



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 1994-1995 ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover and Title Page Illustration:

View of the Aladağ Mountains, part of the Taurus Range, taken from Kestel Tin Mine. Also called the “Silver Mountains” of legend, a trail of mist at the foot of the mountains traces the ancient Silk Route from Cilicia to central Anatolia.

The pages that divide the sections of this year’s report feature illustrations of the Oriental Institute’s excavations at Göltepe, Turkey, led by K. Aslıhan Yener.

Editor: William M. Sumner

The Oriental Institute, Chicago

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SIMS (secondary ion mass spectrometry) micrograph of the distribution of tin (white particles) in a crucible cross section, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age.

Photograph by Annemie Adriaens, Antwerp University

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

William M. Sumner

This report offers a retrospective of the Oriental Institute's seventy-fifth year. On October 7, 1994 we marked that seventy-fifth anniversary with a gala benefit dinner. Robert McCormick Adams, former Director of the Oriental Institute and Secretary Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, was the keynote speaker for the occasion, and we are pleased to reprint his remarks following this introduction. Some three hundred members and friends of the Institute attended the anniversary celebration, a truly memorable occasion. This past year, however, was memorable in many other respects as well.

Research at the Oriental Institute continued to flourish. Archaeological field expeditions conducted excavations and surveys in Yemen, a study season at Göltepe in Turkey, and surveys in Syria, Iran, and Egypt. Meanwhile, here in Chicago, plans were made for expeditions in the coming year to the Amuq Plain, Aqaba, and Yaqush. Work continued on the publication of excavations at Nippur, Chogha Mish, and Sweyhat, and of the objects from Medinet Habu. A new project, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, was launched to publish the important assemblage of small finds from excavations in the Diyala Valley, Iraq. The Epigraphic Survey was in Luxor for its seventy-first season, reinvigorated by the publication of the first great portfolio on Luxor Temple, *The Festival Procession of Opet in the Colonnade Hall*. Both the Assyrian Dictionary and the Hittite Dictionary Projects received two-year renewals of their grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and along with the Demotic Dictionary, continue to make good progress on these fundamental resources for scholarship. As you can judge from the individual reports in this volume, faculty and staff scholarship also continues to be a rich and stimulating part of research at the Institute.

I know that some of you are concerned about the status of funding for research and research support units such as the Research Archives and the Computer Laboratory. I wish to assure everyone that the research mission of the Oriental Institute has not changed. Although the Legacy Campaign for our building project is our top, and only, capital improvement priority, we continue to seek funding for research from a variety of sources. Normally this task falls most heavily on the shoulders of research project directors, who submit proposals to federal agencies and private foundations that support research. However, in the future, after the Legacy Campaign is brought to a successful conclusion, the Institute's Development Office will turn its full attention to project funding. With the likely demise of federal agencies such as the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Institute of Museum Services, we must seek other sources of fund-

ing. The relationships we are now forging with corporate and private foundations will serve us well in the future as we demonstrate to them not only the value of the Oriental Institute Museum and its outreach programs within the Chicago community, but also the compelling logical reasons to support the research effort that lies behind and sustains all of our cultural and educational programs.

One of the more exciting developments this year has been the astonishing response to the Oriental Institute's new World-Wide Web (WWW) home page; in just over a year it has been visited many thousands of times by hundreds of individuals from all over the world. Our home page on the Internet joins Abzu, our index of electronic resources; our Ancient Near Eastern (ANE) electronic mailing list for discussion of ancient Near Eastern topics, with 1,100 subscribers; and our File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site which makes documents available to anyone on the Internet. These innovations are entirely due to the initiative of Charles E. Jones and John Sanders with the active assistance of many members of the staff. They are all to be congratulated. You will find the address of our WWW home page—and much more—in the article in this volume on electronic resources at the Institute.

This past year we welcomed David Schloen to the faculty. David combines a specialty in the archaeology and early history of the Levantine coastal region with qualifications in quantitative analysis, which is a welcome methodological addition that will strengthen our teaching program. In June 1995 Mark Lehner resigned his faculty position to devote full time to research and publication. Other departures this year include Richard Jasnow (Assistant Director of the Epigraphic Survey), who has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins University, and Billie Jean Collins (Research Associate with the Hittite Dictionary Project), who will become Director of Publications for the American Schools of Oriental Research. I am also pleased to report that Augusta McMahon (recent Ph.D. graduate in Mesopotamian Archaeology) has just accepted a faculty appointment at Cambridge University. We all wish Mark, Richard, Billie Jean, and Augusta the very best.

The design development phase of our climate control, renovation, and expansion project started in February. The delay between completion of schematic plans in the autumn of 1993 and the beginning of design development made it necessary to cover additional escalation costs by reducing construction costs. The first step in this process was taken by the University of Chicago, which agreed to cover the costs of the new entrance ramp and renovations in the basement public rest rooms and the passenger elevator to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The second step, taken early in March, was to reduce the size of the new wing. Preliminary cost estimates indicate this step brought us back within the \$10.1 million budget. Meanwhile, in early summer, we faced new design problems. The Chicago Fire Safety Bureau informed us, first, that the conservation laboratory, and then later, that the exhibit preparation shop could not remain below grade. The University's architect's office and Hammond Beeby & Babka responded quickly to these challenges. We now have a basic plan that complies with city code and meets all of our essential functional needs. Copies of the revised floor plans are posted in the lobby and I would be happy to discuss them with anyone who is interested. We expect to complete design development by late September and final construction documentation early in 1996, followed by bidding and ground breaking in the summer of 1996. If we adhere to this schedule, the Museum will be closed early in 1996.

The Legacy Campaign has raised \$5 million—the halfway mark! We will go to the Kresge Foundation in November with a six-figure proposal and we hope to have 80% of the funds needed in hand or pledged by the summer of 1996 so that we can break ground. Now is the time for members of the Oriental Institute to step forward and make the most substantial pledge possible. We need your help now.

And now I invite you to reflect on Bob Adams' remarks delivered at a celebration of the Oriental Institute's seventy-fifth anniversary and to sample some of the achievements of the Institute in 1994/95.

TREASURES AND PROSPECTS: REMARKS FOR THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Robert McC. Adams

What are treasures? While long privately sought and prized, they have tended to be identified with museums ever since museums had their beginnings as the cabinets of curiosities of princes in the sixteenth century. By any definition, broad or narrow, the Oriental Institute's museum is richly endowed with them. In common usage, treasures are identified with considerable antiquity, with the use of precious or exotic materials, with prodigies of craftsmanship, with canonical art styles, although not necessarily of Western origin, and with a unifying—if not necessarily universally appealing—aesthetic vision. But the term is admittedly imprecise, full of idiosyncrasy and affect. Your treasures are not necessarily mine. Treasures move us in a special, personal way. They enrich our lives and find a permanent niche in our memories.

My own approach to treasures tends to be ideational, contextualizing. I value intellectual and literary treasures more than most aesthetic ones. How can they help us better to understand the larger, determining circumstances behind some important historical episode, or achievement, or enduring challenge with which we and succeeding generations will also have to grapple? What reassurance can they provide on the unity of human values and experience? Can they help us to clarify the distance separating us from those who brought us hither?

But beyond any merely personal view, the larger meaning that treasures hold for all of us is that they are one of many indications of how the past *lives* in us. Treasures, after all, do not form a frozen, uncommunicative record. They reach out across space and time to fill us with wonder and surmise about the commonality of human aspirations, values, and standards of excellence. Through treasures, tangible or intangible, the past comes alive in our endless reconceiving of it, in the changing lessons we individually and collectively draw from it.

Like history itself, treasures stand uniquely at a place where facts and values meet. They are a testimony to the past, to be sure. But they are also a testimony to the relationship between the past and the future. No man can have in his mind a conception of the future, as Thomas Hobbes wrote three centuries ago. It is only out of our conceptions of the past that we can make a future. Starting from an entirely

different perspective, the late, great classicist Moses Finley came to a similar view. All interest in the past, he observed, is a dialogue. But as one of the parties to that dialogue, we can only live and comprehend in a contemporary way. Hence, he rightly concluded, it can only be a dialogue in the present, about the present.

Thus the notion of treasures not only is different in each of us but changes through time—in ways about which most of us are insufficiently reflective. I do not think private collectors' ideas about treasures have changed greatly over the years, for example, but the approach of archaeologists and art historians has definitely done so. To tie the change to a definite moment, one might cite the UNESCO Convention of the early 1970s, to which the U.S. was a signatory, that introduced the idea of national treasures or patrimony and barred the movement of undocumented antiquities from their countries of origin into museum and private collections in western Europe, the U.S., Japan, and other countries. I am sorry to say that the illegal flow into private collections has not been greatly slowed, although the U.S. has done more than most to honor the Convention. But most of the great scholarly museums—the Oriental Institute's museum obviously included—have indeed observed its terms in all their activities.

Of course, the concept of national treasure did not originate in the UNESCO Convention, but merely found its final ratification there. It was a product of the ending of colonialism in the post-World War II period, and the attempt of many new nations that had been fairly systematically looted of their heirlooms earlier to acquire some of the symbols of their new nationhood. The Convention in fact paralleled a gradual tightening up of the terms of division of the findings from legitimate excavations on the part of most of the host countries in the Near East in which the Oriental Institute has worked, to the point where essentially nothing falling under the more traditional, private definition of treasures will ordinarily be granted to the institution conducting the excavations. As this new approach has gradually become recognized and general, so also have scholars' ideas of what constitutes a treasure shifted significantly in a less tangible, more intellectual direction. Publishable plans, photographs, and measured drawings, for example, are now recognized to represent artifactual findings almost as effectively as the objects themselves. The real treasure is to be found in how originally and compellingly they are interpreted.

The fact that there are such changes in view emphasizes that the dialogue we conduct with the past is one that is endlessly renewed as its terms of reference change in ways that are responsive to our times, not some eternal standard. The spirit of enhancing a dialogue with the past, and recognizing the endlessly renewed richness of that dialogue, is one I want to emphasize in speaking to you briefly this evening. Dialogues do not generate themselves, nor can they be sustained if we only flutter endlessly around the same unanswered questions. They advance through disciplined study. Old assumptions are tested and found wanting. New hypotheses are put forward. Eternal truth may forever elude us, but by contemporary standards we reach at least provisional closure. Thus the frontiers of inquiry can advance in new directions that for a time have higher priority. And the process of advancing knowledge in this way is embodied in institutions of our own devising that protect its standards, record and disseminate its attainments, and provide the necessary forum for reaching consensus in order to set new agendas. By any reckoning, the Oriental Institute is one of the world's preeminent institutions where these ends are met for the ancient Near East.

For half my life the Oriental Institute was my primary institutional attachment. Despite having been away from Chicago now for a decade, not only with other administrative responsibilities but with research interests that consequently have turned in other directions, I am more conscious than ever of the coherence and persuasiveness with which the Oriental Institute plays the part of a powerful protagonist in a key sector of our dialogue with the past. Hence it was not only with great pleasure, but with a continuing sense of personal involvement, that I accepted Bill Sumner's invitation to speak on this occasion. But I should make clear that there is no longer much that I can add on the matters of substance at the heart of this great and venerable institution.

Were it not for the irregular but cumulative—and as things remorselessly unfolded, clearly not temporary—foreclosing of field opportunities in the part of the world I came to know and understand best, I doubt very much that I would ever have left. That raises a question that needs to be dealt with as we look back at the Oriental Institute's first seventy-five years and think of the three-quarters of a century that now will follow: The last fifteen years or so have seen the dropping of a good functional equivalent of the Iron Curtain on Western research—in Iran in the late 1970s; in Iraq in the 1980s; the gradual onset of a seemingly permanent state of what it has become fashionable to call “low intensity” war in eastern Turkey; a dangerously growing religious terrorism in Egypt; and an enormously destructive civil war in Lebanon from which a recovery is still in early, tentative stages. What future is there, then, for an institution so committed to the disinterested scholarly study of the ancient past of the Near East as a region?

The answer to that question comes in several parts. First, humanistic studies are not experimental disciplines, in which a drying up of new laboratory findings could quickly destroy them. Many thousands of cuneiform tablets and papyri remain unread in museum collections, fortunately having been acquired in great numbers when conditions were different. Dozens of excavation reports remain “in the pipeline,” the fieldwork again having proceeded at a rate that was disproportionate to the size of the permanent staff of scholars who would remain permanently employed to analyze and publish it. Methods of scientific analysis of excavated collections, moreover, continue to advance and offer every prospect of continuing new surprises—and the new perspectives for reinterpretation that will flow from them.

But beyond this, there are many more reasons for hope—indeed, for confidence—in the future. The Cold War has ended in a way that is almost optimal from the viewpoint of allowing the chronically dangerous and destabilizing influence that it long had on Near Eastern politics and economic development to dissipate gradually. Further confrontations with and between local powers no doubt will occur, but without the old ideological stiffening that heightened their pan-regional destructive potential. Difficult as near-term differences remain between Israel and the Palestinians, it seems more clear every day that the movement toward a durable peace is gaining momentum. Granting that misunderstandings, standoffs, and occasional more or less violent disruptions will continue for some time, the likelihood is that this single, most corrosive barrier to more cooperative forms of international scholarship will be of progressively declining importance.

The outlook for the years immediately ahead, in other words, is that we no longer need to wait passively for an onrushing tide to reverse itself. It has already begun to do so. The remaining period of enforced idleness in some areas is likely to be brief enough that the real need now is to take advantage of it urgently and wisely:

- to systematize and complete work on existing backlogs, at all times considering what further lessons and opportunities can be drawn from them;
- to seek out new perspectives from comparative studies, especially by taking a less narrowly defined view of what constituted the ancient Near East as a region of significant interaction, for example by adding the Arabian peninsula, the Caucasus and central Asia, the Indus borderlands, and the Indian Ocean itself to our field of study;
- to refine new interdisciplinary approaches and methods, and acquire the equipment and training to make use of them;
- to keep open such bridges as are possible with scholars from Near Eastern countries, especially younger scholars; and
- to take leadership—something that has been conspicuously lacking in the Near Eastern field generally—in acknowledging the progress that has been made on the old Palestinian problems by drawing Israeli scholars—and now one hopes Palestinian scholars as well—more conspicuously into all aspects of American studies of the ancient Near East, and not merely regionally isolated ones.

