraq, he was still able to conduct research on the ancient Mesopotamian landscape by the use of satellite images, which enable large areas of terrain to be analyzed using a powerful Sun SPARC computer. This work, undertaken with John Sanders and McGuire Gibson, will enable most of southern Mesopotamia to be scrutinized for ancient canals, rivers,

settlements, as well as dune fields and marshes. The mapping program, drawing on the writers' own field work as well as that of long-continued Oriental Institute fieldwork around Nippur, Kish, Uruk, and the Diyala plain by McGuire Gibson and Robert Adams, should ultimately enable us to place the ancient communities of the Mesopotamian plain within a geographical context.

A great advantage of being in the academic context of the Oriental Institute after years in the field is that teaching opportunities enable research to be extended and new questions to be asked of old data. In addition to teaching a course on ancient landscapes, environmental change, and geoarchaeology within the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, he has delivered lectures in the Program of Classical Archaeology at Indiana University; the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University; the Department of Geography at Indiana State University; the Society of American Archaeology meetings held in St. Louis, Missouri; the Environmental Seminar at the University of Chicago; as well as a number of workshops within the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and the Oriental Institute.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMPUTER LABORATORY

John C. Sanders
Peggy M. Sanders

INTRODUCTION

During the last year the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory received several generous donations. We appreciate all of these contributions by members and other interested parties and will use any such gifts for the benefit of the entire community of the Oriental Institute.

The Oriental Institute applied to the Women's Board of the University of Chicago for support of a computer workstation and peripheral equipment that would be used for satellite image analysis by the Institute's archaeologists and their students. We learned in December that our proposal was selected and that the Computer Laboratory would be able to acquire the necessary equipment to introduce satellite imaging into the programs of archaeological exploration. After delivery of the computer hardware we were pleased to host visiting members from the Women's Board on May 17, 1993, in order to demonstrate the system and to explain in detail how its use will benefit archaeological investigations at the Oriental Institute. We are grateful for the generous gift of the Women's Board and welcome them back at some future date for a progress report on its use.

Late in the winter the Administrative Office, along with the Development and Membership Offices, decided that the Annual Dinner to be held on May 24, 1993 would benefit the Computer Laboratory. This wonderful opportunity to showcase what the Computer Laboratory does to further scholarship in ancient Near Eastern studies was much appreciated, and judging from comments after the event, our presentation was well received. I would like to thank Dr. Sumner and the Development and Membership Offices for their efforts in providing all those who attended with a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

In the spring of 1993 Abbas Alizadeh graciously donated to the Computer Laboratory an IBM-compatible desktop computer (left to him by the estate of the late Helene Kantor). It found an immediate home, replacing the "old" and "slow" IBM AT computer that we have used for graphics production since 1986. The Computer Laboratory is putting the computer system to good use on a daily basis in the production of databases for several of the Oriental Institute's archaeological projects. Abbas, a former student of Professor Kantor, will use a second computer that was left to him to finish several of her on-going publication projects.

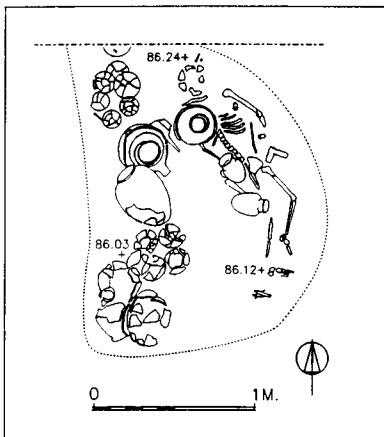
Not too long after the publication of the summer issue of the members' newsletter, *News & Notes*, Mr. Thomas Heagy, a member of the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee, called the Computer Laboratory. He had read our appeal for

the donation of used computer and video equipment (*News & Notes*, Summer 1993, no. 138, p. 14) and said he could donate a 26" color television. After consultations with Charles Jones, it was decided that the television should become part of the new multimedia workstation that Chuck has been planning to install in the Research Archives, where it will be used to display the video portion of computer databases such as the recently acquired Perseus Project from Harvard. This donation will go a long way toward furthering the Research Archives' objective of obtaining the widest and most complete array of resources pertaining to the ancient Near East.

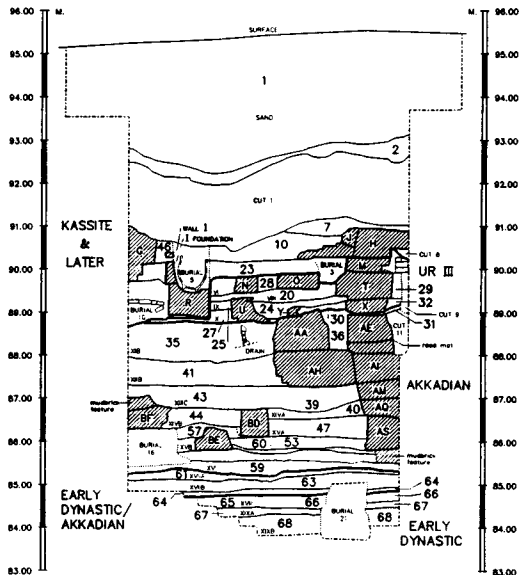
LABORATORY PROJECTS The Nippur Expedition

For the second year in a row the interruption to excavations at Nippur has provided increased time for preparing publication maps, plans, pottery, and object drawings from several seasons of excavation at Nippur. Our efforts were concentrated in the following areas:

Area WC-1—after years of compiling, editing, and revising the architectural plans, sections, and detail drawings the final plots were printed and incorporated into the final



Computer drawing of the plan view of Burial 14/Skeleton 1 from Area WF at Nippur, compiled from data collected during the 1988-89 and 1989-90 seasons



Computer drawing of the East Profile from the excavations in Area WF at Nippur, compiled from data collected during the 1988-89 and 1989-90 seasons

manuscript. The publication, *Nippur III: Kassite Buildings in Area WC-1*, was published in the early summer of 1993.

Area WF—final plots for the dissertation of Augusta McMahon, the supervisor of Area WF, were completed. Her dissertation will form the basis for the future publication of the complete WF excavations.

Area TC—layout and final plotting of publication plates for pottery excavated from Area TC was completed in consultation with James Armstrong. The accompanying architectural plans and sections were also revised as part of the on-going analyses of the excavation records.

Giza Plateau Mapping Project

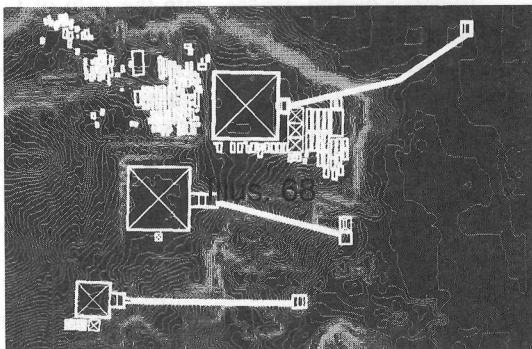
Work on the computer model of the Giza Plateau and its architectural monuments continues to progress at a steady pace. Peggy Sanders spent many long hours throughout the past year painstakingly constructing three-dimensional geometry for several of the temple complexes from data contained in various publications in the Research Archives. Detailed architectural models have now been completed for the following monuments:

Khufu Pyramid;

Khafre Pyramid, and its Mortuary Temple, Causeway, and Valley Temple;

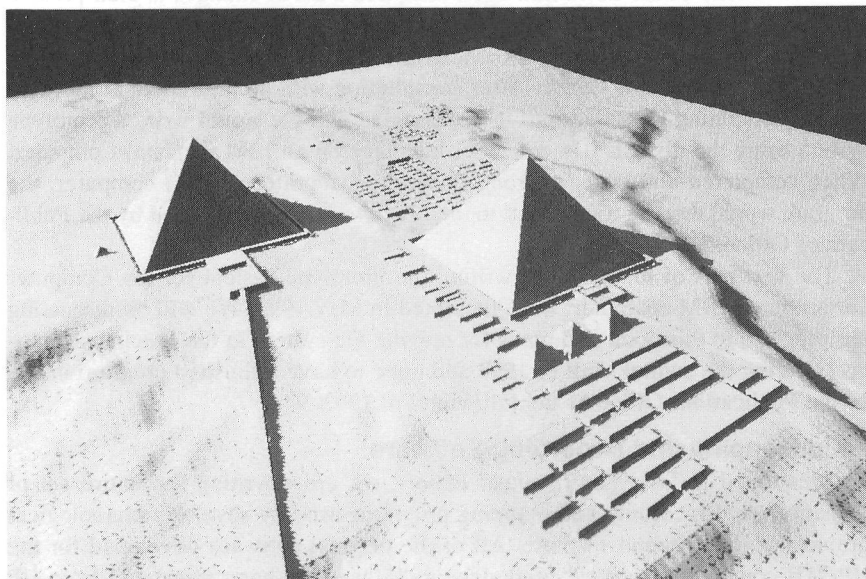
Menkaure Pyramid;

Sphinx Temple.



Computer model for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, showing a plan view with one meter contour lines and the wireframe geometry of the major architectural monuments at the Giza pyramid complex. Photograph was taken directly from the computer screen

To recreate fully the architectural features of the Sphinx Temple, the Computer Laboratory was faced with constructing as computer models twelve larger-than-life-size statues of the seated pharaoh Khafre, which were located around the periphery of the courtyard of the Sphinx Temple. Because the collection in the Oriental Institute Museum does not contain any artifacts that duplicate the posi-



Computer model for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, showing a rendered, aerial perspective view of the Khufu and Khafre Pyramids and associated structures and mastaba tombs. Photograph was taken directly from computer screen

tion, clothing, and crown of the required statues as envisioned by Mark Lehner, Peggy Sanders sculpted a scale model of the figure in clay. The foot high statue was then taken to the Biomedical Visualization Laboratory at the University of Illinois-Chicago, where, with the help of Director Louis Sadler and his staff, a laser scan was made of this statue, resulting in a computer data file of some 70,000 discrete data points that precisely model its surface geometry. During the fall of 1993 this data file will be processed by the Computer Laboratory's ARRIS graphics program to create a computer model of the statue, which will then be added to the overall model of the Sphinx Temple. Although a complex process, it nonetheless should result in a very detailed and realistic recreation of not only the twelve statues but the entire courtyard area within the Sphinx Temple.

Besides these monuments from the Giza Plateau, Mark Lehner also had the Computer Laboratory create similar three-dimensional models for the architectural complex at Saqqara, south of Giza, to be included in forthcoming article on the Old Kingdom by *National Geographic* magazine.

Tal-e Malyan Project

In consultation with William Sumner, work on a forthcoming site report included the drawing of lithics and their layout for publication plates, as well as the computer digitizing (tracing) of the building plans for the Proto-Elamite levels in Operation ABC.