We should act upon the confidence, in short, that precisely our superior interdisciplinary capabilities and the new, endlessly changing questions that they encourage us to ask, our continuing flow of splendid graduate students from all parts of the world including the Near East, our unmatched understanding of the enormous potential of bringing together philological and archaeological perspectives in the training of those students, our greater affinity for broad regional and interregional perspectives in the absence of overriding national or ethnic identities, and the strength of the entire infrastructure of unmatched research universities on which we can draw, will in the end reopen the pathways to new knowledge in the field.

The Oriental Institute is not large as research institutes go—certainly not so by the standards of the sciences. But equally certainly, the faculty who are the principal embodiment of it—its major treasures, if you will—are as diverse and independently minded—sometimes ferociously independently minded—as any I can think of.

But along with this independence of outlook (and corresponding durability of differences) goes a durability of vision. This is a quality, I regret to say, that is becoming an anomaly in most fields of research. No doubt the Institute owes a great deal to its founding spirits in this respect: James Henry Breasted had the confidence and courage to lay out what might have seemed to most of us who confront conditions today a hopelessly overambitious program. John D. Rockefeller deeply understood what Breasted's dream presupposed if it succeed, and made it breathtakingly possible for him and the Institute to set out on that great journey. Between them they launched a tradition which has somehow remained a vital part of the credo of this place, even if the outcome of the struggle to find the material resources to sustain it has become increasingly problematical.

Major, lasting increments of new knowledge require that truly great scholars be encouraged to strike out in new directions. Not infrequently interdisciplinary teams have had to be assembled and held together for this purpose, their complementary skills and insights needing to be patiently honed until they fit together and achieve their full potential. Standing out today as monuments of humanistic research among many examples of Institute programs that share the common quality of perhaps having seemed to belong in that hopelessly visionary category at the outset, are the

Chicago Assyrian Dictionary and the Epigraphic Survey. A number of splendid archaeological projects are illustrations of another kind. They have led the way in combining new questions with exacting new methods, and hence in transcending narrow descriptions of artifacts and architecture in order to come to grips with ancient institutions, life-ways, and environments.

Taking a long view is a trademark of the humanities. Asking great questions frequently requires team efforts like these, but even more commonly it tends to demand one or more academic lifetimes. There is a danger of intellectual fragmentation and obsolescence in that kind of single-minded devotion, to which the Institute needs to be attentive. But I must concede that greater danger almost certainly lies in the opposite direction. Today consensus is all the rage. Come to an agreement, impose a compromise, don't be caught for long in a minority position as its numbers dwindle, and move on. Never look back. That may be largely because research funding could not keep pace as needs for expensive research apparatus have soared and as the ranks of researchers have multiplied. Dozens and sometimes even hundreds of specialists collaborate on a single project at a great particle accelerator like Fermilab. Here at the Oriental Institute I can only hope you will be able to maintain a proper, long-term balance of individual and team efforts. It has been an important source of your success.

And let there be no mistake: the success has been extraordinary. This body of scholars has cast as long a shadow across the whole length of its field, and for a far longer time, than any comparable institution I can think of in any field. Paradoxically, in view of the vigorous individuality of the views of its faculty, the mark its reputation has left has been on the whole a very consistent one. Not all the qualities that are almost universally associated with the Oriental Institute are without some countervailing drawbacks, but the balance of attributes unquestionably identifies a truly remarkable edifice of scholarship:

- unhurried perfectionism—sometimes with a lot of stress, to be sure, on the *unhurried* part;
- accompanying this, or perhaps explaining it, is the sense that getting the details of a particular transliteration, translation, or interpretation right, with full mastery of all of the variant readings and parallel occurrences, comes overridingly *first*—not only before, but often even to the exclusion of, drawing a more inclusive, synthetic, but to that degree also more speculative picture;
- a penchant for the pursuit of primary data, especially through a continuing commitment to fieldwork long after most colleagues elsewhere have settled into a sedentary middle age (the splendid example of the Braidwoods!);
- a respect, even a reverence, for traditional learning of the kind of encyclopedic, truly penetrating knowledge that in the humanities is, on the whole, correlated with—indeed, almost synonymous with—years of dedicated study and hence also age (I acknowledge the tolerance of a great university in repeatedly agreeing, during my own tenure here, to break every rule in order to keep on the active roles a Benno Landsberger, an Arnaldo Momigliano, and many others); and, finally,
- to reemphasize a point made earlier, a quality as unique as it is crucial in the humanities, a commitment to, even a reverence for, the long-term, truly monumental undertaking that lies entirely beyond the capabilities—I am tempted to say, even the imagination—of the Oriental Institute's institutional contemporaries in this country.

This stress on the long-term aspect of truly great humanistic scholarship—perhaps even *most* scholarship in every field—is crucial. Yet I regret to say that is something that may be slipping away from us, with insufficient notice being taken by public bodies of what is at risk of being lost. As the great American research universities find their freedom of action eroded by increasing cost pressures from every direction, there is less and less that they can sustain on their own initiative. All of them are finding they must rely on the National Science Foundation, and the now seriously endangered National Endowments for the Humanities and the Arts, for an evermore decisive share of the support needed for their faculties' research.

Peer review, competitive peer pressure in assessing not merely the quality but the priority of research programs, is the principle on which those great national programs have to be based. This is an indispensable principle for any competition among heterogeneous scholarly competitors. As the process has been conducted and refined for two generations and more, it deserves as spirited a defense as universities can give it. But it has one fundamental drawback, a tendency to overvalue novelty under the rationale that only the novel can constitute the "cutting edge" of worthwhile discovery.

The federal government finds other ways to provide long-term support for mega-projects—the great accelerators like Fermilab, the mapping of the human genome, the indefinitely extended pursuit of fusion power. But most of academic science, and all of the humanities, are not on this scale. There is some real danger that too large a share of our most vital research, and our best researchers, will succumb to a drift toward shallowness of time-perspective as these pressures intensify.

I have had many occasions to reflect on this during my last decade in Washington. In most respects, the Smithsonian is a very different kind of institution than a research university. On the National Mall in Washington, in effect the U.S. National (complex of) Museums, it is directly and continuously embedded in American life. There is no filter on the constituencies who participate, comparable to the screening that goes on during the matriculation process that defines the standards of admission to a university community. Everybody is free to enter, and indeed welcomed. Every taxpaying citizen can even claim a sense of sharing is its proprietorship—and many do!

The Smithsonian has a primary, direct responsibility for speaking to, and of, this country's diverse cultural as well as scientific composition and traditions, and if people disagree with the way we are doing it we hear from them. Most important, it is much more difficult for the Smithsonian to maintain a stance of scholarly detachment from the immediate demands of our currently polarized political and cultural processes.

But fortunately, there is another side to the coin, a respect in which the comparison with the Oriental Institute becomes more operative. There are a number of first-rate Smithsonian research programs that receive little public attention because their audience typically numbers in the thousands rather than the millions. Yet in a few key areas the Smithsonian has found a way to share with the Oriental Institute the capability for really long-term, committed scholarship. This is true, for example, of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, its laboratories maintained jointly with Harvard University in Cambridge, and its instruments in Arizona—and, soon to open, Hawaii. Or the multidisciplinary Tropical Research Institute in Panama, the greatest of its kind in the world. Or of fundamental work in systematic biology at the

National Museum of Natural History, carried out on upper floors while vast crowds mill through the exhibits below. And in our art and history museums as well.

This matter of long-term commitments that are needed to study giant, slow-moving processes—in cosmology, in evolutionary biology, and in human affairs as well—is not one to be passed over lightly. *La longue durée* has become a watchword for archaeologists as well as historians. In field after field, the lament is heard that scholarship today tends to come in smaller and smaller bites—not only more specialized but foreshortened in scope, ambition, imagination, and synthetic power. To take just the ancient Near Eastern field, I had the pleasure of participating not long ago in a conference on the centenary of William F. Albright's birth, and was struck by the pessimistic tone that was repeatedly and independently sounded in a whole succession of papers: "... a barren theoretical moment"; "... no secret that ancient Near Eastern studies are in danger in American universities"; "... Why this avoidance of interpretation? ... Where are the grand designs? Where are the synthetic thinkers?"

I tend to think there is a kind of Gresham's Law operating here, the one that tells us bad money drives out good. Short-term, quickly and neatly completed undertakings, "normal science" in Thomas Kuhn's sense, in the mainstream of their disciplines, are not bad money, to be sure. But in any consensual view that is reached by those who are constrained to carry out these kinds of undertakings only, such proposals have an inordinate rate of success. In a world of scarce resources, that success is at the expense of others whose visionary qualities offer greater prospects of altering our fundamental understandings, but which are correspondingly more needful of long-term support and less assured of immediate success.

Yet it is also true that, in a time of chronically declining resources and soaring needs, a field of scholarship cannot succeed against other claimants by narrowing its reach and influence—by preaching only to declining numbers of the converted. From that perspective, I would like to urge that there is a place for a greater effort to identify—and for a wider audience—the significance of the past for the present. In the present climate of budgetary deficits and resource constraints, it is difficult for me to see how, otherwise, we can prevent the study of ancient Near Eastern civilizations from simply beginning to wither.

This is not a matter of offering a commentary on the massive sea-changes in institutions and relationships that are going all around us today. The University of Chicago is amply provided with other scholars who make this their primary business. But there is room for a greater effort to allow people to see that there was more to the ancient past than the production of timeless artistic monuments that can be left by and large to speak for themselves.

Consider the enormous changes that have gone on in a single generation in the role of women in this society. Was the ancient Near East as totally, almost stereotypically, different as the textbooks usually describe it? What and how do we know about real gender differences—and more importantly, the variability that went on around those norms—in status, role, and behavior? What are the limitations of our sources on the subject?

Or again, consider the tremendous importance we are currently attributing to ethnic and group identities. Has it always been thus? What are the classic problems when elements of human individuality are forced into the straitjacketed stereotypes of group identities? I, personally, will never forget the evocative power of

Momigliano's discussions here in this university of the mutual perceptions of Greeks and Jews and Persians as an introduction to the common humanity of Ancients and Moderns.

One could go on at length in this vein—as, indeed, did some of our distinguished forerunners in this venerable institution. What were visions of the Good Life? What were the torments of the Righteous Sufferer? How did the defeated, or the merely wretched, impoverished, and enslaved, apprehend the hierarchies of power, and often the tyranny, from which they generally could not escape? With what resignation or anguish did they come to terms with illness and death? How far, from the other direction, was the written corpus manipulated as a mechanism of social control (as Mario Liverani argues may have happened unconsciously earlier, but by Old Babylonian times may have become a self-conscious intention)?

My sense is that, if we look back with any honesty at the discussions of these and similar themes that were almost an obligatory part of general works on the ancient Near East of, say, two generations ago, we will find ourselves at least faintly uncomfortable. We are no longer so accepting of narrow moral rectitude and prudishness, of a resort to comfortable platitudes. From another direction, we are also more aware of the obscurities, ambiguities, and imperfections of all communications systems that distort or interrupt the purportedly smooth sequence as thought is translated into message, as that is transmitted, received, and interpreted, and as the instruction or intention is finally reflected in some consequent action or response. Our own experience in the world as we know it brings us continuously face to face with such complexity and diversity that we are enmeshed in impossible contradictions of thought and behavior to which those older precepts provide no adequate guide, or even compass. But still more troubling is the fact that today it has become so rare even to try to look at the past in terms of present sensitivities.

The Smithsonian counts some twenty-eight million visitors a year as they enter the doors of its fifteen museums, at our best guess some nine million or so individuals each making several such entries. We know something about visitors, and about how their attitudes are changing. One thing we know is that the public no longer takes the authority of specialists for granted. Now partly, this is a destructive attitude—a corrosive suspicion of all knowledge and of the fruits of education and disciplined work. But it is also partly a valid reflection of the advance of knowledge itself. It is an advance that has brought us face to face with the reflexive as well as contingent character of all of the methods we use and the assumptions we make and the fragile structures of hypothesis we erect on “facts” that for a time we treat as both solid and significant.

Skepticism is the order of the day among modern museum-goers. How do you know that? What are your own biases? Why do you give so much emphasis to such-and-such, and not to the more basic questions that disturb and interest viewers like me? Why can't a museum be a place of dialogue, a forum for the asking of questions and the exchange of views rather than a temple where we can only silently read your *ex cathedra* pronouncements on your exhibit labels? In archaeology and ancient history, of all subjects, where the empirical base for virtually everything you are telling us is so slender, why can't we learn more about how contingent knowledge is produced, and challenged, and changed?

We must continue to emphasize, in other words, that the Oriental Institute is a museum as well as a research institute. For there to be an effective dialogue with

the past, the two functions should be seen as elements in a common design and certainly not be fashioned in isolation from one another. Both are repositories of treasures that can speak to the world. But we should not be surprised or disappointed if, at least in the first instance, the messages the world receives are not the same as the messages we think we are transmitting.

Another issue on which present sensitivities would suggest that more can be said is the environment. We are preoccupied, of course, with the fateful, disturbing place that we humans now occupy in it. Natural resources are not really natural at all, as Carl Sauer once said: they are cultural appraisals. The same is true of the whole, complex ecosystems in which we insert ourselves, then belatedly becoming conscious of the effects of our having done so. What were the selective ways in which the ancients perceived, and used, and misused, both the resources and the larger settings of their environments? We can dispose at once of the idea that the world of the past was benign, and that all that is shortsighted, destructive, and predatory is recent. Then and only then will this aspect of the past begin to live for us.