Publications Office Accounts Receivable Database System

In the summer of 1992, the Computer Laboratory undertook its first computer software programming project, a new Accounts Receivable and Book Inventory System for the Oriental Institute's Publications Sales Office. Mr. James Willis, the Publications Office Sales Manager, compiled a list of changes to their present Macintosh system along with a number of new capabilities that would enhance the efficiency and productivity of tracking clients, sales, and inventory by the staff of the Publications Office. After consultation with programmers at the University Computing Organizations it was decided that we would write a prototype system using the dBASE III+ computer language on an IBM Personal Computer. When completed and tested thoroughly on the Laboratory's IBM computer, the program would then be transferred to the Macintosh computers used by the Publications Office.

The first part of this process, writing the prototype system for the Computer Laboratory's IBM computer, was completed in May 1993. We will be discussing our progress to this point and plans for moving the system to the Macintosh computer during the summer/fall of 1993 and hope to have a finished program in use by the Publications Office by the fall/winter of 1993-94.

Field Mapping and Recording Software

As mentioned in last year's *Annual Report*, we are rewriting the entire set of archaeological recording and mapping programs used by several archaeological projects of the Oriental Institute. All of the original software developed for the HP-71B computers we have used since 1985 has now been translated from HP Basic into the dBASE III+ computer language, a more general-purpose programming language that will allow us to operate our mapping programs on a wider

range of hand-held and/or IBM-compatible computers. During this process, several new features have also been added that will enhance the overall capabilities of the software. Testing and debugging the new versions will continue into the winter of 1993-94, at which time the software should undergo its first true test in the field as part of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project's next season of excavation.

Field Survey and Excavation Data

Two Institute archaeological expeditions, the Aqaba Project, under the direction of Donald Whitcomb, and the Bir Umm Fawakhir Project, under the direction of Carol Meyer, asked the Computer Laboratory to process their respective site survey coordinate data and to produce two-dimensional contour maps as well as three-dimensional surface terrain drawings for each site. These types of computer graphics can aid the archaeologist in attempts to understand and interpret topographic features in the landscape.

Carol Meyer also decided to computerize all of the architectural plans from the two field seasons at Bir Umm Fawakhir and to integrate these computer drawings with the overall site contour map discussed above. She received instructions in the basic operations of an IBM-compatible computer, the AutoCAD graphics program, and the process of creating three-dimensional computer models. As time permits, she uses a computer in the Computer Laboratory to enter the X, Y, Z coordinate data for the more than 100 recorded buildings, a process that will take several more months to complete.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT/RESOURCES

The installation of the computer network in all offices and classrooms of the Oriental Institute has made possible the sharing of computer resources in a very efficient and cost-effective manner. To encourage and facilitate sharing of electronic resources throughout the building, the Computer Laboratory, with generous contributions from Charles Jones and the Research Archives, has established the Institute's first dedicated file server. A file server is a computer that stores single copies of computer files in one location, which can be accessed, edited, and printed by multiple users from their office computers. Residing in the Computer Laboratory, Room 232, the file server is a Macintosh IICx computer with a 520 megabyte hard disk (one megabyte equals 1,024,000 characters of information). Data files stored on this computer are accessible to all faculty, staff, and students in the Oriental Institute via the building's computer network.

The first resource placed on the file server was the On-Line Catalog of the Research Archives. With only this single copy of the On-Line Catalog residing on the file server, faculty, staff, and students who access the catalog are using the same version that is edited and revised by the Research Archives staff on a daily basis. Results of catalog queries, therefore, are as up-to-date as possible.

In the near future the Publications Office Accounts Receivable and Inventory databases will also be placed on the file server, as well as the Conservation Laboratory database of museum artifacts that have been evaluated for conservation and/or received treatment. As was the case with the On-Line Catalog, since these databases need to be accessed daily by more than a single individual, storing these files on the file server will better facilitate their use by appropriate staff members.

As the year came to an end, discussions began with the University Computing Organizations regarding the establishment of an electronic discussion group over the worldwide Internet computing network that would focus on topics related to the ancient Near East. The system, which would operate on a Sun SPARCstation computer in the Oriental Institute, would use a public domain software program entitled Majordomo to administer a series of mailing lists. A "mailing list" program uses standard electronic mail to redistribute information among its subscribers. The system will be up and running in the late summer of 1993 and will be reported on more fully in the *1993-94 Annual Report*.

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

Thomas A. Holland

By surpassing one hundred thousand dollars in sales for the second consecutive year, the Publications Sales Office was kept busy answering the demand for publications of the Oriental Institute. These sales figures indicate both the persistence of widespread interest in scholarship at the Oriental Institute and the marketing efforts of the Sales Office. As sales soared, the Editorial Office was equally busy. The procedure for a new method of book production was tested (this publication is one of its results) and additional work—the in-house production of *News & Notes*, the *Annual Report*, and the *Hittite Dictionary*—was accepted.

SALES OFFICE

James Wherry Willis completed his first full year of work in the Sales Office as Manager of Marketing and Sales, during which he dealt both with the mundane but important work of fulfilling book orders and the more interesting pursuit of marketing. Sales were consistent during the first three quarters of 1992–93 but surged during the fourth quarter. The publication of new titles by Robert Ritner and Carol Meyer and a successful book exhibit at the American Research Center in Egypt meeting in Baltimore, which brought in over \$5,000 of mail order sales, account for much of the fourth quarter increase in sales.

Jim continued the practice of hiring independent agencies to exhibit our books at the meetings of various societies. This year he made arrangements with Eisenbrauns to exhibit our titles at the Archaeology Institute of America meeting in New Orleans and with Scholars Choice to exhibit our books at the American Research Center in Egypt meeting in Baltimore. Jim and I operated our own booth at the American Academy of Religion/Society of Biblical Literature meeting in San Francisco. Jim also arranged for the University of Chicago Bookstore to begin carrying titles from the Oriental Institute and thus expanded our retailing capacity. The bookstore has agreed to devote a floor display to our books early in the fall quarter, one of the strongest retailing seasons, and we anticipate that this display will generate excellent sales and publicity for Oriental Institute publications.

Jim has also been kept busy designing a variety of fully illustrated documents. Every quarter he produces a four page Quarterly Report that tracks sales, shows inventory, and tries to identify market trends. For conferences at which our titles are to be exhibited, he produces multi-page advertisements that highlight the books in our inventory that would appeal to the conference attendees. He is also designing and producing an updated version of the publications catalog. The new catalog will be inexpensively produced and periodically revised. The present catalog, *Publications of the Oriental Institute 1906–1991: Exploring the History and Civilization of the Near East* (OIC 26), documents and celebrates the history of

the Oriental Institute's publishing program in addition to providing information on all publications of the Oriental Institute—both in-print and out-of-print; the new catalog will provide our customers with current information on publications that are still in-print. In all of these documents Jim is able to keep the costs down by scanning the illustrations and adding them directly to the document. He scans the illustrations at USITE Microcomputer Laboratory and copies the scans directly into his computer over the AppleShare network.

Jim is also working with John Sanders, Head of the Computer Laboratory, to implement a database system for the sales office. John has completed its design and needs only to convert the computer code from DOS to Macintosh code.

TABLE OF SALES

<i>Series</i>	<i>Number of Volumes Sold</i>
Assyriological Studies (AS)	131
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD)	552
Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD)	77
Materials and Studies for Kassite History (MSKH)	9
Oriental Institute Communications (OIC)	376
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition (OINE)	129
Oriental Institute Publications (OIP)	225
Studies in Ancient Oriental Institute Civilization (SAOC)	1,496
Miscellaneous*	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	3,020

*Volumes published jointly with other institutions:

Prehistoric Research in Southeastern Anatolia I. H. Çambel and R. J. Braidwood.

Quseir al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report. D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson.

Quseir al-Qadim 1980: Preliminary Report. D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson.

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

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

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Since I took over the operation of the Publications Office in 1984, the manner in which books are produced has changed considerably, and it is still changing. The first books that I saw through press were done in a way that is totally foreign to the way they are done now. Computers were not used during any step of the process. Typewritten manuscripts were sent to typesetters, galleys were created, then page proofs, and during this back and forth process of checking and rechecking tremendous amounts of time and money were spent. After producing several volumes this way, I was encouraged to begin using the Oriental Institute's original Macintosh computer to cut down at least some of the drudgery of using a

typewriter for all of our communications. As the use of computers became more widespread in the second half of the 1980s and desktop laser printers became available, we acquired a Macintosh SE/20, a LaserWriter IINTX (300 dpi), and the latest version of Microsoft Word and began the in-house production of manuscripts. The first volume to be produced in-house with this hardware and software was *The Holmes Expeditions to Luristan* (OIP 108) in 1989. Every manuscript received in the Publications Office since has been produced in-house with the exception of Gelb's *Land Tenure Systems in the Near East: Ancient Kudurrus*, which was entered into our computers and then sent in electronic format to a typesetter.

The changeover from typesetting to desktop publishing came at a price: the quality of print produced on our LaserWriter IINTX printer at 300 dpi was not as good as the 2400+ dpi produced by the Linotronic-type printers that are used by typesetters. To offset the loss in printing resolution, we acquired a better laser printer, the LaserMaster 1200 Personal Typesetter, which prints at 1200 dpi as opposed to the 300 dpi of our LaserWriter IINTX. This printer improved the quality of our publications and gave us the added capability of printing on 11" × 17" paper, but it still produces camera-ready copy in the same way as our LaserWriter IINTX, by affixing toner to paper with a laser beam. The higher resolution printing of the new laser printer was more than acceptable, but printing companies commented that the print on our camera-ready pages looked "fuzzy" or that it showed "laser blur." We noticed that lines 0.5 point thick printed on our higher resolution laser printer did not hold when sent to a printing company and that the narrow points of characters, for example, the top and bottom of the letter "o" in the Times-based font, became more jagged and faded as the letter was reduced in size. The difference between the two types of printers is noteworthy: desktop laser writers use a laser beam to affix toner to paper in order to produce images. A modern Linotronic-type printer, called an "imagesetter," uses a laser beam to expose an image directly on film; it arranges pages in sixteen page tiles and "imposes" (outputs) the entire tile, which is later joined with another tile to produce the negative for a thirty-two page signature. A LaserWriter produces camera-ready copy, but an imagesetter imposes plate-ready film. The difference between the two processes is enormous.

Camera-ready copy must first be arranged by the printing company as a sixteen or thirty-two page signature, photographed, and then the negatives must be "cleaned-up" in order to produce plate ready film. When camera-ready pages are photographed, all kinds of problems can creep onto a page; for example, portions of a page can be blocked out, the camera can capture errant lines and shadows, or dust can cause spots to appear; in the latter case, the printing company must examine the negative for these spots and opaque them. In the process of opaquing spots, especially in the case of our publications that have many diacritics above and below letters (e.g., š, ħ, š, ț, ś, u,), crucial information can be lost.