A special function of studies of the ancient Near East, it seems to me, involves the contribution it can make to the general standards of education of our time. We live in a society that exhibits an absolutely alarming sense of indifference or amnesia even about its own recent past. There is a casual preference for irresponsible myth-making rather than for the rigors and inevitable ambiguities of critical history. Questions of change and continuity are manipulated for partisan ends today, not systematically—and often not honestly—addressed. Looking to the remote past, and especially to a past where continuities were taken on faith even as the content within them may have undergone change without people having recognized the changes, can make a contribution here. It is a way, I would hope, to reawaken an interest in the more responsible study of our own past—not only how it continues to shape our own perceptions, aspirations, and actions, but also how we continuously reshape its meaning.



Göltepe Area C pit house structures, 1993, Early Bronze Age

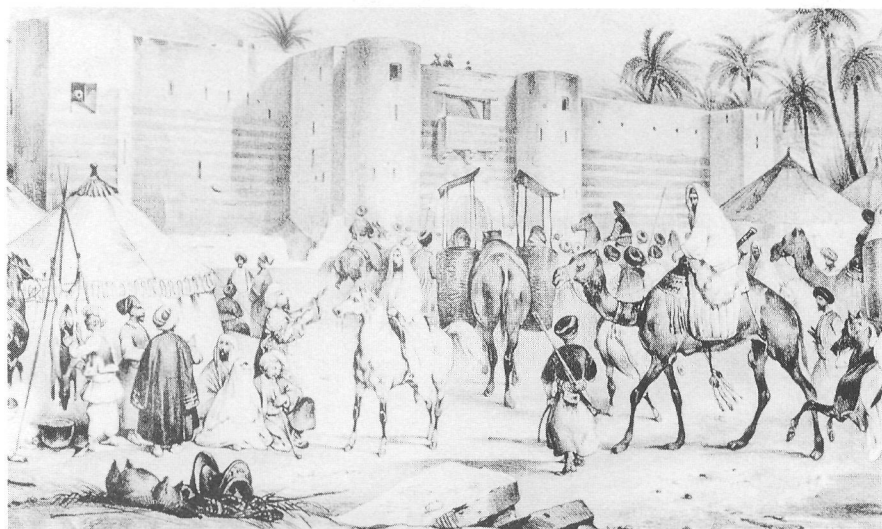
ARCHAEOLOGY

AQABA

Donald Whitcomb

The Oriental Institute excavations in Jordan have brought to light the early Islamic city of Ayla in the heart of the modern city of Aqaba. This town was occupied from ca. A.D. 650 to the arrival of the Crusaders in A.D. 1116, a period of about four hundred and fifty years. Settlement was not limited to this half millennium but may be documented at other sites from the Chalcolithic to the modern period. For most of this history, the settlement has always taken its name from the root attested in the Bible, Elath or a variant Elam. The classical variant Ailana is connected with the Greek name of the Elanitic Gulf. The modern town of Elat (Eilat) continues this tradition, a name imposed on a small Egyptian police post after 1948. Study of archaeological remains has begun to explore this toponymic change, how Ayla became Aqaba.

This discussion may begin with the Byzantine name of Aila. A section of the Byzantine town was discovered to the northwest of the Islamic town in 1994. These remains, based on the initial survey of John Meloy (reported in the *Annual Report* for 1990/91, p. 10), are being excavated by Dr. Thomas Parker of North Carolina State University. The hypothesis has been advanced that, soon after the Islamic conquest and during the caliphate of 'Uthman (ca. A.D. 650), a new Ayla was founded beside the older settlement (a pattern common to many Islamic foundations, e.g.,

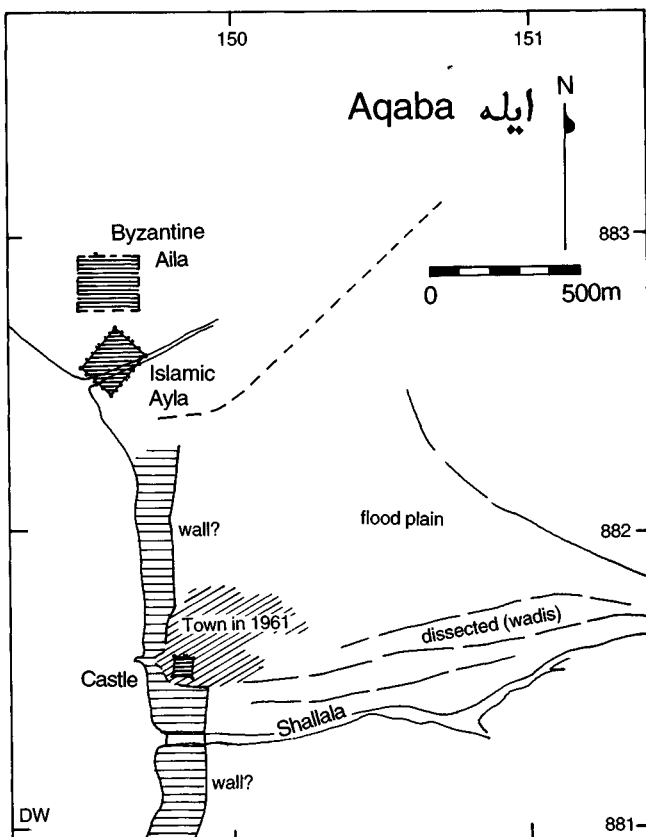


Aqaba castle with the Hajj caravan, drawn by Leon de Laborde in 1828

Fustat/Cairo, Basra, etc.). The reader may note the spelling convention adopted by these two investigations: "Aila" follows common transliteration of classical languages and refers to the Roman/Byzantine town, and "Ayla" follows the usual Arabic transliteration and refers to the Islamic town.

King Baldwin I of Jerusalem appeared at Ayla with a small group of knights in A.D. 1116. Accounts agree that the inhabitants fled to the sea and that the Crusaders left a small garrison at Elim or Helim (as they took the name from the Bible) and returned to Jerusalem. The evidence from excavations strongly indicates that the condition of the town in the late eleventh century was not good and the city was in no condition to put up a fight. In fact, the old, dilapidated condition suggests that, like Aila before it, a settlement some four hundred and fifty years old might easily be abandoned. The situation is rather like that of modern inner cities but is also attested for medieval Cairo; namely, that it is less expensive to begin new buildings on another site than to restore and reconstruct older buildings. Thus one may suggest that the Crusader attack may have put the coup de grace on the earlier Islamic town and that the Crusaders built a small fort for their garrison—at a safe distance from the old, dilapidated city. This site is probably the present castle of Aqaba, mainly Mamluk and Ottoman in its extant form. The village or old town of Aqaba was situated around and behind this castle, stretching inland along the Wadi Shallala. This is the Aqaba mentioned by travelers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The question remains how the medieval transition in name from Ayla to Aqaba corresponded to the movement of settlement. Medieval historians and geographers introduced a new term for the settlement, 'Aqabat Ayla; the earliest is al-Idrisi (d. 1166), then al-'Abdari in 1290. In the fourteenth century, Ibn Fadl Allah al-'Umari (d. 1349) refers first to 'Aqabat Ayla and later to al-Aqaba while his contemporary Ibn Battuta uses only Aqaba. The usual explanation of the name 'Aqabat Ayla, following the prevalent meaning of *'aqaba*, is that this name refers to a mountain pass. Glidden and others believe that it refers to the Wadi Yitm



Plan showing locations of Byzantine Aila, Islamic Ayla, modern Aqaba, and Aqaba castle

caravan route to the north. Tamari and still others would have this be the western entrance into the Sinai. Musil on the other hand, claims the *'aqaba* to be the pass to the south through the mountain of Umm Nusayla. Each of these localities presents the same problem, these *'aqabat* may have been improved and guarded, but they are unlikely to have been settlements in any sense. While settlement in this region had certainly declined from the urban center of Ayla, these same geographers and travelers imply the continuity of some occupation, if only a limited seasonal settlement for provisioning pilgrims. This economic incentive combined with the constants of abundant fresh water and agricultural and marine resources have guaranteed a continuity of occupation in the immediate vicinity of modern Aqaba. It is suggested here that settlement beginning from the twelfth century was at a place called *'Aqabat Ayla* and that this name derives not from the nearby pass(es) but from an urban topographic feature.

One may note a secondary meaning of *'aqaba*, which root seems to imply a difficulty, as being a hillock or "slopes." This meaning takes on some interest in light of the use of the term *'aqaba* to describe hillocks or slopes in several medieval Islamic cities. Thus, the hillock on the western edge of the old city of Aleppo was the mound of the early ruins called al-Aqaba to this day. Likewise, there is a section of Damascus, just outside of the Bab al-Fardis, called al-'Uqaiba (little Aqaba). In his discussion of the circulation patterns of medieval Fustat, Kubiak notes that "the street mounting a hill could be called *'aqaba*..." One may note one last example, the topography of Jerusalem in which numerous localities maintain the medieval description, *'aqabat*. What is being suggested here is that a lexical distinction may be made between the general, broader usage as a mountain pass and its medieval usage as a hillock or slope in an urban context. A parallel to such lexical differentiation may be Conrad's explication of *sahra* as "an undeveloped tract of ground within a town," a meaning which extends "far beyond the simplistic notion of a 'desert.'"

Thus one may suggest that the shift from the early Islamic name of Ayla to the modern Aqaba corresponded to the development of the modern city, occurring in the following stages:

1. The early Islamic town of Ayla, severely damaged by the earthquake of 1068, was not restored. With the arrival of the Crusaders in 1116, the inhabitants decided to

abandon this site, possibly for Jazirat Pharaon (Ile de Graye) on the Sinai coast.

2. A small fort was constructed on the site of the modern castle of Aqaba. This was either a Crusader or more likely an early Ayyubid construction, around which a new settlement began to grow. Selection of this particular point on the coast was no doubt based on defensibility, since the fort was on a



Interior view of Aqaba castle

prominence. The fort was named ‘Aqabat Ayla, the “hill” of Ayla, in order to distinguish it from the abandoned but still visible ruins of the early Islamic town. This dual relation of Ayla and ‘Aqabat Ayla continued through the fourteenth century.

3. The next stage saw the growth of a village around the fort, embellished and expanded by the Mamluks. At the same time, memory of



Gardens near Aqaba castle. Photograph by John Meloy

the early Islamic town had faded with the obscure traces of its ruins. The toponymic distinction no longer necessary, ‘Aqabat Ayla became contracted to simply Aqaba. It is this village of Aqaba which entered the modern world and expanded into the prosperous port of today.

4. The fort was located on a rise in the direct alluvial discharge of the Wadi Shallala, and the village had to contend with an accretion of land levels until the castle was surrounded by sloping gradient. The major discharge of the wadi was to the south, as it is today. Channeling this discharge may account for the wall described by T. E. Lawrence in 1914, “a huge bank 100–200 yards from the beach and parallel to it; this was 10–30 feet high towards the sea and 3–10 feet toward the land and presumably constructed to deflect water from the hills away from the town. ... What little pottery appears in its strata is Arab.” This embankment may be the foundation for the modern Corniche, which road is raised high above the beach at the described distance; its purpose may have been to deflect flood waters from the gardens, as well as the town.

The above scenario is offered as more than a lexical or toponymic curiosity but as an hypothesis for the settlement history in the medieval and pre-modern period. This hypothesis is the result of a continuing interest in the region of Aqaba, beyond the specific focus on the early Islamic city now being excavated by the Oriental Institute. This broader concern follows the long tradition established by the Institute, especially the ecological histories developed by Robert McC. Adams. The succession of settlements in the Aqaba region begins with the Chalcolithic and features notable remains of the Iron Age, Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine, and early Islamic periods. The utilization of lexical/historical documentation in conjunction with archaeological/environmental evidence offers great potential for the study these periods. The origin of “Aqaba” is a problem that brings this research directly into the present and offers a relevancy that makes all the more remote periods increasingly understandable.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE BALIKH VALLEY, SYRIA

T. J. Wilkinson

Introduction

In previous field seasons, we first mapped landscape features and archaeological sites using aerial photographs and then we identified, described, and interpreted in the field those features that were recognizable on the photographs. This procedure resulted in a series of maps detailing the archaeological landscape comprising settlement sites, ancient “hollow way” roads, canals, miscellaneous quarries, and natural landscape features as described in earlier annual reports. Aerial photographic mapping generally proceeded ahead of the more laborious process of field checking (as illustrated on fig. 1) and in 1994 we were able to expand our database by excavating

archaeological soundings and employing exposed soil sections to provide “control” for the survey data. This added a third layer to the project methodology and enabled our earlier interpretations both to be strengthened and revised.

In 1994 the field team was increased to four with myself as team leader; Eleanor Barbanes (University of California, Berkeley), surveying, drawing, and field assistant; Fokke Gerritsen (a former student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations), in charge of excavating the main Sahlan-Hammam canal; and Gregory Munson (a graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations), field assistant. As before, we received an immense amount of help from our colleagues of the Sabi Abyad field team from the Netherlands National Museum, Leiden, under the directorship of Peter M. M. G. Akkermans. Thanks must also go to the various members of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Muse-

The Western Jazira Project

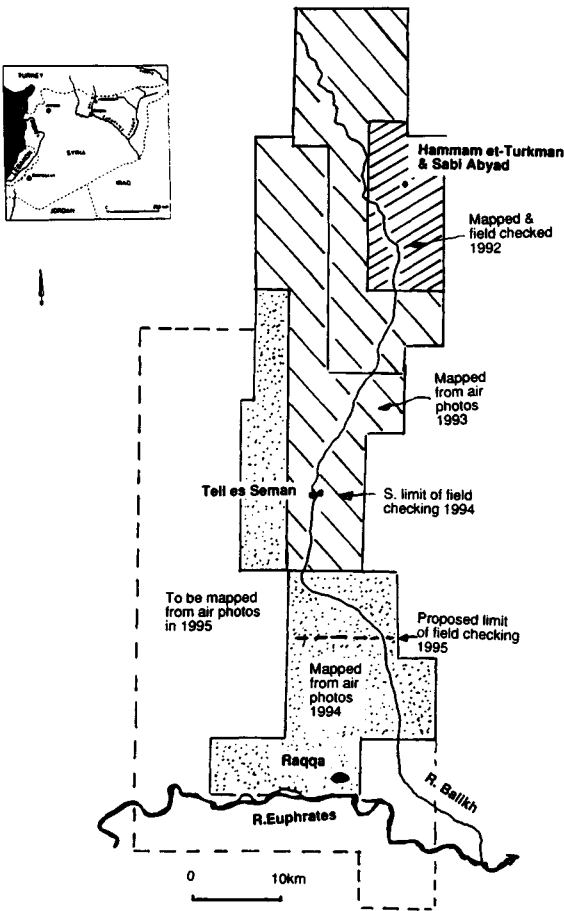


Figure 1. Map of Balikh indicating the progress of mapping

ums, Syrian Arab Republic, without whom the field season would have been impossible: Prof. Dr. Sultan Muhesen (Director General of Antiquities), Dr. Adnan Bounni (Director of Excavations), Mr. Mohammed Muslim (Aleppo Museum), Mr. Murhaf al-Khalaf (Director of the Raqqa Museum), and our representative Mr. Nauras al-Mohammed, also from the Raqqa Museum. We are again extremely grateful to the National Geographical Society for providing major funding and to the Oriental Institute for additional funding and support.

The Balikh Valley is not known for its scenic grandeur, but in earlier seasons, by getting to grips with both the subtleties and the complexity of the archaeological landscape, we are now in a position to make some general statements about how life was constrained in this essentially marginal environment astride the limits of rain-fed farming. Although small in comparison with the nearby Euphrates, the Balikh River traditionally has provided the essential lifeblood for communities dotted along its course. This lifeblood is however finite, and its modest size restricts the amount of available irrigation water that in turn limits agriculture and therefore settlement. The subject of a potential ceiling to the agricultural population therefore provided a unifying theme linking all aspects of the work undertaken in 1994.

The Balikh River and Irrigation Potential

The Balikh River receives most of its water from the spring of 'Ain al-Arous near the Turkish border. Although possibly slightly more vigorous in the fourth millennium B.C. this was never a copious river, hence, as stated in Old Babylonian texts from Mari, its waters were often subjected to rather acrimonious dispute. Therefore our discovery in 1993 of a major canal of considerable antiquity raised hopes that we may have discovered the very channel that deprived the citizens of Tuttul (Tell Bi'a), located at the confluence of the Balikh with the Euphrates River, of essential irrigation water. However, the hopes we placed in this canal (dubbed here the Sahlan-Hammam canal) were dashed as a result of excavations at BS 214, which showed quite clearly that this dated to Hellenistic/Roman and early Byzantine times. Fokke Gerritsen's excavations (figs. 2, 3) demonstrated that the upcast bank was post-Iron Age and the channel was in use between about the third century B.C. and the sixth century A.D. The six meters wide channel, which was floored with rolled

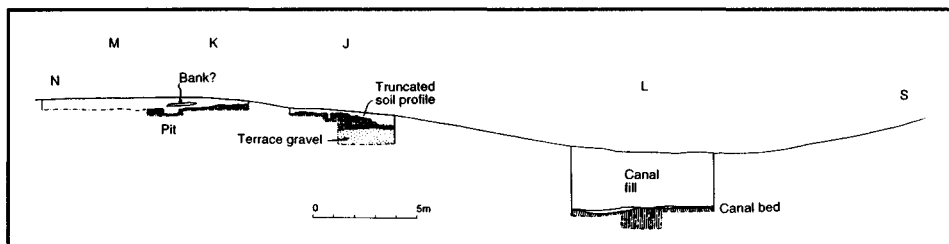


Figure 2. Cross-section of Sahlan-Hammam canal at BS 214 excavations

sherds and numerous freshwater mollusks, must have conducted a vigorous flow of water. During the Islamic period following its abandonment, the canal then filled in with slope wash and archaeological debris, a point supported by the presence of Islamic occupation debris within the canal trace at two other points along its course. By comparing the flow of the Sahlan-Hammam canal with that of the twentieth century Balikh, as well as the discharge of 'Ain al-Arous and a relict Balikh channel

recorded at Tell as-Seman downstream, it could be shown that the canal must have effectively conducted most of the available water in the river.

Although such a late date did not conform with our initial expectations, it does help explain the considerable increase in settlement that took place in the middle Balikh Valley during the Hellenistic period. This settlement growth was recorded by our survey of smaller sites that formed an integral part of the landscape survey. In general it appears that the original survey by Peter Akkermans provided an accurate picture of the Bronze Age settlement pattern, therefore we found virtually no new sites of this date. However, for the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, as well as for the Iron Age and later, the frequently smaller sites were often difficult to recognize and were therefore underrepresented in the original survey record. Among such new discoveries were six Halaf sites as well as a pre-pottery Neolithic site (BS 397). The latter, located upon low bluffs of Pleistocene period sediments within the Balikh flood plain north of Tell es-Seman, includes very early pre-pottery Neolithic (PPNB) flint tools that could place the site among the earlier Neolithic sites found thus far in the Balikh Valley.

The significant number of newly discovered Iron Age and Hellenistic sites reflects both the low “visibility” of such sites as well as a general lack of knowledge of the pottery of these periods. However, by building upon our knowledge of later ceramics derived from the northern Jazira Survey in Iraq, the Kurban Höyük Project, and work at Tell es-Sweyhat, our “survey enhancement” has managed to refine the pottery sequence for the later periods thus improving site recognition. From figure 4 it is therefore evident that the pattern of newly discovered sites complements that of the “urban” Bronze Age settlement. This suggests that following the decline of Bronze Age nuclear centers in the region, there was a gradual dispersal of population into small rural settlements. Interestingly, although the Iron Age sites either grew up on the fringe—dry-farmed steppe or alongside the river—the Hellenistic villages and farmsteads developed away from the river on land that required irrigation to be productive, but which had not hitherto received irrigation water. Such land, situated within the central Balikh Valley to the south of the zone of feasible rain-fed cultivation, may therefore have received its irrigation water from the Sahlan-Hammam canal. That this canal was capable of supporting such a large area is supported by the potential cultivable area calculated from the discharge of this canal,

which was between two thousand and seven thousand hectares. Such an area would have formed a strip of land at minimum between one kilometer wide and twenty kilometers in length alongside the Balikh River.

Because similar limits can be calculated from the flow of the ‘Ain al-Arous spring, it seems that there was an effective ceiling to the area that could be irrigated either by the Balikh



Figure 3. The canal excavations

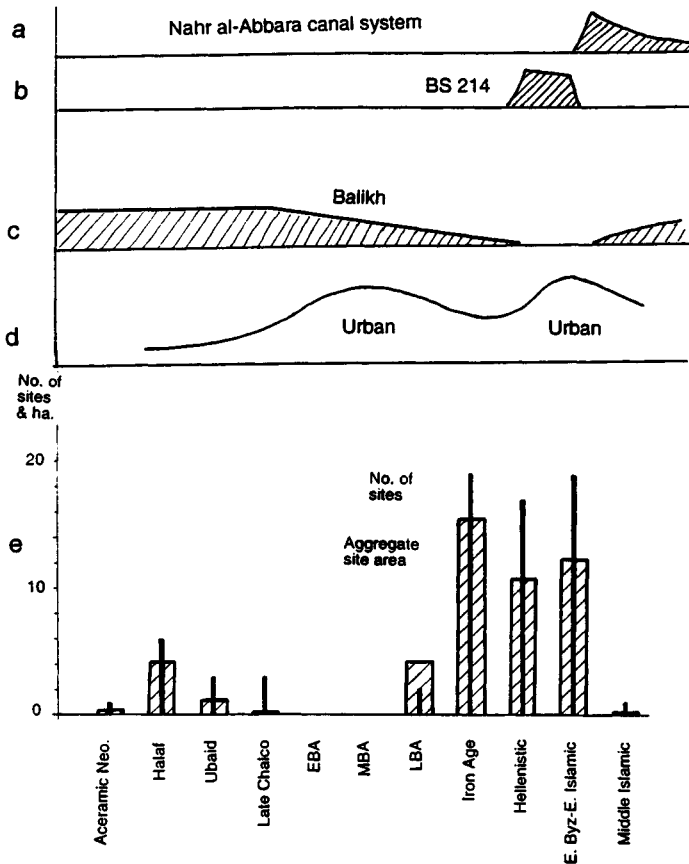


Figure 4. Rural settlement in the Balikh Valley in relation to water supply

River or by any canal that received water from it. Because, in turn, this land could only sustain a certain number of people, there would therefore have also been a ceiling to ancient population of the valley. Preliminary calculations suggest that in the irrigated zone at least, this would have been between two thousand and seven thousand people. Although pre-Hellenistic canal traces are elusive, the discovery of Bronze Age irrigation canals near Tell es-Seman demonstrates that irrigation was also practiced at this time. However, these were very small features and in the absence of a large canal of this date I would infer that the populace was probably supported by local short canals each of which led water from the river to the fields of the individual settlement. By contrast, by the Hellenistic period, a significant length of the valley may have received its water from a single long trunk canal. Such was the capacity of this canal in fact that it appears to have been capable of capturing most of the Balikh flow so that it isolated the former Balikh channel which now remains as a relict channel along the west side of the valley.

The above preliminary sketch now provides a firm basis for our 1995 field season during which we will attempt to flesh out the settlement pattern as well as to test the veracity of the framework of the water supply system outlined above.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEASON AT GÖLTEPE, TURKEY, 1994

K. Aslıhan Yener

Introduction

In the summer of 1994 the study season at Göltepe was aimed at continuing the investigation into the specialized production of tin metal used in making bronze. To that end a number of smelting experiments were initiated somewhat changing the parameters of the earlier experiments in 1992. These new runs were prompted by the results of intensive analysis of the excavated crucibles and ground ore and slag found in excavated contexts. Three separate teams of scientists both in this country and abroad have approached the reconstruction of Early Bronze Age technology with the use of new instrumental analysis techniques. This year further tests of the one ton of excavated metallurgical residues began with the aim of analyzing the diversity of by-products, which include chunks of ore, ground ore powder, ground slag powder, and atypical varieties of vitrified ceramic crucibles. An ongoing effort of archaeological, geomorphological survey, and modern land use studies formed the other arm of the project.

What sets the Early Bronze Age industrial/habitation site of Göltepe apart from other contemporary sites is its location within an immediate mining zone where the Kestel Tin Mine (figs. 1, 2) and other silver, gold, copper, and iron mines are situated (see illustrations on cover and title page). Not surprisingly, a preliminary spa-

tial distribution of metallurgical debris inside pit house structure rooms at Göltepe (see illustration on page 13) reveals a special function settlement with a profound association with intensive mining and smelting. The production of metal was a critical high technology in a number of ways. Metal was the standard of value, medium of exchange, and the raw material of tool and weapon industries. Often metal was a vehicle for complex reciprocal gift exchanges. But the backbone of the industry, the technologically advanced mining and smelting operations, is often absent in the reconstruction of these processes and economies. Surely the dynamics of provisioning metal to lowland centers, and the impact of this industry upon different subsystems of Anatolian society are much more complex than the metal artifacts found during excavations lead us to believe. Clearly by the third millennium Anatolian sites were theoretically in a position to distribute wealth both internally and externally in the form of metals, a wealth finance that is mobile,



Figure 1. Extraction galleries inside Kestel Mine, Early Bronze Age

storable, and removable. Thus while the metal objects from Early Bronze Age sites highlight sophisticated metallurgical skills, their very existence at this magnitude points to a hidden production technology that operates in industrial strength in the mountain source areas. Industrial operations such as this were already in place during the previous Chalcolithic period as evidenced by metal processing at Değirmentepe and the urban metal workshops at Arslantepe, Tülintepe, Norşuntepe, and Tepecik in eastern Turkey.

The main conclusion to be drawn is that by the end of the third millennium B.C. metal production in the central Taurus range had already been transformed into a multitiered operation with wide networks of interaction. The first tier is the extraction and smelting sites in the mountains; the second tier is the workshop production centers found at urban lowland sites.

Göltepe reflects the distinct strategies of the first tier of processing rough metal products, that is, local ore extracted directly from the neighboring mine and smelted into rough form. To be sure, abundant forest supplies nearby played a large role in the transformation of tons of ore into transportable ingots or rough first-smelt metal products. The final destination of this initial stage of metal production would be the workshops in the lowland reciprocal town site assuredly situated in agriculturally fertile areas. The specialized crafts of refining the rough first-smelt metal, alloying, and then casting the molten metal into idiosyncratic shapes was done in these lowland workshops. It is worth reiterating the obvious point that the manufacture of metal at the mines and smelting sites are the least-studied major aspect of early states, leading to a perspective of metallurgical techniques skewed toward the end users.

To further our efforts to establish a chronological sequence for Göltepe, ten radiocarbon dates (calibrated 1 sigma) from the 1993 season were attained and the dates range from 4350 to 2175 B.C., corroborating the ceramic evidence. A dendrochronological date of 1978 \pm 37 years was obtained from a piece of charcoal in a refuse pit fill context. Seven samples of charcoal from inside Kestel Mine gave radiocarbon determinations (calibrated 1 sigma) ranging from 3625 to 2147 B.C.; three more were Byzantine and modern reflecting a use of the mine for shelter.