Plate-ready film imposed by an imagesetter is not produced by a camera and thus does not have to be cleaned-up. Imposet film is therefore not only cleaner but is also produced at a much higher resolution (2400+ dpi). Once plate-ready film is produced, book production proceeds alike in both cases: The negatives for thirty-two page signatures are placed upon specially treated metal plates, light is

shown through the negatives to react with the metal, and the negatives are removed; the metal plates are then placed in a special chemical bath, the chemicals react differently with the metal not exposed to light, and the metal plates emerge from the chemical bath as the printing plates that are used to print a book.

The most recent development in book production merges elements from the “old” typesetting method with elements of the “new” desktop publishing method. Manuscripts received by our office are prepared on our computers and illustrations are sized for placement therein, but we no longer have to produce camera-ready copy in-house. Rather, we “print our computer files as Postscript files to disk,” which is the technical terminology for simply saying that we save our files so they can be printed on a Linotronic-type printer, and then send the disks to a printing company to be printed. The typesetting, composition, and layout of our publications are still done in-house, but we no longer have to produce camera-ready text in-house at a lower resolution. We can now have our texts printed from floppy disks at the same resolution (2400+ dpi) as a document typeset by an outside vendor.

The working out of this new method of publishing was crucial to our being able to take on the publishing of the *Hittite Dictionary*. With all of the diacritics required for a dictionary of this ancient language, and the quality of print being so vital to its usefulness, we had to produce better quality printing than we had been. In preparation of this new project, we sent a sample file of ten pages to a printing company to see if our fonts would work on a modern imagesetter. The results were astounding. The print was uniform on the page and the smallest diacritic was printed without any loss of clarity. The production of this *Annual Report* is a further test to provide experience in publishing an entire book with this new methodology. In this test, unlike the dictionary, seventy-eight illustrations had to be included. The seventy-eight illustrations were photocopied at the appropriate enlargement or reduction for placement in the text, and space was left in the text to receive the illustrations. A mock-up was made on our LaserWriter IINTX laser printer, in which all the photocopies of the illustrations were inserted, and we sent several floppy disks and the original illustrations to a printing company. The printing company imposed our computer files on their imagesetter to produce the plate-ready negatives, stripped in negatives of the illustrations at the correct positions, and printed this report.

This “in-house composition” and “outside printing” is the direction that desktop publishing is taking for the future and large printing companies are coordinating efforts to serve this growing share of the publishing market. We have learned that the next development in this type of book production is to have imagesetters directly output the printing plates and bypass the making of negatives.

This year we acquired a beta version of our Times-based special font, CuneiformOriental, in the Helvetica typeface. The addition of the Helvetica typeface with the many required diacritics will allow for more variation in the look of books, and it may also be used for publication of the *Demotic Dictionary*. Consultation on the development of a new font was also begun with the staff of the *Assyrian Dictionary*, who also took interest in the new method of printing being implemented for production of the *Hittite Dictionary*.

The Editorial Office continued to be staffed by Thomas Urban, Rick Schoen, and myself. The two titles listed as “in preparation” in last year’s *Annual Report* were printed—SAOC 51 and OINE VI. In addition to these publications, five other volumes were printed, were sent to press, or were in preparation, as follows:

1. *Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyses to Constantine and Beyond*. Janet H. Johnson, ed. SAOC 51. Printed.
2. *Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 6: New Kingdom Remains from Cemeteries R, V, S, and W at Qustul and Cemetery K at Adindan*. Bruce B. Williams. OINE 6. Printed.
3. *Glass from Quseir al-Qadim and the Indian Ocean Trade*. Carol Meyer. SAOC 53. Printed.
4. *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice*. Robert K. Ritner. SAOC 54. Printed.
5. *Nippur III: Kassite Buildings in Area WC-1*. Richard L. Zettler. OIP 111. In press.
6. *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*. Bruce B. Williams. OINE X. In press.
7. *For His Ka: Klaus Baer Memorial Volume*. David Silverman, ed. SAOC 55. In preparation.

The following titles were accepted for publication during the period covered by this *Annual Report*:

1. *Nippur III: Kassite Buildings in Area WC-1*. Richard L. Zettler. OIP 111.
 2. *For His Ka: Klaus Baer Memorial Volume*. David Silverman, ed. SAOC 55.
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RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles E. Jones

The year just completed has been a most precarious one for the Research Archives. It began with a critical threat to the integrity of the physical existence of the collections as we have known them and proceeded through a serious discussion of the conceptual existence of the Research Archives and its place in the Oriental Institute. I am happy to inform you at the outset of this report that, despite the anguish of the process, the Research Archives remains a vital, central component of the Oriental Institute.

As readers of previous reports from the Research Archives are fully aware, we have been facing a critical shortage of space for a number of years. By the summer of 1992 our book stacks were completely full, and we were in the process of ordering substantial additional shelving to accommodate some of the overflow and to allow us additional space for approximately two years of routine acquisitions. It was at this point that the central event of the year began to unfold.

In June, a routine inspection of the Persian Gallery of the Museum by structural engineers led to the conclusion that the floor of the Research Archives was very seriously overloaded. The bulk of our collections at that time was shelved on seven banks of free-standing, eight foot high book stacks at the southern end of the reading room of the Research Archives in an area almost exactly spanning the Persian Gallery and consequently un-reinforced by pillars from below. The inspector's report gave us only one option: to reconfigure the reading room book stacks, so that their height did not exceed four feet. We considered the various choices this left us. To accommodate the collections within the existing perimeter of the library under these terms we would have had to remove all the tables from the reading room. By removing all work space in the Research Archives, we would have had to permit books to circulate and effectively banish graduate students and visiting scholars from the building because of the limits of available office space. We decided that such a solution required an unacceptable compromise of the style, function, and principles of organization of the Research Archives.

We therefore decided that it was necessary to move more than half of the books on the reading room floor entirely out of the confines of the Research Archives, and the remaining book stacks and study space had to be reconfigured to reduce the load on the floor by half. Having made this decision we were presented with the added prospect of complying with the new Americans with Disabilities Act, the terms of which required us to reduce the number of banks of stacks from seven to six, to allow for the free passage of wheel-chairs. This increased the proportions of the collection for which we needed to find new space.

Two alternatives presented themselves. The books either would have to be removed to remote storage or space would have to be found elsewhere within the

Oriental Institute. Those members of the faculty and staff who had been required to cope with paging books from remote storage in the old Oriental Institute Library and at other institutions urged us to avoid the first option if it were possible. With the full support and cooperation of William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, and the staff of the Oriental Institute Museum, we came to the conclusion that the only viable solution to the problem was for the Research Archives to retake possession of the mezzanine (i.e., third floor balcony), used by the original Oriental Institute Library, and the two offices adjoining the mezzanine on the third floor. For the past two decades the mezzanine was used to house a portion of the Museum Archives—field records, director's files, collections of scholar's papers, and so on. John Larson, Museum Archivist, performed extraordinary duty under extreme circumstances by dropping all his plans for the summer and moving the Museum Archives materials into utterly inadequate new quarters in the object storage areas in the basement (see p. 129). As if this were not enough, we also had to clear out the two offices adjoining the mezzanine, which were occupied by Professor Walter Farber (room 302) and the editorial office of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* (room 303). Walter Farber, in turn, bumped Research Associate Abbas Alizadeh out of room 304, who was forced to triple up in a single office with Research Associate Tony Wilkinson and Visiting Professor Israel Eph'al in room 212. The editorial office of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* has still not found adequate office space. As you might imagine, I suffered for a time as the least favorite person at the Oriental Institute. I must again offer my profoundest gratitude to all the faculty and staff who have accommodated the inconvenience resulting from this disaster.

Some minor remodeling of the new space was required. We needed to reopen the connecting stairway between the reading room and mezzanine that had been blocked from both sides for many years, to rewire the lighting in the new space on the third floor, and to construct a doorway across the third floor corridor to enclose the new library space. We also took the opportunity to give the whole area a new coat of paint. While this remodeling proceeded, Terry Wilfong and I reassessed the shelving categories of the collections, designed the new configuration, and planned and ordered the new low shelving required for the reading room. During the two weeks of this phase of the move we were able to keep the Research Archives open to the public, but all routine business—office work, ordering processing, cataloguing of books, and research—ceased from the end of July until the academic year began in October.

The organization of any move is a tricky business. Moving a library is additionally complicated because books have to be kept in correct shelf order. In this case we were fortunate that the move was short-distance, so we were not faced with packing and transporting the books by vehicle, and the inevitable loss and damage suffered under such circumstances. Despite this small consolation, we still had to remove all the books from the existing tall shelving before that shelving could be dismantled, moved, and reassembled in the new space on the third floor. The books were moved to every available surface in the reading room, and the tall stacks, some of which had sat in place for more than thirty years, and for which there are no available spare parts, were disassembled. Once the shelving was reconfigured and reassembled on the third floor, we could begin to move

portions of the collection selected to be shelved in the new space, freeing a small area in which to maneuver on the reading room floor. This having been achieved, we again had to consolidate all the books remaining in the reading room in the southern end, in order to accommodate the installation of the new low stacks in the center of the room. By the end of the process, we had moved each book in the Research Archives five different times.

The final configuration of the Research Archives is, in the short term, very satisfactory. We solved the critical issue of the overloaded floor; we were not forced to reduce the space available to users; we were not forced to make use of remote storage; the office and storage areas were not sacrificed; and the physical accessibility of the collections was not compromised, indeed, it may have been improved.

While the planning and execution of the move were being carried out by the library staff, we were also engaged in a discussion of the even more serious issue of the future of the collections. As of last summer, additional space for the Research Archives was not included in the developing plan for an expansion of the Oriental Institute; at the time the plan was limited to providing additional space for various departments of the Oriental Institute Museum. The staff of the Research Archives had long been warning of the approaching critical mass of the collections and advocating, from the beginning of the expansion project, the inclusion of the library in the plans. After the structural problems had become apparent and the encroachment of the library perimeter into office space on the third floor made the space problems a personal issue for members of the faculty, there was an accelerated interest in the future of the Research Archives and a number of ideas were proposed. Among the proposals were that the Research Archives cease acquiring materials for the collection or that remote storage should again be considered, but these ideas were again rejected as being in opposition to the basic principles of the Research Archives. After much thought and discussion it was finally decided to include the future space requirements of the Research Archives in the plans for building expansion. This suggestion received unanimous support and scores of letters from scholars outside the Oriental Institute were written in support of the plan. The schematic design phase of the building expansion, including additional space for the Research Archives, passed the first stage of the formal process in late September 1992 with its acceptance by the President of the University of Chicago.

Most of the activities of the staff of the Research Archives during the past year have been consumed by efforts to learn the new layout of the library, to teach it to our users, and to catch up with the routine activities—ordering, processing, and cataloguing of books—suspended during the move. At the time of this writing, we have regained virtually all the territory we lost during that eight week hiatus.