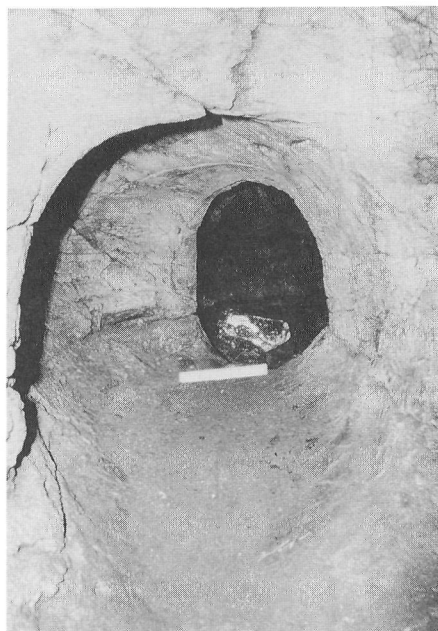


Figure 2. Extraction gallery inside Kestel Mine, Early Bronze Age

Analysis of Crucibles, Ore Powders, and Metallurgical Debris from Göltepe

The excavations at Göltepe yielded a variety of metallurgical residues, such as lumps of tin-rich hematite (iron oxide) ore, different grades and colors of ground ore powders, ground slag, and metal artifacts (figs. 3a–f, 4). A sampling procedure was designed to include all types, as well as the excavated crucibles, which now total a metric ton. The first step was to establish the source of the ore materials on Göltepe. To that end the ore materials were mineralogically analyzed by Bromley

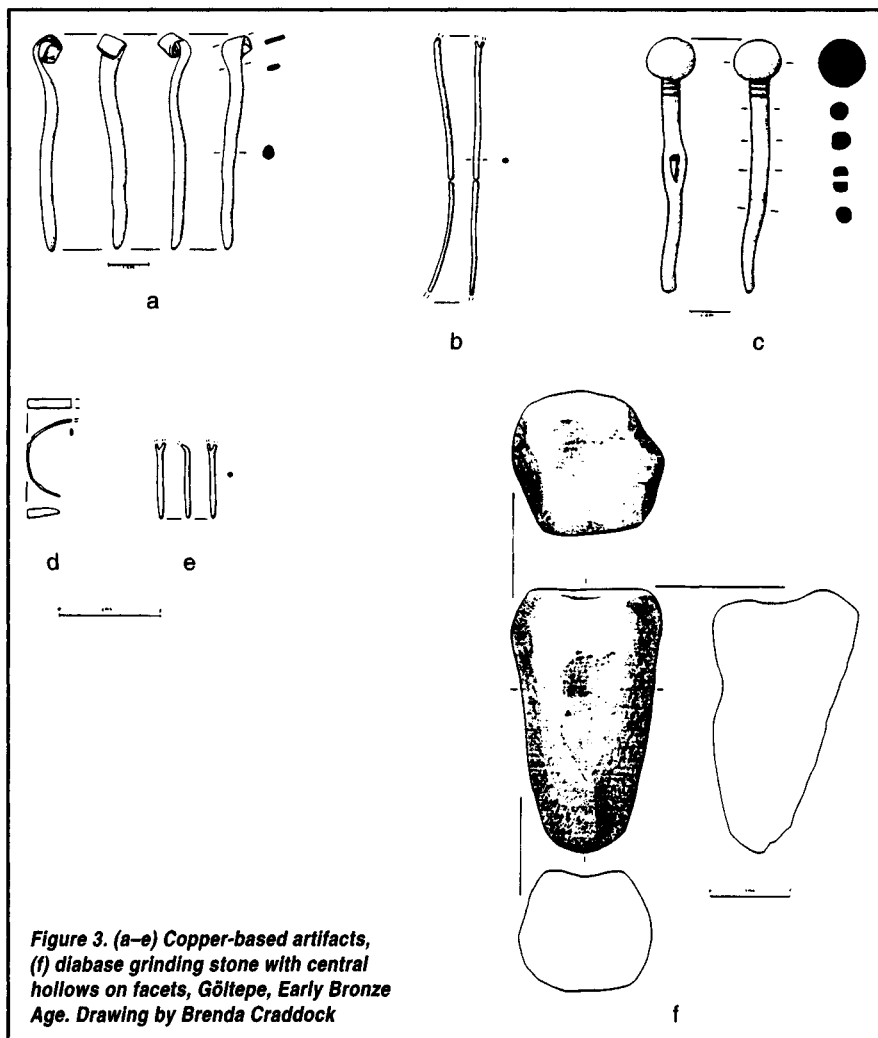


Figure 3. (a-e) Copper-based artifacts, (f) diabase grinding stone with central hollows on facets, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age. Drawing by Brenda Craddock

Petrolab at Cornwall and found to be the same as the ore from Kestel Mine. The site of Göltepe is on top of a flysch bedrock and contains no mineral bearing veins; analysis of the host rock showed that it had no resemblance to the archaeological materials and thus established that the minerals were taken to the site from its source two kilometers away. A considerable amount of hematite ore nodules were recovered during excavations at Göltepe that resemble the ore from Kestel. Analyses of these nodules yielded an average tin content of 2,080 parts per million (with a range from 14,300 to 0 parts per million), nearly three times the average now available at Kestel Mine. Analysis of one sample contained 1.5% tin, suggesting at least a 2% or higher ore mined originally at Kestel, a very good grade of ore. This strongly suggests that only high-tin containing material was selectively transported from Kestel Mine to Göltepe for processing (grinding) and smelting purposes. In order to recover the tin from the hematite matrix, the ore must have been crushed to powder consistency. The over 5,000 ground stone tools (fig. 3f) used in ore crushing from excavated contexts inside pit house structures at Göltepe support this conclusion.

Pit house floor assemblages at Göltepe often yielded dense concentrations of variously colored ground ore powder, often in excess of ten kilograms, and at times stored as the contents of vessels (fig. 5). The colors ranged from purple/burgundy, pink, black to beige and each had varying tin and iron contents. Their composition was similar to the hematite ore from Kestel which suggests that they must have had the same origin. Analyses by Hadi Özbal, Mieke Adriaens, Effie Photos-Jones, and others clearly indicate that there are three groups of powders: *Group 1* is unprocessed ground ore material, *Group 2* may be the residue from an ore concentration process (the enriched portion having been extracted), and *Group 3* may be ground slag from which the tin metal product has been removed.

The scholarly debate over the original amount of tin at Kestel Mine has continued unabated and has gained impetus as a result of the new archaeometallurgy discussion group on the Internet. Skeptics primarily point to the relatively small amounts of tin ore left in Kestel today and suggest the mining of other minerals such as iron or gold. Although the evidence is inconclusive since the mine was exhausted in antiquity, the more convincing arguments about the object of processing stem from archaeological finds at Göltepe. Aside from the tin-rich crucibles (fig. 6), perhaps the best indication of processing aims is the undeniable increase of tin content in a flow pattern starting from vein samples taken in the mine, samples from the hematite ore nodules found at Göltepe, the tin content in the crucibles, and finally samples taken of the multi-colored ground and pulverized ore found stored in vessels and floors of pit house structures. It is strikingly obvious that tin-rich hematite was being enriched between its path from the mine to the smelting crucible. None of the other elements analyzed showed this patterned increase.

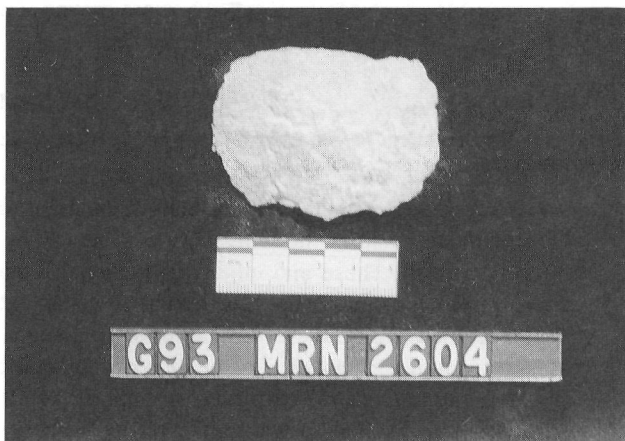


Figure 4. Lead Ingot, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age

The crucibles themselves at Göltepe had high concentrations of tin on the inner vitrified surface. Recent atomic absorption analyses support the earlier Smithsonian results with vitrified examples ranging up to 4% tin content (four of the new samples of crucible tested yielded tin content above 1% (1.009%, 2.09%, 2.21%, and 3.65%), a fivefold increase relative to the powders. The final production stage (refuse dump) is noticeable in the marked decrease in the tin content of powdered material from midden samples. Clearly debris from which tin had been extracted was discarded into dump areas of the site. There is no doubt that selective beneficiation of tin was the processing aim of the Göltepe industry.

This aim is also verified by a series of new analyses using microprobe and secondary ion mass spectrometer (SIMS) at the University of Chicago Fermi Institute and Antwerp University. The microprobe indicates that these vitrified ceramics contain a thin accretion layer of silicates with 2–3% tin oxides. A shiny layer rich in tin



Figure 5. Ground ore stored in jars, Pit house A15-0100-006, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age

in a back scattered electron image is shown in the illustration on page 1. Small inclusions in this material contain up to 65% tin oxides. SIMS analysis of a crucible that had a shiny green glassy material still adhering to its surface showed that two types of crystals were present: long thin crystals of tin oxide (SnO_2) and equiaxed crystals of iron-tin, with high tin concentrations that were consistent with metallic slag. Similar methods were used to test a sample of powdered ore material found in a pit house structure. Interestingly, one of the crystals was iron-tin and was of a structure suggesting that heat had been applied and that the result was man-made. This suggests that some of the powdered materials found at Göltepe were ground slag with the tin metal already removed.

Establishing Production Yields

Given the results of the analyses of the archaeological materials, several experimental smelting procedures were tested both in the field at Celaller (a mountain village near Göltepe) and at the University of Chicago by our tin specialist, Bryan Earl from Cornwall. These and other experimental products were tested using atomic absorption spectrometry by Hadi Özbâl of Boğaziçi University in Istanbul. A video camera documented these replication experiments, while prints and slides were taken for future publication of the process. A total of four experiments were conducted, one in Cornwall, two in Turkey, and a fourth in Chicago. The courtyard of the Oriental Institute served as the setting for the Chicago smelting experiment, which was widely witnessed by faculty, staff, and students from the University of Chicago (see illustration on page 131). Scientists from various departments of the University of Chicago (such as chemistry and geophysics), staff from the Enrico Fermi Institute, as well as researchers from the Field Museum and the Illinois Institute of Technology joined the demonstration. Bryan Earl successfully obtained tin metal prills (globules) from ore powder found on the excavations at Göltepe.

The experiments were aimed at establishing production techniques and were designed to determine the magnitude of tin production at the site, a question that still eludes us. Processing involved intentionally producing tin metal by reduction firing of tin oxide (cassiterite) in crucibles—with repeated grinding, washing, panning, and resmelting. The first experimental crucibles were fabricated from local Celaller Turkish clays. Using a slab construction technique, three crucibles were made replicating some of the range of sizes and techniques of the actual crucibles recovered during archaeological excavations.

The charge feed utilized in the experiment was ground ore powder excavated from Early Bronze Age pit house structures at Göltepe. Three separate qualities of charge were tested, (a) a fine ground ore with relatively high tin content but unvannable because of iron contamination, (b) ground ore as found in its original

state without beneficiation with a vanning shovel, and (c) a very small sample, enriched and placed into a micro-crucible in a larger crucible imitating a bowl furnace and crucible.

Other variables during these tests were the use of simultaneous blow pipes (up to three), the crucible with or without cover, and the nature of the fuel used. The experiment with three blowpipes (fig. 7) made the fire so hot that it melted the metal blowpipe and vitrified the micro-crucible. This indicated a temperature in excess of 1100° C. Variation in the charcoal effected the success of the smelt tremendously. The use of commercial charcoal briquettes resulted in an unsuccessful smelt in Cornwall, while wood charcoal completed the smelt efficiently and resulted in tin metal prills (globules) in Chicago. The test run utilizing a micro-crucible was only partially successful. Even though we did manage to produce prills, they penetrated the fabric of the micro-crucible and were extracted with effort. This dramatically pointed out why the archaeological crucibles had a layer of dense, fine, well levigated clay on the interior surface. The charge sample with high levels of iron that was not enriched fared poorly as well. Trial and error revealed that a simple formula for the production of tin metal prills is to use a simple blowpipe and wood charcoal, after having enriched the ore to approximately 10% tin content with a vanning shovel.

Having produced small, sand-sized globules of tin metal and small amounts of slag, the next step was to attempt to make a tin bronze using this experimentally smelted material. This was accomplished at Cornwall and Istanbul using the experimental tin prills that had been manufactured in Turkey. While the tin in prill form could have been remelted and the metal poured into a mold producing an ingot, the alternative for alloying copper would be to utilize the prill-iron mixture by pouring into molten copper. The iron content of the tin produced in this manner would be rejected into a dross, producing a good bronze.

Land Use Patterns

Geomorphological and archaeological research was directed by Tony Wilkinson (Research Associate at the Oriental Institute), who surveyed the hillside terraces surrounding the sites during the summer of 1994. His work will ultimately help us determine land use patterns, agricultural production strategies, and carrying capacities. The foregoing is aimed at the documentation of changing patterns of urban land use and ecology and the principal components of this change. Changes are predicted especially in the realm of agricultural fields. Quite useful models can be found in

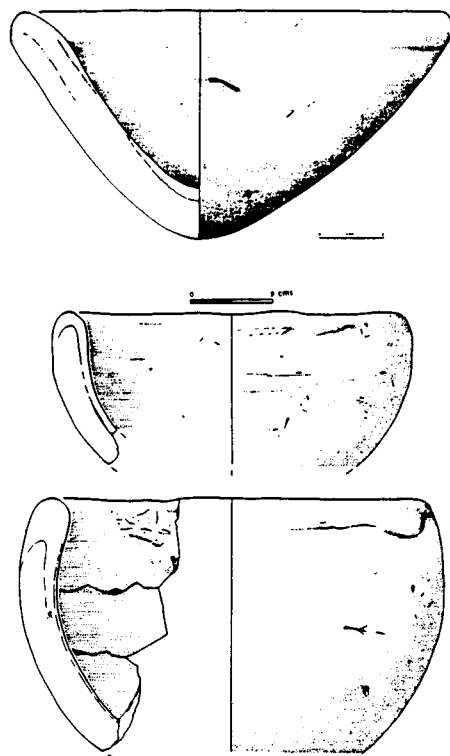


Figure 6. Crucibles, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age.
Drawing by Brenda Craddock

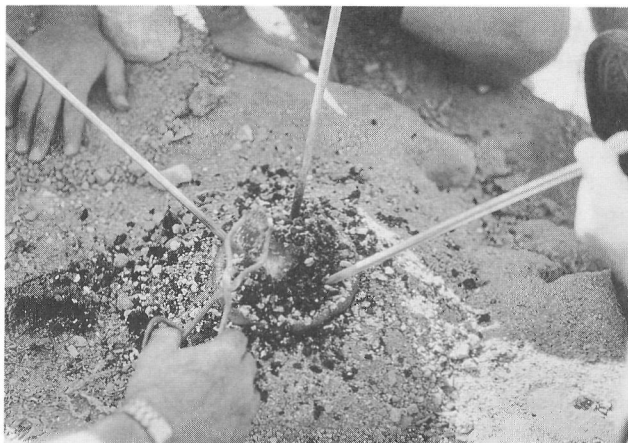


Figure 7. Tin smelting experiment using three blowpipes, ground powdered ore dating to the Early Bronze Age found at Göltepe, and crucible made from local clay, Çamardı, Turkey, 1994

Yemen and Jordan, where in order to meet the increasing demands of foodstuffs in antiquity, terraces were built into the hillsides and used for agricultural purposes. Hitherto unused higher mountain altitudes were also integrated into the growing demand for provisioning the increase in population. Since the greatest activity of mining extraction and smelting industries date to the Early Bronze Age, a larger population is predicted at that time around the Göltepe

area and would necessitate terracing the mountain. It was to obtain data supporting this idea that an archaeological and geomorphological survey as well as pollen, palaeobotanical, and phytolith analyses were initiated. Relic forests and traces of ancient terracing were mapped onto a 1:20,000 map and digitized using AutoCAD version 11 on an IBM-compatible computer by John and Peggy Sanders of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory. At this point the plans of the excavation are being plotted in AutoCAD as well, whereas the large-scale surface terrain of the entire mountainous region around the site is being produced with the ARRIS program and its Topographer module on a Sun SPARCstation computer.

Ethnographic Research

The village of Celaller provided us with rich ethnographic examples of ongoing transhumance practices. Originally Yörük nomads migrating from the lowland Cilicia and Syrian coastal littoral, the local population was settled into the present village when the border between Turkey and Syria was established prior to the Second World War. The central Taurus mountainous area (1,600–3,000 meters altitude) was originally the summer pasturage of these nomads and when given the choice of land, they chose an area more conducive to the livelihood of their camels and herds of sheep and goat. Their economy today is still based on pastoralism, carpet weaving, and limited agriculture. The village owns vast hectares of pasture lands in the Niğde Massif mountains and continues to migrate further upland every year thus continuing the transhumance legacy. Notably, this is a local transhumance pattern that was adapted regionally and carried out by a splinter segment of the society, the women. For six months out of the year, the women of the village take a few children and go upland to the even higher altitudes (2,000–2,500 meters) with their herds. The men generally stay in the village working on the meager agriculture or hire out as cooks throughout Turkey. The highland dairy industry run by the women consists of making yogurt, cheese, and dairy products, and shearing the sheep for eventual use in their carpet industry that occupies them during the winter months. These local patterns of pastoral nomadism were investigated in 1994 by interviewing and mapping the uniquely idiosyncratic transhumance systems of the women in the village.

In 1996 a final campaign to excavate the series of graves in the Kestel mortuary chamber of an abandoned mine shaft will define a formerly mute industrial system of antiquity.

Acknowledgments

The 1994 study season was conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums, and the Niğde Museum. Work on the site was generously supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Geographic Society, and the Institute of Aegean Prehistory. The author wishes to express her gratitude here to both the Oriental Institute and its members—Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Schwartz, Elizabeth B. Tiekens, and Melanie Ann Weill—who financially contributed to the success of the excavation. The team was led by Aslıhan Yener, the director, with Metin Gökçay as the representative of the Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Monuments and Museums. Fine tuning the ceramics was tackled by Dr. Sylvestre Duprés and Behin Aksoy. Conservation was ably managed by Fazıl Açıkgöz. Replication smelting experiments and analyses of metallurgical debris were undertaken by Bryan Earl of Cornwall and Hadi Özbal of Boğaziçi University. Alan McCune, graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, helped with the topographical mapping of Kestel slope and Gül Pulhan from Yale University aided the efforts of ceramic typology. Gül Pulhan also investigated transhumance patterns of Celaller women in an ethnographic study of localized nomadism. Allan Gilbert and Patience Ann Freeman of Fordham University continued the faunal analysis while Mark Nesbitt of Cambridge University, England, completed the palaeobotanical report. Analyses of the one ton of crucible slag and residues were further advanced by Dr. Ian Steele of the University of Chicago, Laura D'Alessandro of the Oriental Institute, and Mieke Adriaens of Antwerp University, Belgium. Effie Photos-Jones, Alan Hall, and Alan Hendry of Strathclyde Universities in Scotland undertook the analysis of metallurgical debris. Alan Bromley of Petrolab, Cornwall, reported on the mineralogy of Kestel tin ores. Brenda Craddock and Ayşe Özkan were the architect and illustrators. Tony Wilkinson of the Oriental Institute researched land use patterns and located ancient agricultural terracing systems. John and Peggy Sanders of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory digitally rendered the topographical maps and plans. Edward Sayre and Emile Joel from the Conservation Analytical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution worked with the author on the next stage of lead isotope research.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN NORTHWESTERN FARs, IRAN

Abbas Alizadeh

After more than a decade of inertia in domestic and foreign archaeological activities in Iran following the 1978 revolution, recent years have witnessed the begin-

ning of a new era favorable for the systematic resumption of such activities under the leadership of Mr. Serajaddin Kazerouni, the Director of the Cultural Heritage Organization, and his deputies, Mr. Jalil Golshan and Mr. Naser Chegini.

Thanks to Mr. Kazerouni's encouragement and support, I was able to conduct my proposed ethnoarchaeological survey in Fars (fig. 1). The permit for the survey came in early March 1995, too late to apply for any grant. I am particularly grateful to Professor William Sumner who encouraged me and enabled me to start the project by providing me with a small fund, which was supplemented by my own resources.

The province of Fars, the homeland of the Persian Achaemenids, is archaeologically one of the richest regions in Iran. Fars has been populated since the Middle Palaeolithic. Although the evidence for the Early post-Pleistocene occupation of Fars is meager, and the processes of the initial development of agriculture and animal husbandry are not particularly well-known, our knowledge about the development of complex societies and the rise of early states there is comparatively superior to a number of other regions in Iran.

My research design involved the study of a mobile pastoralist tribe (Dareshori) of the Qashqaii confederation, and an archaeological survey of the valleys through which the Qashqaii migrate to and from their winter/summer pastures. I was seeking to find answers to a number of questions I raised in my doctoral thesis and in an article (*Iran* 26 1988:17–34) concerning: (a) the historical development and characteristics of the settlement patterns in the valleys to the northwest of Marv Dasht; (b) the possible correspondence between the geographical extension of Bakun culture and the traditional territories of the mobile pastoralists (in this case the Qashqaii); (c) the role of prehistoric mobile pastoralists in the development of complex society; and (d) an understanding of the material correlates of behavior of the mobile pastoralists in their environment so that their presence could be detected archaeologically in future excavations in the region.

After I made preparations in Tehran and coordinated my plans with numerous offices in charge of tribal affairs, I departed to Shiraz with Mr. Tahmoureh Qasemi (a former nomad and a graduate student of archaeology) as my assistant. After spending two weeks in Shiraz and in Mahur-Milati, near Nourabad Mamasani, the winter pasture of the Dareshori tribes of the Qashqaii, we realized that due to an unusual cool and wet spell the tribes had decided to postpone their departure to their summer pasture for a month. Limitation of time and money forced us to abandon the ethnological part of the project, hoping that in the near future we would be back in the field to resume our research.

We began our archaeological survey on May 1, 1995. We were accompanied by Dr. Mahmud Mir-Eskandari, an Iranian Government representative; Mr. Mehrdad Malekzadeh, staff member of the Cultural Heritage Organization; Mr. Saïd Safarzadeh and Mr. Nourozi, representatives of Fars Cultural Heritage Organization; and Mr. Ghaza Heidari, staff member of the Persepolis Project. These individuals were instrumental in the success of the expedition and I am grateful to them for their help.

As mentioned before, our project was also designed to answer a number of questions concerning the geographical extent and settlement patterns of Bakun culture in Fars during the fifth and early fourth millennia B.C. The area we chose to investigate lies to the northwest of the Marv Dasht Plain, which had already been surveyed some twenty-five years ago by William Sumner. Although the southern parts of the survey area overlapped with the region Sumner covered in his survey, the

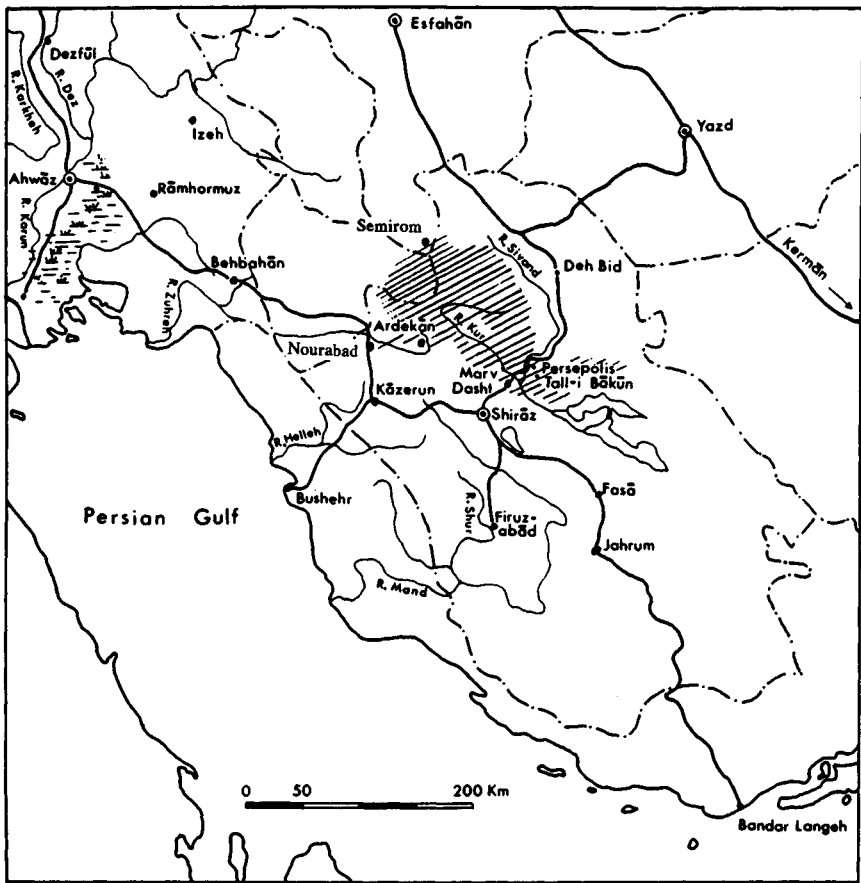


Figure 1. Map indicating limits of survey area in northwestern Fars, Iran

northern parts had not been surveyed. The region to the northwest of Marv Dasht consists of a number of parallel valleys that lead to the inner Zagros Mountains through Semirom, the boundary between the Qashqaii and the Bakhtyari. The width of these valleys is different, ranging from less than a kilometer to over ten kilometers. They are also different in the quality and quantity of natural resources, including spring water, freshwater rivers, firewood, arable land, and so on. On the whole, narrower valleys have fewer modern villages and ancient sites. In the large intermontane valleys, both modern villages and ancient sites tend to be situated on the slopes of the mountains. Dasht-e Bakan (some one hundred and twenty kilometers to the northwest of Marv Dasht), which was still inundated by the spring rains, clearly demonstrated the reason for this spatial distribution of both ancient and modern sites.

In the course of our survey, we discovered seventy-seven sites, ranging in date from the early Neolithic to the Saljuq periods. Most of the sites were small ranging from 0.5 to 2.0–3.0 hectares; but larger sites and smaller ones did exist. After a day of work it became quickly apparent that in addition to the forces of natural elements, sites' measurements have been heavily affected by local farmers. Most of the sites have been terribly destroyed for fertilizer—the soil of the cultivated lands surrounding the mounds was almost always mixed with potsherds. There were even small

fertile valleys inhabited by a number of modern villages but with no visible sign of ancient mounds. But only a walk across the cultivated fields with scattered potsherds would reveal the remnants of the mounds that once existed in such valleys. Therefore, the statistics that our survey produced do not, of course, represent the actual settlement pattern and population density in the region.

I have argued elsewhere that Tall-e Bakun A was a late prehistoric administrative center that controlled the manufacture and distribution of goods in Marv Dasht. Initially, I was hoping to find in these valleys a fifth millennium site that resembled Tall-e Bakun A and which was comparatively large enough and centrally located to provide answers to some of our questions. Such a site unfortunately was not discovered during the survey.

On my initial visit to Nourabad Mamasani, northwest of Shiraz, I visited a mound that seemed to be very promising for finding answers to some of our questions, particularly those concerning the transition from the late prehistoric to the complex urban societies of the late fourth millennium B.C. After we had finished our survey in the northwestern valleys of Fars, we returned to Nourabad to conduct a survey of this mound (locally called Tall-e Nourabad) and its satellite mounds.