We have been able to continue, without interruption, the publication of the Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List [RAAL]. We have revised our publication schedule, probably permanently, from four times per year to twice per year. Two of these double issues appeared during the past year:

Numbers 3–4 appeared in October 1992 (442 pages, including 989 catalogued items with an indexed analytical list of 4,229 essays, articles, and

reviews, covering acquisitions in the Research Archives during the period February–July 1992)

Numbers 5–6 appeared in May 1993 (396 pages, including 798 catalogued items with an indexed analytical list of 3,568 essays, articles, and reviews, covering acquisitions in the Research Archives during the period August 1992–January 1993)

We expect that the next double issue will appear on schedule at the end of the summer of 1993.

Our on-line catalogue continues to develop as an index to the collections of the Research Archives and as a free standing research tool. It now holds 24,608 records, of which 9,541 were added this year. Approximately another six thousand records also prepared during the past year will be loaded into the database later this summer. The crisis of last summer kept us from making virtually any substantive progress on the retrospective cataloguing project. In the coming year we will establish the procedures that will allow us to make steady and deliberate progress on this most important area of development. We are also optimistic that we will be able to develop a support for a wider variety of access platforms for the on-line catalogue. Currently accessible only on Macintosh platforms with connections to the University of Chicago's computer network, we are working on developing access software to broaden our base to include DOS and Windows operating systems, and to make the catalogue available to the wider audience with access to the Internet.

One of the most exciting developments in the Research Archives during the past year represents an entirely new component of the resources of the library. Scholarship in the Humanities, and particularly in Classics, has begun to recognize the extraordinary power, flexibility, and complexity of digitally based resources. Already available commercially on CD-ROM (in addition to the various encyclopedias and 'trade' publications that are more widely known) are the central groups of classical and biblical texts. Other projects are developing the publication, also on CD-ROM, of large pictorial databases of ancient art. Other databases of visual and textual material are being constructed in many locations around the world with free direct access being granted and encouraged by the proprietors. Communication between scholars over the various networks is becoming a regular and necessary part of daily business. It has been my pleasure to work in close cooperation with John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, to acquire and to make available the hardware required for access to these resources. In addition to the two terminals now dedicated to the on-line catalogue, we now have a public access Macintosh dedicated to serving a number of resources resident on hard disk and on CD-ROM, and an IBM-compatible computer giving access to another series of hard disk-based resources. We are now in the process of acquiring the equipment to provide two full service public access work stations. To complete these work stations we need two Macintosh Centris computers, one IBM-PC (or compatible), three large screen monitors, one CD-drive, one laser-disk drive, and a one- or two-gigabyte hard disk drive.

The development of local and network-based digital resources has added an interesting and challenging component to the already manifold duties of the staff

of the Research Archives. Because of the accessibility of many of these resources from remote locations, it is no longer the responsibility of the librarian to acquire actual physical copies of many documents. It is of utmost importance, however, that librarians are aware of the existence of the resources and that they act as intermediaries between the local consuming community and the electronic information sources. The staff of the Research Archives finds itself spending an increasingly important proportion of time investigating, cataloging, citing, and distributing information on network resources. We are indeed at the beginning of an information revolution. As the year ended, the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory and the Research Archives are in the final stages of implementing a pair of important international scholarly tools. By the time this report appears in print, ANE, the on-line academic discussion group on the ancient Near East will be operating, and our archive of documents will be available internationally over the Internet.

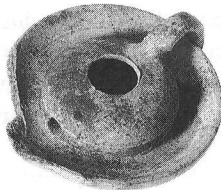
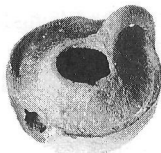
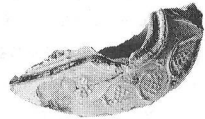
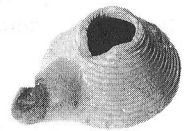
It has been my exceedingly good fortune to have had the help and advice of Terry Wilfong and Paul Cobb during the past year. Both performed extraordinary duty under miserable circumstances during the crisis last summer; but more importantly, they provided the users of the Research Archives the benefits of their astonishing knowledge and expertise. Paul has left us to spend a year or two continuing his study of Arabic in Cairo. Terry will continue, in various capacities, to work in the Research Archives next year while completing his dissertation.

Finally, this summer is something of a milestone, both personally and corporately. In May, I celebrated the completion of ten years as Research Archivist, and at the end of the summer we completed the second decade of the Research Archives itself. In these first twenty years, the library has grown from a small local reference collection to a resource of international repute. I urge all friends of the library to stop by for a visit.

In the year ending March 1, 1993, the Research Archives acquired and catalogued 2,120 items with the following results:

	<i>April 1992–March 1993</i>	<i>Total</i>
Monographs and Series	979	18,905
Journals	219	8,456
Total Books	1,198	27,361
Maps	72	
Pamphlets	192	
Data files	1	

MUSEUM



Selection of ceramic lamps from Ayla; Roman (top row, left) and late Byzantine (top row, right), Abbasid moulded (middle row), and late Abbasid/Fatimid (bottom row)

THE MUSEUM

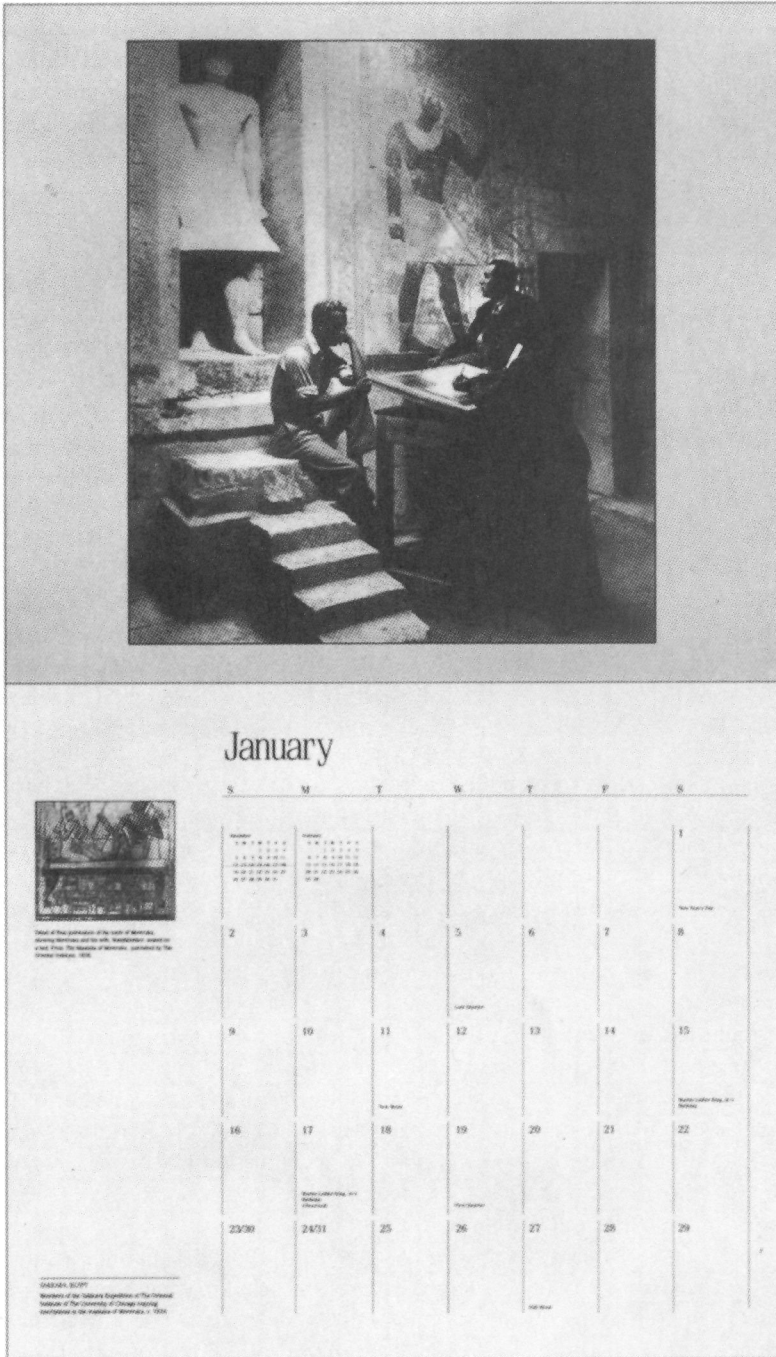
Karen L. Wilson

Most of the museum staff's considerable collective energies over the past year were focused on the renovation and expansion project and the many levels of planning for new construction and the introduction of climate control into the present building. In addition to attending regular meetings with the architects and engineers to finalize the schematic design phase of the project, museum staff members contacted and met with consultants to discuss matters ranging from the strength of the building envelope to gallery redesign. As a result of these meetings, much of our time over the past year was spent collecting data and seeking additional advice. For example, we have been compiling information on daily temperatures outside and inside the museum, as well as within the museum's walls. From January through April, temperature and relative humidity probes installed in the northern wall of the Egyptian Gallery recorded conditions there on a twenty-four hour basis. This information will be necessary to enable the engineers to prevent humidity from climate controlled indoor air from migrating into the walls during the winter and freezing, thereby causing damage.

We have also been gathering advice and printed materials on state-of-the-art conservation laboratories and on the best methods for packing, moving, and temporarily storing artifacts during construction. Conservator Laura D'Alessandro visited the Smithsonian Institution last fall to see newly completed conservation laboratories and to speak to museum personnel who have had recent experience moving large collections. She also paid a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to see their new laboratories and to discuss the various climate control systems used by them. In September Laura began the "Assyrian Relief Project" to assess our series of Khorsabad reliefs for removal, conservation, restoration, and reinstallation alongside the human-headed winged bull after climate control has been installed.

The two centennial exhibits, "Sifting the Sands of Time: The Oriental Institute and the Ancient Near East" and "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia," continued to be well attended and to attract many first-time visitors to the museum. I am proud to report that in September, the Oriental Institute Museum received a Superior Achievement Award from the Congress of Illinois Historical Societies and Museums for "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile." Congratulations are due to Assistant Curator Emily Teeter, former Museum Preparator Mary Carlisle, Museum Preparator Joseph Scott, and to everyone else who made the exhibit such a success!

Emily Teeter has continued to work on increasing public awareness of the Oriental Institute Museum through feature stories on the collection and museum activities. Thanks to her efforts, and the assistance of University News Staff Writer William Harms, the Nubia exhibit continues to garner national press coverage, which has included articles in both *Newsweek* and *Smithsonian Magazine*.



The January page of the new Oriental Institute calendar: (above) The Saqqara Expedition copying inscriptions in the mastaba of Mereruka, ca. 1934; (below) a detailed view of the decoration of the tomb

Emily also worked with a number of other Oriental Institute staff and Pomegranate Art Publishers of California to produce a stunning 1994 calendar and a book of thirty post cards for the Institute. The calendar and postcards, which will be sold internationally, feature historic photographs of Oriental Institute excavations and projects from the turn of the century to the 1940s. The images represent, among others, the Breasted expedition to Nubia in 1905–7; photographing the coffin texts in the Egyptian Museum in 1923; and the excavations at Persepolis, Khorsabad, Jerwan, and in the Diyala region. Selection of the images proved to be difficult, for as the project progressed we were reminded of how rich the resources of the museum photographic archives are. Emily also worked over the course of the year with the University of Chicago Bookstore to help install a series of window displays highlighting museum exhibits and public programs.