Tall-e Nourabad rises to about twenty meters above the surrounding plain with an area of about ten hectares. The mound is situated in the middle of the fertile Dasht-e Nourabad, the heartland of the winter pastures of the mobile pastoralists of the region. It is surrounded by a number of smaller sites, the spatial distribution of which reveals a coarse hexagonal pattern. The modern town of Nourabad, connected to the tell from the northeast, itself has a similar network of dependent loci. Tall-e Nourabad was occupied during the Bakun B1 period or earlier, and judging by its size, continued to be the occupational center of the plain from late prehistoric through the Lapui, Protoliterate, and Kaftari periods, a crucial time-span of ca. 2,000 years during which early state formation and urbanism took place. These characteristics make the site an ideal place to investigate with the hope of answering a number of questions that our research has raised.

Before I departed from Iran, Mr. Kazerouni encouraged me to write a proposal for a joint project with the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization to conduct survey and excavations at Nourabad. I have submitted the proposal and am told a decision will be made some time in late summer.

THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

Peter F. Dorman

The 1994/95 season of the Epigraphic Survey opened on October 3, 1994, and ended on April 1, 1995, marking our seventy-first year. During these six months of fieldwork, our efforts were devoted primarily to the Eighteenth Dynasty temple of Amun at Medinet Habu (fig. 1), where the painted chapels of Hatshepsut and Thutmosis III have become the Survey's new priority.

Located in the innermost portions of the temple of Amun, the chapels are in remarkably well-preserved condition, due partly to the temple's religious importance

in antiquity and partly to the careful maintenance of its structure for secondary uses more recently. This happy circumstance poses problems for recording: inside the pitch-black chambers one needs a reliable source of electricity, and outages are a matter of frustrating routine on the western bank of Luxor. Staff members were forced to shift their ladders and equipment outside

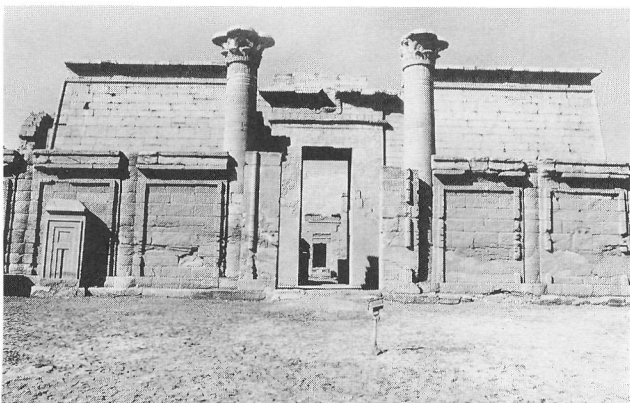


Figure 1. The monumental Ptolemaic pylon of the temple of Amun at Medinet Habu as viewed from the unfinished Roman forecourt

into the bright sunlight whenever the power gave out, to work on alternate drawings around the roofless bark sanctuary. Epigraphers Richard Jasnow and John and Debbie Darnell, as well as the author, collectively completed forty-three collations, while the six artists—Ray Johnson, Tina Di Cerbo, Sue Osgood, Margaret De Jong, Drew Baumann (a student epigrapher during the previous season), and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky—set up their drawing boards in each of the interior chapels and in front of many walls and pillars in the bark sanctuary and its surrounding peripteros. Altogether the epigraphic team worked on no less than one hundred and two drawing enlargements this season, in all stages of penciling, inking, and collation, and of these eighteen received final director's approval for publication.

Like all monuments built by Hatshepsut, the temple exhibits the extensive recarving, renovation, and repainting undertaken there in the course of fifteen hundred years of changing religious purposes. Hatshepsut suffered a posthumous historical revision at the hands of Thutmosis III, and her names throughout the inner portions of the temple were altered to those of her father, Thutmosis I, or her husband, Thutmosis II; in other places her figure was entirely effaced and replaced by a fully laden table of offerings. Through the layers of later paint and plaster, however, traces of the original figures of Hatshepsut may be seen to varying degrees, often accompanied by the inscriptions that once commemorated the queen's devotion to Amun (fig. 2). Just one century later, the figures of Amun and his names and epithets were defaced in an attack initiated by the Aton worshipper Akhenaton, and this damage had to be repaired by his successors. In numerous places on the walls ink notations can be seen, left by Ramesside scribes to guide the draftsmen in restoring the proper texts to the desecrated scenes (fig. 3). This double persecution has ensured that very little of the chapel walls may be seen today in their early Eighteenth Dynasty condition. At a much later time, large smears of rough plaster were added to plug the cracks caused by a late subsidence of the rear chapels, and certain walls were repainted in a distinctly Ptolemaic color palette, further obscuring the original details and resulting in painted overlays of different colors. The amount of paint and plaster on these scenes has truly put our standard drawing conventions to an unprecedented test.

Ann Russmann spent six weeks with us once again in February and March, continuing her research of the previous season on Theban monuments of the Late Period, especially those dating from the Twenty-fifth through Thirtieth Dynasties, in

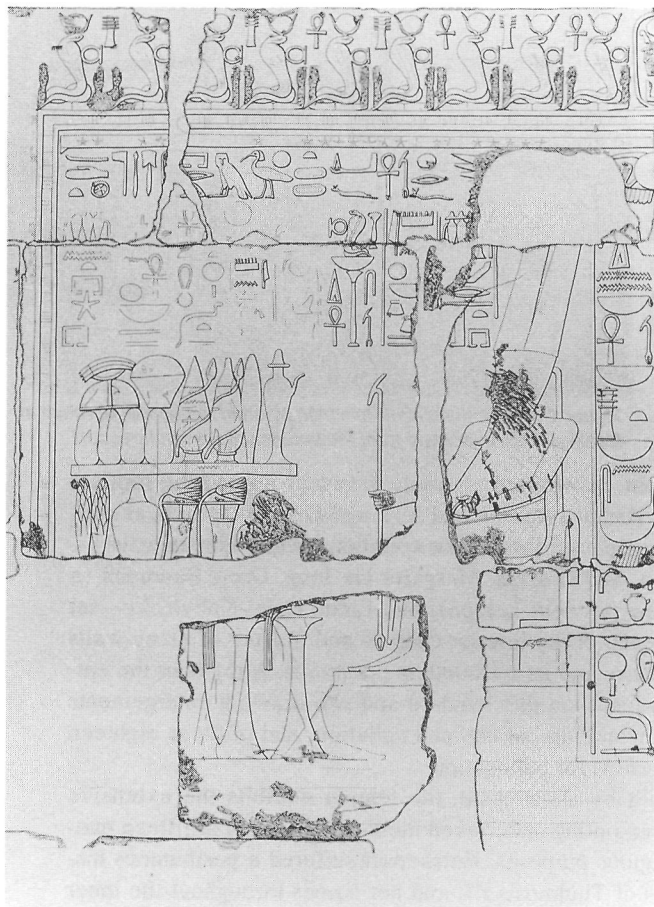


Figure 2. An enthroned Amun sits forlornly in front of a pile of offerings that was recarved over a figure of Hatshepsut, who once hovered attendance on him. Original traces of the queen and her inscription are rendered in thin line wherever they can be confirmed. Drawing by Christina Di Cerbo

ways, to welcome our colleagues from North Karnak, Jean and Helen Jacquet, to the house and benefit from their expertise and advice concerning both the architecture of the temple of Amun and the many unidentified photographs of sites and scholars that still remain in the Labib Habachi Archives.

Field photography at the temple of Amun remains an ongoing commitment, as many of the older photographs of the monument are unsatisfactory for the purposes of producing drawing enlargements. During this last season, photographer Jerry Kobylecky took one hundred and three large-format views of the temple, many of them in astonishingly cramped locations, difficult to square and to illuminate properly. The pace of the field epigraphy at Medinet Habu required him to make eighty-seven drawing enlargements for the artists and to bleach thirty-six inked drawings in preparation for making collation sheets. He also produced a fine series of color slides of the temple for lecture purposes and undertook record photography for the expedition on 35 mm film.

relation to the additions made to the Kushite pylon at Medinet Habu. Her art-historical perspective will prove most valuable to the epigraphic work still to come at Medinet Habu, and her preliminary findings will receive public airing during a British Museum symposium on Egyptian temples later this year. For a week in early March we were also very pleased to have John Nolan for a brief sojourn as a student epigrapher at Chicago House, following his work with Mark Lehner's expedition at Giza. During a month's stay at Chicago House while he worked for the Swiss Archaeological Institute on the reconstruction of a monumental doorway of Amenhotep III, artist Will Schenck engaged the staff in discussions concerning the challenging task of drawing reused block fragments. And it was a special pleasure, as al-

One important photographic challenge was suddenly thrust on us at the beginning of the season, when we arrived for an inspection tour of our blockyards at Luxor Temple to discover that the Supreme Council of Antiquities had begun the huge task of dismantling the eastern range of columns in the sun court of Amenhotep III, both to consolidate the foundations of the columns and to extend excavations along the eastern side of the courtyard. With Ray Johnson's supervision, Jerry Kobylecky completed fully squared photography of the eastern wall of the court, sufficient for making enlargements if necessary. He was assisted in this task, as in so many others, by our archivist, Ellie Smith, whose services were invaluable in the photographic archives and relieved Jerry of many clerical burdens. In addition to the field photography at Luxor and Medinet Habu, Ellie registered the season's negatives, prints, and contact sheets, pulled all necessary materials for printing and duplicating, and updated the database. Special tasks included the compilation of a detailed catalog of the decorated block fragments, most of which will be published in the Survey's *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 3*, but including blocks of Amenhotep III and talatat of Tutankhamun as well. Ellie also registered a fine group of snapshots taken by Caroline Ransom Williams in 1925–26 (during her season as an epigrapher at old Chicago House), donated to the Survey by the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The early views of the area around the old house on the western bank have already proved of interest to the expedition of the Swiss Archaeological Institute, now at work on the adjacent mortuary temple of Merneptah.

Although fieldwork at Luxor Temple was completed last season, a number of final details were added to schematic drawings that will appear in *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 2*. The facade of the Hall was a particular challenge in this respect. When Ramesses II added his first courtyard and double portico in front of the facade, he recut all the scenes below his new roofline, largely obliterating the offering scenes that had been placed there by Tutankhamun's successor, Ay. Given tall ladders and the right angle of the sun, epigraphers over the years have been able to discern numerous traces of Ay's work, and this season Ray finalized his reconstruction of the scene (fig. 4) with the confirmation of many details by Richard Jasnow and John Darnell. Drawings of the inscriptions on the colossal columns were completed as well, showing the areas selected for decoration in sequence by Tutankhamun, whose cartouches were usurped by Horemheb; Sety I; Ramesses II; and Merneptah, usurped by Sety II (fig. 5).

The final documentary task at the Colonnade Hall will be the recording of the hundreds of fragments that belong to the upper, now-vanished registers of the interior decoration, which will doubtless serve to confirm or revise ideas about the architecture of the monument. In preparation for this future



Figure 3. An ink graffito placed by the Ramesside restorers of the temple of Amun next to an inscription hacked out by the agents of Akhenaton. The notation is a clue for the draftsmen that the damaged text should be recarved to read: "(I) have given to you the throne of Geb and the office of Atum"

work, and under Jerry Kobylecky's supervision, our photographic assistant, Gharib, printed 639 small drawing enlargements at a scale of 1:5 that will eventually be used to document the decorated fragments from Luxor Temple and facilitate the reconstruction of the missing walls of the Colonnade.

The newly expanded library at Chicago House received over 220 books and off-prints this season, some of them donated by visiting scholars and by expeditions in the Luxor area, bringing us to a total of 16,977 items. As any librarian can easily imagine, the normal difficulties of keeping current with book catalogs and maintaining complete series of publications are magnified tenfold in our own case by having to order from the Upper Egyptian province of Luxor, billing through the Oriental Institute in Chicago, dealing with uncertain postal service and telecommunications, and paying exorbitant customs duties on book shipments. Despite these obstacles, Debbie Darnell's continuing dedicated management of the ordering and tracking of new books has ensured that our collection remains one of the most important Egyptological reference archives in the world. More than once this year, visiting colleagues have remarked that books unavailable to them at home did not cause them inordinate inconvenience, because they knew they could consult them at Chicago House. John Darnell assisted her greatly by scanning catalogs and shelving the piles of books left by a constant flow of regular readers. Another major task was the "reading" of shelves to confirm correct number sequences, necessitated by

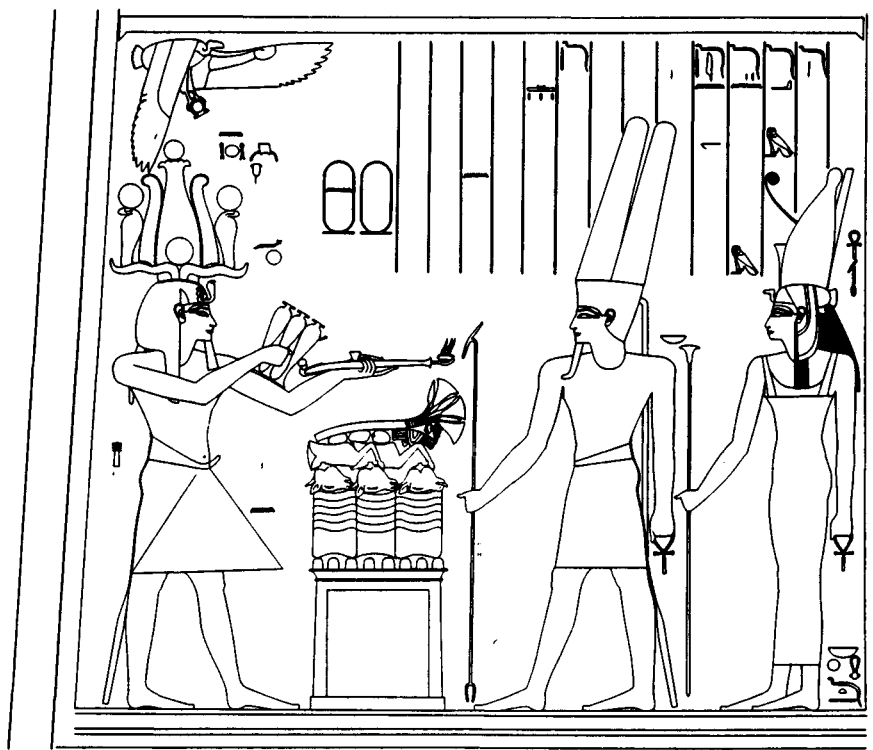


Figure 4. King Ay offers incense and a libation to Amun and Mut, in a reconstruction of the lowermost scene on the eastern facade of the Colonnade Hall at Luxor Temple. Originally executed in raised relief, the wall was smoothed down and recut with a different scene in sunk relief by Ramesses II (not shown here). Drawing by W. Raymond Johnson

the wholesale library move of the previous season; with the help of visiting houseguest David Ray and Ellie Smith, entire sections of the library were shifted to simplify the sequences of the numbering and to accommodate future growth. Nan Ray was truly invaluable this season in virtually completing the enormous database for all journal and monograph series, which now contains 347 complete series. Next year only smaller tasks remain: a new library map and shelf labels to assist visitors to the library in locating resources, additional encapsulation for older maps and newspaper cuttings, and the completion of the pamphlet and offprint file.