We have continued our on-going project of upgrading the museum's permanent galleries to give them a more contemporary appearance and to improve communication with our visitors. Museum Preparators Joe Scott and Steve Wessley completely relined all the cases in the Persian Gallery, constructing new conservation-appropriate mounts for objects and rearranging items within cases both for the sake of appearance and content. New graphics and labels telling about Persepolis have been installed, and new labels are being prepared for the remainder of the cases in this now completely refurbished gallery.

Joe and Steve also have been installing new fabric in the cases of the Egyptian Gallery to give the displays a more uniform appearance, and Emily has produced new labels and arrangements for the exhibits of canopic material, funerary figurines, mummy trappings, and Old Kingdom stela. In May, an alcove in the Egyptian Gallery was completely redesigned and installed to discuss ancient artists and artistic techniques in Egypt. The exhibit includes tools, partially completed reliefs, and examples of various styles of art that serve as background for other objects in the gallery. In addition, much of the Egyptian Gallery has been relighted, to bring the light levels down to conservationally accepted standards. And many of you have already noticed that the case displaying our fabulous group of Old Kingdom tomb statues has had the dark paint removed from the top so that this unusual group of figures can now be fully appreciated.

Emily and I have been working closely with the Art Institute of Chicago to assist them in the installation of a new gallery of Ancient Art that will open in 1994. As a part of this process, several dozen objects that had been on long term loan to the Oriental Institute were returned to the Art Institute. Transfer of these objects gave Emily the opportunity to revise the exhibit of Old Kingdom funerary art, and to display objects from the permanent collection that have never been exhibited before, such as an Old Kingdom false door and the stela of King Niuserre's manicurist and hairdresser.

In the course of these changes in the galleries, as well as other routine processes such as reorganizing storage, answering scholarly inquiries, checking inventory, and retrieving objects for photography and conservation, those in Registration handled what they calculate to be more than 6,000 objects this year! Mid-June saw the completion of the computerization of currently available data for *all* of the registered collections in the museum, which now number more than 76,000 objects! This is a major milestone for Registrar Raymond Tindel and his

staff and volunteers, who began computerization a relatively few years ago in 1986. The computerization of our records does not end at this point, however, as all of this data has to be edited and proofed, and there is the continuing process of new registrations and new information to be added as research is carried on.

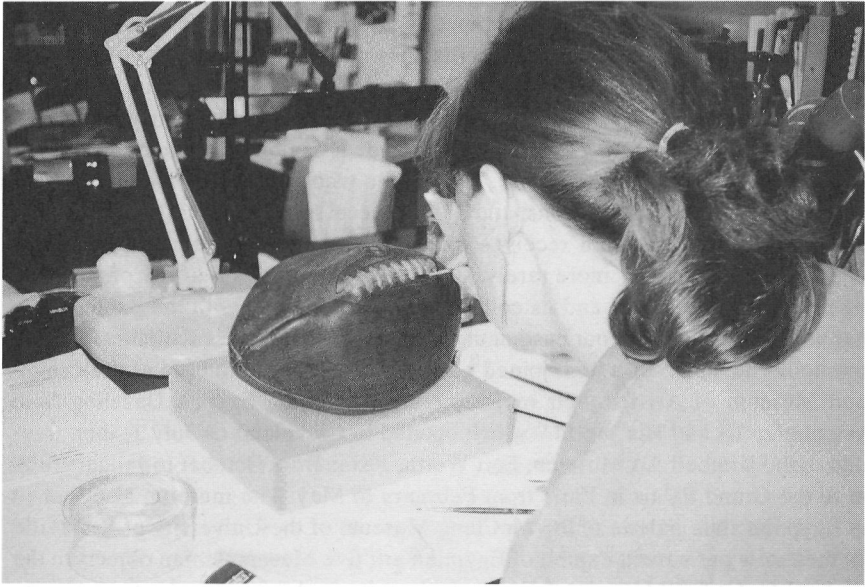
New registrations during the past year included: 62 objects from the Institute's Megiddo excavations of the 1930s; 777 spindle whorls and 198 bone tools from the Institute's Amuq excavations; and 3,744 objects from Tall-e Bakun, Iran.

Each year, the museum receives requests from other institutions to borrow objects for exhibition or, more rarely, study. Loaning objects is a way of publicizing the Oriental Institute and its collections and of sharing with the public items that usually lie buried in our basement. This year one Egyptian sculpture, a black granitodiorite statue of a god, joined about 100 other masterpieces at the Cleveland Museum of Art for their major traveling exhibit, "Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World," which opened in Cleveland on July 1, then traveled to the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas from October to January, and on to the Grand Palais in Paris from February to May. The museum also loaned an Egyptian slate palette to the McClung Museum of the University of Knoxville for their new permanent exhibit of Egyptian art; five Mesopotamian objects to the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Emory University in Atlanta for their permanent exhibition of Ancient Art; a manual of Arabic calligraphy to the Smart Museum to accompany the temporary exhibit, "Art from the Persian Courts: Selections from the Art and History Trust"; and a Megiddo horned altar to the Jewish Museum, New York, for their new core exhibit on the history of the Jewish people.

In fact, our collections are increasingly in demand for a variety of purposes. For example, in April 1993 the Ameritech World Theater opened at the Museum of Science and Industry with a multimedia presentation that features many objects from the Oriental Institute Museum in its history of communications section.

Many people helped Ray with tasks such as data entry, filing, object handling, and assisting some fifty scholars who used the collections during the past year. We have been fortunate to have the support of Assistants to the Registrar Glenn Carnagey and Catherine Sarther; a 1992 summer intern, Eric Poryles, from Antioch College; and a dedicated group of volunteers: Debbie Aliber, Michelle Biehl, Judy Cherchi, Debbie Darnell of the Chicago House Staff, Aimee Drolet, Anita Eller, Leila Foster, Peggy Grant, Mary Grimshaw, Georgie Maynard, Lillian Schwartz, Nicole Simpson, Carolyn Swain, and Peggy Wick.

Photographer Jean Grant was joined in the laboratory this year by volunteers Ria Ahlstrom, David Deckert, and Xiaomei Gu. Ria, and maybe David, will be returning during the coming year to continue to provide valuable assistance to Jean. One of the most interesting tasks that Jean performed last year was the printing of approximately 150 negatives for John A. Brinkman. These negatives record cuneiform inscriptions excavated at Babylon by a German archaeological expedition between 1899 and 1917; many of these documents have since disappeared, some were stolen at the end of the First World War en route back to Germany and some were destroyed in the bombing of Berlin during the Second World War. The original photographs were taken on the expedition in what appeared to be a makeshift storeroom with poor lighting (or, perhaps, by a novice photographer). In at least one case, the tablets were propped up with wooden film



Assistant Conservator Barbara Hamann putting the finishing touches on the conservation of a not-so-ancient football

spools (providing one dating device for veteran photographers). Someone recently copied the original excavation photographs, which seem to have been in poor condition, onto 35 mm negatives. It was a thrill for Jean to produce prints from which Dr. Brinkman will be able to read the texts—in a sense excavating them again after seventy-five years, and two World Wars.

The Conservation Laboratory treated 140 museum objects during the year in preparation for display or loan or due to the critical nature of their physical state. One non-Oriental Institute artifact was also treated—an antique football. The football had been brought to McCrone Associates, an analytical laboratory in Westmont, Illinois, in the hopes that their photographer could record the faded signatures on its surface—the signatures of the Notre Dame team that played the last game with this ball under their coach, Knute Rockne, in the 1920s. McCrone’s photographer called Laura looking for a conservator who could restore the flattened ball to its original shape. Laura and Barbara agreed to perform the conservation on a “barter” basis: McCrone would agree to provide analyses of organic materials that we cannot obtain on campus in an amount equal to what Laura and Barbara would charge for the conservation. In this way \$1,500 worth of future scientific analyses were obtained in exchange for Laura and Barbara stuffing the ball with polyester fiber that they inserted through a slightly enlarged tie hole!

In August, thanks to Laura’s grant-writing acumen, the museum received a Conservation Project Support Grant of \$25,000 from the Institute of Museum Services. These funds were used to purchase seven new museum-quality storage cabinets to house our collection of Palestinian textiles. The cabinets were custom-designed to provide optimal storage conditions for this important collection as well as ease of access to individual pieces. The cabinets were installed in Febru-

ary, and Laura and Barbara spent much of the spring repacking and storing the textiles in them. In April, Laura and Museum Archivist John Larson submitted another grant application to the Institute of Museum Services, this time to hire a professional paper conservator as a consultant to survey the paper records of the Oriental Institute Archives and to prepare a report with recommendations for long-term storage and treatments.

Throughout the year, Museum Office Manager Lisa Snider kept us all afloat, cheerfully answering the phone, purchasing our supplies, keeping running records of museum accounts, and cajoling other departments within the university to repair our leaks, fix our electrical circuits, and the like. In addition to all this, Lisa assisted John in the day-to-day operation of the Photographic Services program. Over the course of the year, we received and processed 149 requests for photographic materials and reproduction permissions. About 40% of those requests were for publications by scholars who work primarily in subject areas relating to the study of the ancient Near East. The other 60% were from commercial sources, which generated a modest income to fund the purchase of archival supplies for the Museum Archives, as well as routine expenditures for photographic paper and darkroom chemicals.

Whenever she gets a chance, Lisa has also been entering data on Oriental Institute photographic images into the computer and has completed almost 2,000 records. Eventually, computerization of these records will enable us to generate a series of specialized lists and catalogues for in-house curatorial and research needs and for outside photographic researchers.

John and his volunteers have continued to implement some of the recommendations that were made by a professional photographic conservator in November 1988. Archives volunteers Sandra Jacobsohn and Melanie Petroskey have nearly completed re-sleeving approximately 61,000 negatives that are currently stored in the Archivist's office; an additional 15,000 field negatives in the adjacent "Photo File Room" await similar processing.

The crisis in the Research Archives during the summer (see pp. 118–22) resulted in the immediate need to find alternative space for the paper records in the Oriental Institute Archives, and it was decided—not without some reluctance on the part of all concerned—to transfer our paper records to basement storage locations within our building. Responsibility for supervising and carrying out the move naturally fell on the shoulders of John, and Ray Tindel faced the unwelcome prospect of having to accommodate the space requirements of the archives within storage areas normally used for museum objects—already badly overcrowded—under his supervision in the basement. He carried out this task with his usual efficiency and great good humor. In addition to Ray, John would like especially to record his thanks to the following museum staff members for deferring their own work in order to assist him in accomplishing the move: Laura D'Alessandro, Jean Grant, Kate Sarther, Joe Scott, Barbara Hamann, and Lisa Snider.

Fiscal year 1992–93 was a noteworthy year for archives acquisitions. Three items of historical interest were donated by Helen Ewing Breasted, widow of James Henry Breasted, Jr. In September, John visited the Breasteds at their family home in New Hampshire, where he identified a rare copy of a confidential document prepared by Howard Carter, entitled *The Tomb of Tut.ankh.Amen. State-*

ment with Documents, as to the Events which occurred in Egypt in the Winter of 1923–24, leading to the ultimate break with the Egyptian Government (London: Cassell and Company, Limited, 1924, 'For Private Circulation only'). Mrs. Breasted very kindly presented the copy of Carter's *Statement* to the Oriental Institute Archives, where it joins the other Carter-related documents among the Breasted Papers. In addition, the Breasteds donated an original letter from the English Egyptologist, Sir Alan H. Gardiner, and a file of photographs and correspondence relating to the re-discovery of the famous head of the ancient Egyptian Queen Nefertiti in 1945. In December, thanks to Professor Walter Farber, Mr. David Mui presented to the Museum Archives an interesting end-of-season letter written in 1930 at Chicago House by Diederika (Mrs. Keith C.) Seele to a friend in the States. In the spring, Beverly (Mrs. Lloyd George) Allen, daughter-in-law of the late Dr. T. George Allen, presented a collection of postcards, negatives, and other memorabilia of her father-in-law's voyage to the Middle East in 1924. Dr. Allen was Editorial Secretary of the Oriental Institute from 1927 until his retirement in 1950.

For 1992–93, the roster of regular volunteers working in the Museum Archives included Lilian Cropsey, Kay Ginther, Sandra Jacobsohn, Carolyn Livingood, Melanie Petroskey, and Joan Rosenberg. In August, following the massive reorganization of the archives that was necessitated by the crisis in the Research Archives, Melanie and Sandy worked many extra hours, joined by volunteer Lilla Fano, until we could see the floor in the Archivist's office once again. We still have a great deal to do, but we would not have been able to continue many of our day-to-day functions without the tireless efforts, dedication, and moral support of these volunteers, and we thank them for their generous help.

We were also fortunate this year to have the assistance of another intern from Lake Forest College, Ms. Vanessa Villani, who worked 150 hours in the Museum Archives between January and May, organizing the inactive personnel files of Oriental Institute employees. This group of archival records serves as an important source for useful biographical information on past faculty and staff members.

In October, Security Supervisor Scott Neeley moved to the kinder climate of California. He was succeeded by Margaret Schröder, who has cheerfully assumed the duty of keeping us and our collections safe from harm, while simultaneously serving as information desk and welcoming committee for our visitors.

MUSEUM EDUCATION PROGRAM

Carole Krucoff

Growth and expansion of educational services, while maintaining successful programs of long standing, were the watchwords for the Museum Education Program this past year. New staff members joined the Education Program, collaboration with other University of Chicago and community groups increased, and two major grants for public outreach provided the necessary resources to expand educational programming for two special audiences—Chicago Public School students and teachers, and the community's families.

SCHOOL AND TEACHER SERVICES

Developing curriculum materials for teachers and students has been a Museum Education priority since the program was founded in 1980. Over the years, resources such as teachers' kits, an art projects manual, a series of slide sets, a video presentation, and two Mini-Museum Loan Kits have enhanced the study of ancient Near Eastern civilizations for countless numbers of Chicago-area students. This year, information about these resources reached a new audience of teachers, when the museum hosted an Educators Open House in December. More



More than 150 teachers came in December for an Educator's Open House highlighting the exhibit "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia." For many of the educators, this was an introduction to the wide variety of resources available to teachers and students

than 150 teachers, most from the Chicago Public Schools, attended this event that highlighted the exhibit "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia." For many of these educators, this was a first visit to the Oriental Institute Museum and an introduction to the wide variety of programs and materials that are available for teachers and students.

Collaborative programming with educators at other institutions also took place this past year. The Museum Education Office was invited to join the DePaul University Citi-Leaders Program, a computer networking project funded by Citibank. Designed to develop and support excellence in teaching in the Chicago Public Schools, this project provided the Museum Education Office with computer equipment for communication by electronic mail with more than 100 Chicago Public Elementary and High Schools and several major museums. This means that the Education Office is now part of an electronic discussion group that can learn from and share information with educators all across the city of Chicago.

Collaboration with a neighborhood school also occurred this past year. Susan Buta, a chemistry teacher at Kenwood Academy, chose the Oriental Institute as the site for a series of student field trips. Her goals were to highlight the role of chemical processes in the ancient world and the uses of chemistry in the preservation of ancient artifacts. Laura D'Alessandro, Conservator; Charles Jones, Research Archivist and Bibliographer; John Sanders, Head of the Computer Laboratory; and Raymond Tindel, Registrar, joined with the Education Office and this innovative teacher to plan and present a program that introduced ancient science and historic conservation to nearly 200 Kenwood High School chemistry students.

Collaboration with the Chicago Public Schools is also at the heart of a major educational outreach project that began in January 1993. Supported by a generous three and half year grant from the Polk Brothers Foundation, the project enables the Education Office to join with elementary school teachers, administrators, and parents in a partnership effort to enhance and enrich the public schools' world history curriculum. The Center for School Improvement in the University of Chicago's Department of Education is also assisting in this joint project, which builds on a pilot outreach program begun in 1991 by Joan Barghusen.

The new Education Office outreach effort reflects the Oriental Institute's desire to make its world renowned resources on ancient Near Eastern civilizations available to a wide cross-section of Chicago Public Schools, whose students presently comprise less than 15% of the 20,000 young people who visit the museum annually. Over the next three years, the partnership will develop new instructional materials for classroom and museum use, create workshops and seminars for teachers, offer presentations in school classrooms by museum docents and graduate students from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and provide a sequence of visits to the Oriental Institute for each of the participating teachers and their students.

PUBLIC PROGRAMMING

The Museum Education Program offers a wide variety of public programs designed to attract and serve diverse audiences. Adult education courses have been an important aspect of public programming for many years. In 1993, a new one-session mini-course format was adopted to complement the eight-session courses

that are offered each quarter. This season, 325 participants took part in the wide variety of courses offered by the Education Office on Saturdays and weeknights.

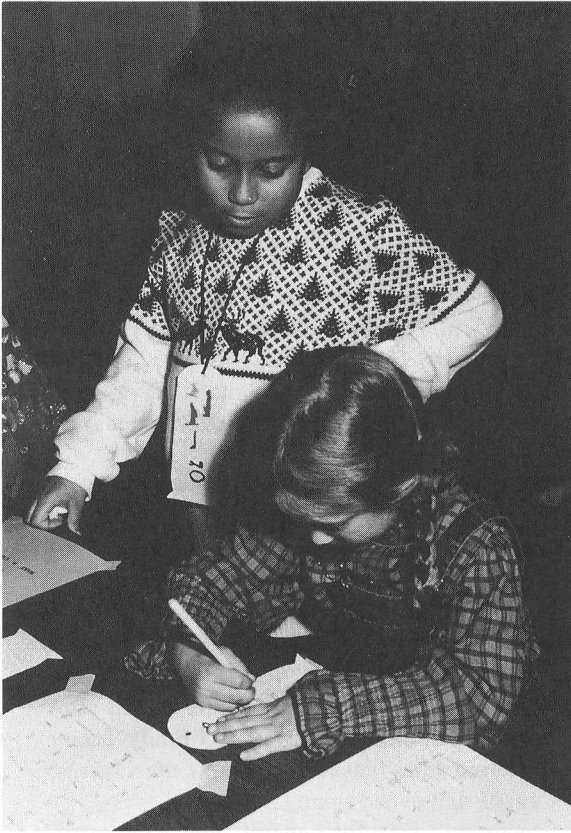
Frank Yurco's Egyptian history sequence, requiring six quarters to complete, ended with the winter quarter. Many students remained enrolled for the whole cycle. Other eight-week courses included Ancient Egyptian Architecture, taught by Emily Teeter; The Archaeology of Ancient Palestine, by James Armstrong; Guide to Giza or All You've Ever Wanted to Know About the Pyramids and the Sphinx, by Mark Lehner; Ancient Times in High Technology: The Computer and Archaeology, by John Sanders; Cleopatra's Egypt: The Ptolemaic Dynasty, by Frank Yurco; Ancient Egyptian Religion, by Frank Yurco; Hollywood on the Nile: Ancient Egypt and Egyptian Archaeology in Twentieth-Century Motion Pictures, by John Larson; Introduction to Cuneiform, by Billie Jean Collins; The World of Ancient Nubia and Sudan, by Bruce Williams; and Ancient Sailors: Navigation, Ship Building, and Trade in the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean, by Frank Yurco.

Mini-courses included Gardens of the Ancient Near East, taught by Rita Picken and Mary Shea, and Masterpieces From Persia: Art From Ancient to Medieval Times, taught by Abbas Alizadeh, Paul Losensky, and special guest instructor Elsie Peck, Associate Curator of Near Eastern Art, Detroit Institute of Arts. Co-sponsored by the Smart Museum of Art, this mini-course complemented the Smart Museum's exhibition "Art of the Persian Courts: Selections from the Art and History Trust."

Hieroglyphs-by-Mail, always a popular offering, was especially sought after this year. Peter Piccione taught the course in the fall quarter, and Emily Teeter taught it in the spring. Students registered from places as close as the Chicago suburbs to such far flung spots as Canada and even Japan!

More informal adult education opportunities for the general public were available at Wednesday evening lectures and gallery talks offered by faculty, staff, and museum docents. Those who generously gave of their time included Debbie Aliber, Lanny Bell, Edward Castle, Laura D'Alessandro, Terry Friedman, Emily Teeter, Terry Wilfong, and Karen Wilson. In addition, summer special interest tours were offered by the docents every Friday morning during the months of July and August. Tours for drop-in visitors were also a regularly scheduled feature on Sunday afternoons. This year, when Valentine's Day fell on a Sunday, the docents developed a special tour called "Love and Romance in Ancient Egypt" that brought more than 200 visitors to the Oriental Institute Museum.

Participating in events at the University of Chicago has long been a part of the agenda for the Education Program. This year, the Museum Education Program once again offered gallery tours for the New Students and Parents Orientation Day in September. Museum Education and the Suq also co-sponsored a New Students' Open House, which featured tours, refreshments, and a special student discount on Suq merchandise. In October, the Museum Education Program participated in the University of Chicago's annual Humanities Open House, with docents offering tours that featured highlights of the collection. A special outreach program to the staff of the University of Chicago was a new feature this year; on Professional Secretaries' Day, Wednesday, April 21, all clerical staff members were invited to attend an after work program that included refresh-



Using a modified hieroglyphic alphabet, children learn to write their names in ancient Egyptian script. Hands-on activities for families are featured Sunday afternoons

version of ancient styles in a hands-on session at the Art Center. Additional outreach to the community's children took place when the Education Program participated once again in the annual 57th Street Children's Book Fair.

Expanded media coverage of public programming has served to widen the Oriental Institute Museum's circle of friends and visitors. Feature articles on the museum and its educational offerings appeared throughout the year in the *University of Chicago Chronicle*, *Hyde Park Herald*, *Chicago Parent Magazine*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, and *Chicago Tribune*. Quarterly press packets developed with the advice of William Harms of the University's News and Information Office helped spread the word. Aably written by Programs Assistants Terri Barbee and Kaylin Goldstein, these packets informed local media of all events taking place throughout the year. In the spring of 1993, the Membership Office and Education Program joined forces to create a new Oriental Institute brochure—a Calendar of Events that is now being produced each quarter. Every visitor can obtain a copy of the calendar in the lobby and take it home as a reminder of forthcoming events.

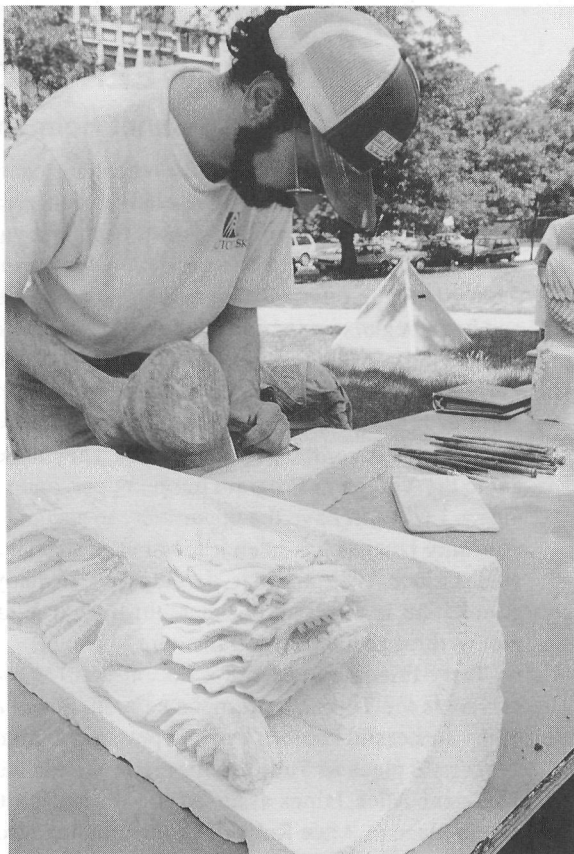
Sunday events for families received major media coverage this year. Begun as a pilot project by Joan Barghusen in 1991–92, Sunday afternoon family activi-

ments, a rose for every secretary, and—the highlight of the evening—a gallery tour entitled “Scribes and Secretaries of Ancient Egypt” offered by Lanny Bell.

Museum experiences for children have always been a major part of the Education Program's services for the general public. Summer special interest tours for children were offered on Thursday mornings in July and August, as they have been annually since 1982. Two winter workshops on Saturday mornings engaged seven-to-twelve-year-olds in craft activities related to museum objects. A third workshop was a parent-and-child program entitled “Jewelry for a Princess or Pharaoh.” Offered in collaboration with the Hyde Park Art Center the workshop invited children and their parents to see ancient jewelry on a tour of the museum's galleries, and then make their own ver-

ties were designed to give children and their parents the opportunity to create and to take home special craft projects related to artifacts on view in the galleries of the Oriental Institute Museum. Sunday craft activities continued this past season, under the direction of Education Program interns Amanda Geppert and Bridget Baker. Family programming was also expanded to feature a series of special events that included *Mummy's Night* on the Wednesday evening just before Halloween; *King Tut Weekend*, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb; *Discover Nubia Weekend*, with folk tales, music and dance presented by Sudanese Nubian performers; *Heroes, Goddesses, and Magic*, an afternoon of storytelling; *Chicago Day*, an annual event co-sponsored by many of the city's leading cultural institutions; and *Family Day*, a delightful afternoon of art, music, films, and hands-on activities jointly presented by the Oriental Institute Museum and the Smart Museum of Art. Close to 3,000 parents and children took part in these family events; many participants were visiting us for the first time.

Since January 1993, family programming at the Oriental Institute has been supported by a generous two-year grant from the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust. Designed to nurture current and future generations of museum goers, the Family Programs Project is enabling the Education Program to plan, develop, and evaluate a comprehensive program of family activities at the Oriental Institute. Jerome D'Agostino, a Visitor Studies Consultant with experience at museums in several states, has been employed to determine what the needs are for family programming and to advise us on ways to create the most effective educational activities. A Ph.D. candidate in educational evaluation in the University of Chicago's Department of Education, Mr. D'Agostino has interviewed families visiting the museum about their experiences and impressions. Focus group interviews and telephone surveys will follow, to discover why families who live in the area do not visit the museum. Research results will allow the Education Program



Stonecarver Walter Arnold demonstrates ancient Egyptian carving techniques for the nearly 600 visitors who attended the joint Oriental Institute/Smart Museum Family Day in June

to plan and to implement more effective museum learning experiences that will inform and inspire young visitors and their families as they discover the fascinating world of the ancient Near East.

A new person on staff has much to learn and needs much support. Thanks go to faculty and staff for making me feel welcome during my first year.

Special appreciation goes to the docents for their genuine friendliness and their indispensable support of new programs and projects. Terri Barbee—now Special Assistant to the Women’s Board at the University of Chicago Hospitals—Catherine Dueñas, Terry Friedman, Janet Helman, and Bud Haas have spent countless hours sharing their knowledge and expertise with me. Their efforts ensure that the future of the Museum Education Program will build upon the firm foundation that was established in the past.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Janet Helman

This will be my last report as the volunteer chairman. Since I began working in the Education Office in 1984, we have seen great growth and change. The Museum Education Program has grown from one paid director and one volunteer to three paid positions and one volunteer. We have moved from the tiny cubicle of room 204 to the relatively spacious room 202. We have entered the computer age and have begun to examine what we do and, quantitatively, how well we do it.

The job of volunteer coordinator will be taken over by Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman, who began assuming partial responsibility for the Volunteer Program in January. To both of them, I wish as much pleasure and enrichment as I have enjoyed over the past nine years. They have asked me to remain as consultant to the Volunteer Program for next year, and I have gladly agreed to do it. This means I will still have the opportunity to see and work with you.

Cathy Dueñas has been a member of the Thursday morning team of museum guides since 1985 and has participated in many of our family and public programs. She is also one of our multi-lingual guides who takes Spanish-speaking groups through the Oriental Institute Museum.

Terry Friedman became a docent in 1974 and for the last several years has served as the Tuesday afternoon captain. She is also the originator and organizer of the successful “birthday party” program available to families in the museum.

Terry’s place as Tuesday afternoon captain has been assumed by Larry Scheff. This year Alice James assumed the responsibility for captaining Tuesday morning, in place of Alice Rubash. Other captains who served through this year are:

Wednesday a.m.	Nina Longley and JoAnn Putz
Wednesday p.m.	Lilian Cropsey and William Boone

Thursday a.m.	Kitty Picken
Thursday p.m.	Elizabeth Spiegel
Friday a.m.	Debbie Aliber
Friday p.m.	Gloria Orwin
Saturday a.m.	Georgie Maynard
Saturday p.m.	Melanie Petroskey and Carole Yoshida
Sunday	Teresa Hintzke, Steven Ritzel, and Janet Russell

With all three volunteer coordinators working together, we trained our largest class of docents in many years. We are pleased to welcome to our ranks:

Bernadine Basile	Ira Hardman	Diane Posner
Jane Belcher	Mike Loveless	Deloris Sanders
Erl Dordal	Johanna Lucas	Bernadette Strnad
Bettie Dwinell	Roy Miller	Annette Teaney
Lewis Ginsberg	Kathy Mineck	Jane Thain
Irene Glasner	Ken Moore	Eve Weinberg
Mildred Goldin	Denise Paul	

The docent course was taught this year by Lanny Bell, Tony Brinkman, Harry Hoffner, John Larson, Mark Lehner, Rick Schoen, William Sumner, Emily Teeter, Bruce Williams, and Karen Wilson. Our thanks go to all of them for their efforts and their time.

Our usual activities, Docent Days and Docent Digests, were extended by a trip this year to Cleveland to see the exhibit, "Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World." All our arrangements were made by docent/travel agent Anita Eller, whose skills are most welcome. A large group of docents led by Ray Johnson enjoyed a great exhibit, beautiful weather, and a wonderful weekend.

Docent Day programs this year included a talk by Carole Krucoff, who introduced herself and her ideas to us, a tour of the basement area with Laura D'Alessandro and Ray Tindel, and a talk by Peter Piccione about his Theban tomb project. Bill Sumner reported to us in January about the state of the building project, and Karen Wilson took us through the Assyrian gallery. Frank Yurco gave a program on Hatshepsut and Cathy Dueñas did a gallery talk, "The Emancipated Women of Ancient Egypt."

We also had a gala lunch party to celebrate the 100th birthday of original docent Ida De Pencier, who is a role model for many of us and to whom we wish many happy returns.

I want to express my thanks to all the faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute who contribute so much to the Volunteer Program and who have made my job so enjoyable. I also want to acknowledge the great pleasure I derived from my association with the Education Office and to thank Joan Barghusen with whom I worked for so many years and Carole Krucoff, who in the last year has brought new enthusiasm as well as new programs to our office. The other members of our office staff, Terri Barbee and Kaylin Goldstein, who do so much for the docents, have become treasured friends.

My greatest thanks, however, go to the volunteers who come in every week and make it possible for the Oriental Institute Museum to continue to present as many public programs as we do. Besides those programs that are presented by the Museum Education Program, the docents led 21,892 people on tours through the museum in 1991–92. That represents a 10% increase over 1990–91, which is the first year our computers allowed us to begin collecting data.

The docents do their jobs efficiently and dependably making it possible to schedule large numbers of highly varied groups, many of whom have been returning every year to see the Oriental Institute Museum. They present the Oriental Institute to an ever-growing public and are our best ambassadors.

Regularly Scheduled Docents

Nancy Baum	Mary Grimshaw	Dawn Prena
Christel Betz	Marsha Holden	Patrick Regnery
Dorothy Blindt	Barbara James	Barbara Rollhaus
William Boone	Samantha Johnson	Joan Rosenberg
Teddy Buddington	George Junker	Alice Rubash
Charlotte Collier	Mary Jo Khuri	Norman Rubash
Catherine Dueñas	Barbara Klawans	Laura Sanchez
Anita Eller	Betsy Kremers	Lawrence Scheff
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Debbie Aliber

Ceramics Restoration

Elizabeth Tieken

Assistant to Epigraphic Survey

Diana Grodzins

Assistants to the Prehistoric Project

Diana Grodzins	Andrée Wood
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Georgie Maynard	Eleanor Swift
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Membership Office Volunteers

Charlotte Collier	JoAnn Putz
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Hittite Dictionary Project Volunteer

Irv Diamond

THE SUQ

Denise Browning

This was another good year for the Suq! Our total gross sales were almost \$300,000, despite the recession; perhaps due to the recession, the December Holiday Shopping Spree and Memorial Day Inventory sales were both great successes and recorded the highest sales ever. Special thanks are due to all of those who spent long hours on our publicity and mailing. Our participation in the Newberry Library's Very Merry Bazaar in November also helped to increase our sales (almost 70% above last year's bazaar) as well as to generate publicity for the Oriental Institute. We thank Joe Scott for making the wonderful sign for our booth and Lois Cohen, Lisa Stetzel, and Chris Galvin who helped us conquer the immense logistical difficulties of transporting, staffing, and stocking another store for three and one-half days.

Noteworthy developments for this year include the return of a reproduction of one of our own sculptures, the head of the Egyptian cat with earrings. With our new product development fund we hope to do more reproductions next year. Currently under way are a new Egyptian card, a cuneiform tablet, and some much needed postcards. This year we also added a wonderful line of Central Asian rugs to our inventory that helped to brighten our lobby. We especially thank Lanny Bell for the donation of some of Martha's wonderful collection of jewelry, ranging from individual beads to a beautiful gold necklace. The efforts of Lanny Bell and Emily Teeter, who did some shopping for us in Egypt and Turkey, are much appreciated.

We would not be such a success without the help of our wonderful volunteers. It is their knowledge, enthusiasm, and patience in dealing with the customers that registered all of those 15,115 sales last year. Thanks are due to Florence Ovadia for our colorful displays and to Jo Jackson and Georgie Maynard who kept us well stocked and organized. Norma Vandermeulen, Marie Baxter, and Natalia Uribe designed our beautiful jewelry, and Mrs. Swift kept us in supply of our much needed recycled plastic bags.

Unfortunately, Chris Galvin, who worked for the Suq for almost five years, ordering our books and filling our mail orders, left us to move on to a new job; we wish him great success!

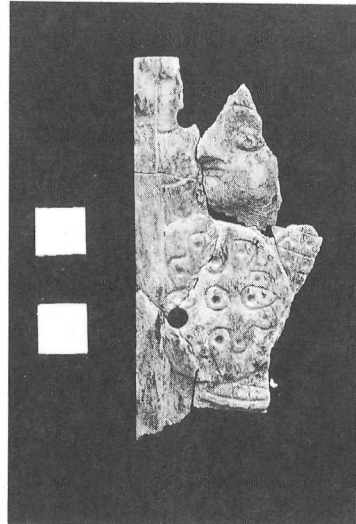
Three cheers for our great volunteers!

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Barbara Frey
Peggy Grant
Janet Helman
Jane Hildebrand
Ruth Hyman

Jo Jackson
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Inger Kirsten
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Ann Schumacher
Eleanor Swift
Mardi Trossman
Norma Vandermeulen
Barbara Watson

DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBERSHIP



***A luster ware sherd and two pieces of carved ivory inlay, all of the Fatimid period,
recovered from the excavations at Aqaba, Jordan***

DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Cynthia Echols

The Development Office continues to work toward an integrated service and support plan that reflects the many facets of the Oriental Institute mission. The past year, however, was marked by departures and new directions. In December 1992 Margaret Sears moved to the University of Virginia. My appointment in April opened opportunities to revisit programs and management with the goal of establishing more effective information and support networks for members and faculty, scholars and other visitors. Implementation of electronic resources—such as computer databases for membership and gift tracking—enabled staff to focus efforts on several key areas: (1) external relations to raise public awareness of the Oriental Institute, its programs and research; (2) direct fundraising for project and program-specific expendable accounts; and (3) long-range strategic planning directed to capital needs and endowment for anticipated growth areas.

External relations were marked by ongoing initiatives to attract and inform new constituencies. Highlights of the year included visits by the Executive Director for the Kraft General Foods Foundation, the Amoco University Executive, and executives from American National Can. We hosted receptions for a variety of groups, including the University Women's Board and the International Women's Association. Internally we continued efforts to improve communication and coordination with the central development staff, including officers for major gifts and for corporate and foundation relations.

The Visiting Committee met twice in 1992–93. The agendas centered on review and discussion of design plans for the climate control and renovation project. In addition, individual members came forward with contacts at Chicago-area foundations that resulted in major grants. We thank the Visiting Committee for their critical support.

Direct fundraising efforts proved particularly successful despite an increasingly competitive and constrained climate for higher education and cultural causes. The Oriental Institute raised \$1,169,893 in 1992–93, a record amount. This gift total was nearly double that of the prior year. Among notable gifts were grants from the Polk Brothers Foundation and the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust supporting Oriental Institute Museum education outreach; a Getty Trust grant supporting publications of the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House; and support from the Women's Board for the Oriental Institute computer laboratory. In particular we wish to thank the many individuals who supported a variety of projects and the corporations and foundations that made matching gifts, among them the Amoco Foundation, Amsted Industries, AT&T Foundation, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Northern Trust Company Charitable Trust, Honeywell Foundation, Knight-Ridder Inc., and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Long-range planning focused on the climate control and renovation project. The architectural firm of Hammond Beeby and Babka submitted design plans in November 1992. Following approval of those design plans by the University Board of Trustees, the Oriental Institute closed the year-long nucleus fund phase and moved forward with plans for a four-year, \$10.1 million public capital campaign to begin in October 1993. During the nonpublic nucleus phase individual gifts and pledges to the climate control and renovation campaign included \$75,000 from O. J. Sopranos and Amsted Industries and \$500,000 from an anonymous donor. Bequests and bequest intentions recorded an additional \$950,000. Those contributions brought the building and renovation project total to \$2.4 million for the nucleus phase, 24% of the \$10.1 million goal.

The Development Office is committed to balancing short-term funding for annual needs with capital improvement goals and long-term endowment growth. This commitment guides our efforts toward increasing annual gifts, attracting new endowment resources, and financing the climate control and renovation campaign. Central to these efforts are the many donors who so generously assist us with gifts and pledges. We thank each of them. And we acknowledge—and thank—those individuals who have provided volunteer support to the Development Office, among them Charlotte Collier, Cathy Duenas, Terry Friedman, Albert Haas, Janet Helman, Carlotta Maher, Barbara Rollhaus, Joan Rosenberg, and Jim Sopranos. Their interest and efforts helped make 1992–93 a year of accomplishment and growth. Those successes point the way toward reaching our goals for the coming year.

MEMBERSHIP OFFICE

Melanie Jansen Marhefka

This year was the second year in a row that Oriental Institute Membership has shown an increase in revenue, no small matter when most not-for-profit organizations are showing a drop in income. In 1991–92 membership revenues showed a 9% increase, and in 1992–93 a 4% increase. The membership base has remained stable, and more people are giving larger gifts to the Oriental Institute, which is most welcome during the first year of the Oriental Institute Legacy Campaign.

The opening members lecture this year was a retrospective by Robert and Linda Braidwood, “Fifty-nine Years of the Oriental Institute.” The lecture given in November, a wonderful presentation on “Balloon Archaeology: Three Ancient Turkish Cities from the Air,” by J. Wilson Meyers of Boston University, was co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America. Mark Lehner lectured for the members in December, presenting the progress report, “Reconstructing Giza.” The new year began with “New Tools for the Archaeologist: Computer Graphics and Visualization,” a lecture by the Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Labo-

ratory, John Sanders. In February, Assyriologist Matthew Stolper gave a lecture on "Huteludush-Inshushinak and the Middle Elamite Twilight." In March the Archaeological Institute of America co-sponsored a visit from Faith Hentschel of Central Connecticut State University-Stony Creek. Ms. Hentschel spoke on "The Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun, Turkey." Jerrold S. Cooper, Professor of Assyriology at Johns Hopkins University, came back to the Oriental Institute in April to lecture on "The Sumerian Question: Anti-semitism and the Early History of Assyriology." The final lecture in June was "Chicago House Update" by Peter Dorman.

Other special events brightened the winter evenings this year. Laura D'Alessandro, Conservator of the Oriental Institute Museum, told of her visit to Paris to observe "Le Projet du Grand Louvre," where the counterparts to the Oriental Institute's winged bull were moved through the streets of Paris to their current location in *Cour Khorsabad*, designed by I.-M. Pei. There the mold of the bull made here at the Oriental Institute in May 1991 will be installed, completing the reconstruction of the courtyard of Sargon II's palace at Khorsabad.

Egyptologist Edward F. Wenthe spoke at an Associate Evening in November. His talk, which brought together almost forty of the Institute's upper-level members, covered the always fascinating topic of the royal mummies. Professor Wenthe also led the Members Travel Program trip to Egypt in February.

In May the Annual Dinner, which benefited the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, gathered together over two hundred members and friends of the Institute in the galleries of the Oriental Institute Museum. Ten more members became part of The James Henry Breasted Society in conjunction with the annual dinner, bringing the total number of Society members to forty by the end of the fiscal year.

It has been my pleasure this year to work with Tom Urban of the Publications Office. Both *News & Notes* and the *Annual Report* are now done in-house, and thanks to Tom these membership publications not only cost significantly less to produce but are more time-efficient as well. Thanks also go to the Advisory Board of *News & Notes*: William Sumner, Director; Cynthia Echols, Development; Gene B. Gragg, Professor; Carole Krucoff, Education and Public Programs; Mary Shea, Museum Volunteer, and Thomas Urban, Publications. Their help and suggestions have been invaluable.

No membership report would be complete without thanking our two volunteers: Jo Ann Putz, who spent a great deal of time going through old records and reducing them to manageable bits of data, and Charlotte Collier, who tirelessly stuffed envelopes, made phone calls, and brought her graciousness and gentle good humor to the office just when we needed it the most.

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HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS 1992–1993

We are pleased to recognize the friends of the Oriental Institute who have given so generously during the period from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993. We are most grateful, and we thank you.

The Membership Honor Roll is arranged in alphabetical order within each membership level (sustaining and above). The Donor Honor Roll, also alphabetical, is divided by cumulative gift levels for fiscal year 1992–1993. All names listed are those of the legal donors. We have made every effort to verify correct gift levels and donor names. Please contact the Membership and Development Office if you wish to make changes in your honor roll listing.

MEMBERSHIP HONOR ROLL

THE JAMES HENRY BREASTED SOCIETY

The James Henry Breasted Society recognizes Oriental Institute members who annually contribute \$1,000 or more (Patron) and \$2,500 or more (Director's Circle) to provide a direct, renewable source of unrestricted funds for Oriental Institute projects and for matching moneys to private and federal grants. We thank each of our Society members for their ongoing generosity.

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