Paul Bartko managed both the household affairs and multifarious office functions with aplomb, skill, and (perhaps most critically) great good humor, and his assistance with the arrangements for the annual Friends of Chicago House tour over Thanksgiving weekend was most appreciated. With his departure at the end of the season for the greener pastures of graduate school in business, we lose a fine administrator, friend, and colleague, whose absence next year will be noticed by many of our friends in Cairo as well. We were fortunate that, at the end of the season, Paul was able to train his replacement, Ahmed Harfoush, in the complexities of the computer, payroll, and accounting systems and to introduce him to the Egyptian staff and house routines as well. Chicago House assisted several expeditions in the course of the season: the Mut Temple Expedition of the Brooklyn Museum, the Hypostyle Hall Epigraphic Survey of Memphis State University, and of course the Darnells' own Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey, for which see their separate report in this volume.

Fundraising efforts remained among the highest of our priorities, particularly during the field season when our epigraphic work and facilities can be appreciated to their fullest effect. Especially serious to our local budget was the loss of fully a third

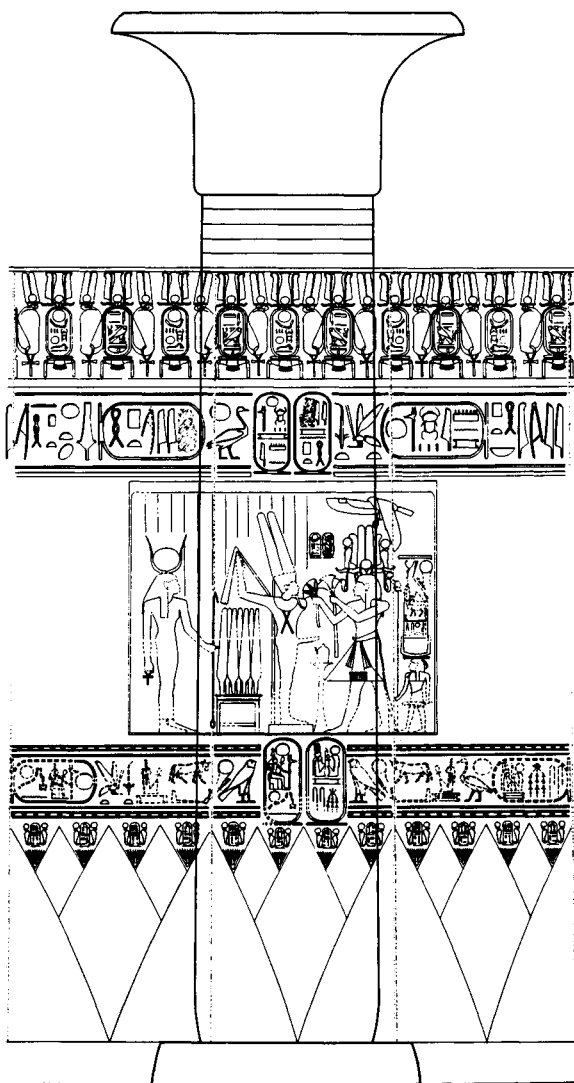


Figure 5. A schematic drawing by W. Raymond Johnson of the decoration of column 8 in the Colonnade Hall

of our operating income in Egyptian pounds, due to a marked drop in interest rates, at a time when we are still trying to build our endowment in U.S. dollars at home. Carlotta Maher, as ever, led the fundraising charge at home and overseas; her sparkling presence graced innumerable afternoon teas, receptions, and tours during much of the season, and her indomitable efforts have ensured an ever-growing following of faithful Chicago House friends. We were especially pleased that the beautifully refurbished photographic studio will be named after our dear friends, David and Carlotta Maher, thanks to a charitable annuity established by them for the benefit of Chicago House. Similarly, the newly renovated senior artist's studio was named for our longtime supporter, the late Carolyn Livingood, thanks to a special joint contribution in her memory from her sons, Charles and John (fig. 6).

In 1994 the Survey was awarded a multi-year grant for the continued preservation of the Luxor block fragments in the first round of proposals for the Egyptian Antiquities Project, a fund created under the auspices of USAID in Cairo and administered by the American Research Center in Egypt. A special debt of thanks is due to both Dr. Chip Vincent and Dr. Bill Remsen of the American Research Center in Egypt for their continued advice on conservation procedures and human resources as we prepare to begin this project. Dr. John Griswold, of Wharton and Griswold Associates, Inc., in Santa Barbara, generously offered his invaluable expertise on a weekend visit to Luxor and undertook two analyses on salt samples that will assist greatly in establishing future field procedures.

The 1994/95 season was, like all others, distinguished by a number of unique events. Outstanding among these were the two catastrophic rainstorms that struck the Luxor area on October 8 and November 2, turning the Valley of the Kings into a raging torrent that damaged a number of royal tombs, flooded the mortuary temple of Sety I, and destroyed dozens of homes in the western bank town of Gurna. Temple walls that were soaked in these storms took months to dry out. Even as late as March, on the walls of the painted chapels at Medinet Habu, long, spidery salt crystals grew rapidly in the dry air, reminding us once again of how fragile these ancient stones truly are when subjected to salt efflorescence. Here and there along the western

bank, sudden sinkholes appeared even months after the sudden deluge, offering unexpected opportunities for archaeological exploration. At Chicago House, we sprung several leaks in the newly renovated buildings (fig. 7), and it proved to be a perfect opportunity to waterproof the roofs at critical points, a job that

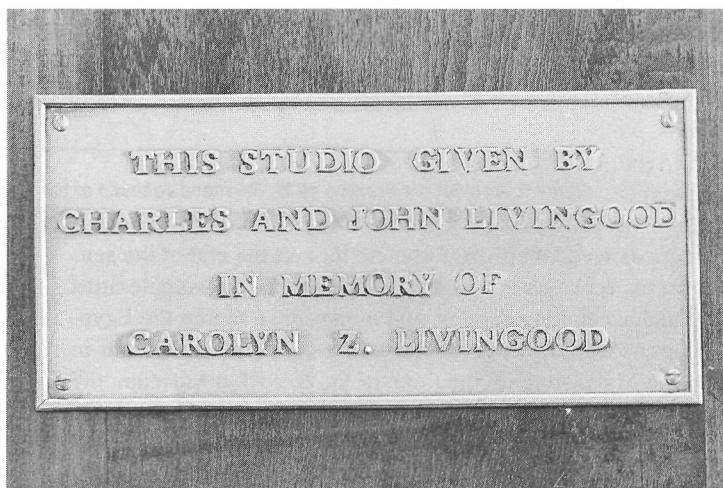


Figure 6. The new senior artist's studio at Chicago House was dedicated in honor of our longtime friend and benefactor Carolyn Livingood, thanks to a special donation given by her sons, Charles and John Livingood

was carried out gratis by the engineering firm of Sami Saad. The photographic archives proved to be a boon in one instance: in the tomb of Païry (Theban tomb 139), one painted wall containing a well-known graffito dated to year 3 of Smenkhkare collapsed in large fragments on the floor. Prints made from our old negatives have enabled the fragments to be restored to their original position.

Following almost on the heels of the storms, the international production of Verdi's *Aida* was staged in front of Hatshepsut's temple at Deir el-Bahri on three of the coldest nights of the year; while the glittering crowd was much smaller than expected, the opera was an artistic triumph by all accounts, and one of the stranger features of the landscape made its appearance: a pontoon bridge linking the eastern and western banks of the Nile directly in front of Karnak Temple. Although in position for just a few weeks, the bridge briefly enabled us to drive to work at Medinet Habu in just a few minutes, bypassing the local ferry altogether. (For a fuller account of these autumn events, see Ray Johnson's article in the *Chicago House Bulletin* VI, no. 1, December 15, 1994.)

In conjunction with our good friend Dr. Mohammed Saghir, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities for Upper Egypt, Chicago House sponsored a lecture series at the Cultural Palace in Luxor that included Dr. Betsy Bryan of Johns Hopkins University, speaking on her work at the painted tomb of Suemniwet, Dr. Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum with a brilliantly illustrated lecture on Egyptomania, and Dr. Jadwiga Lipinka of the Polish-Egyptian Mission at Deir el-Bahri, recounting three decades of work on the fragmented reliefs of the temple of Thutmosis III. The logistics were indomitably managed by Tina Di Cerbo and Richard Jasnow, whose efforts made the entire series a remarkably well-attended success.

The Friends of Chicago House tour on Thanksgiving weekend included a memorable bus trip to ElKab—escorted by armed security officers in pickup trucks—featuring visits to the Eighteenth Dynasty tombs, the small temple of Amenhotep III,



Figure 7. Heavy rains in October and November turned the front walks at Chicago House into reflecting pools and wreaked havoc with ancient monuments and modern villages on the western bank

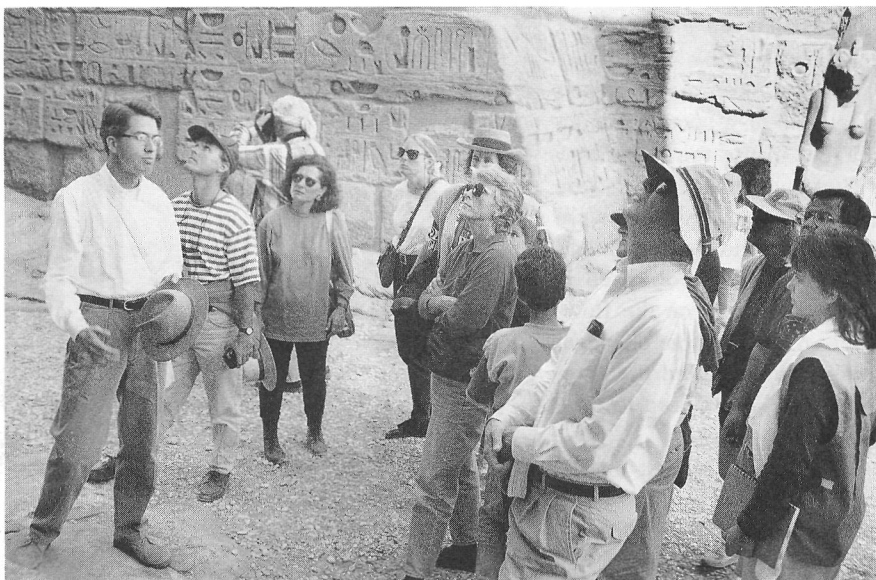


Figure 8. At the High Gate of Medinet Habu, artist and epigrapher Andrew Baumann entrances guests on the annual Friends of Chicago House tour by recounting tales of harem intrigue and conspiracy during the reign of Ramesses III, at the spot where it all happened

and a “death march” along the wadi bottom to examine graffiti of all periods. The picturesque return trip was by boat in the late afternoon, followed by the now-traditional black-tie gala highlighted by tangos of the 1930s and by a huge cake celebrating the Survey’s seventieth anniversary. Tour members were also treated to a firsthand look at the epigraphic work at Medinet Habu and visits to other areas of Ramesside complex (fig. 8). The logistics of the tour would have been impossible to manage without the unfailing assistance and enthusiasm of Ibrahim Sadek of the American Research Center, to whom we are truly indebted.

Visitors to the house numbered only 490 this season, less than half of the pre-Gulf War totals, but professional colleagues dropped by in unusually large numbers, with the neighboring Pola Hotel exerting a special magnetism for American and Canadian expeditions. In Cairo, the beginning of our season was marked by a special celebration at the home of Tony Barrett and Marguerite Kelly, co-hosted by Chuck and Twing Pitman of the Amoco Egypt Oil Company, at which prints of the *Lost Egypt* portfolios were exhibited. Chicago House was honored again in March, thanks to the generosity of the American Ambassador, H. E. Edward Walker, and Mrs. Wendy Walker, who sponsored a delightful reception for colleagues, friends, and government officials at the new ambassador’s residence in the U.S. Embassy compound. Special visitors to Chicago House this season included H. E. Joan Spero, Assistant Secretary of State, and her husband, Michael Spero; the family and friends of Stephen Bechtel, whose firm in Cairo supervised the recent renovation; Jim Sopranos on a flying weekend visit from Cairo; and two special tours from the Oriental Institute, one led by the Museum’s Assistant Curator, Dr. Emily Teeter, and the other by Museum Archivist John Larson. Last but by no means least, the author was privileged to spend four hours with Vice President Al Gore, Tipper Gore, and their son, Albert III, on a whirlwind tour of the major monuments on both banks of the Theban region, while Richard Jasnow, Ray Johnson, and John and Debbie Darnell

guided four other busloads of high officials on a different itinerary. Back at the ranch, Carlotta entertained a delegation of Washington officials at Chicago House, including Ambassador Walker and USAID director Brian Atwood.

With the assistance of a generous award from the Getty Grant Program, the Survey's first volume on the reliefs of Luxor Temple made its appearance in September, initiating a new subcategory within the Oriental Institute Publications series, entitled *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 1: The Festival Procession of Opet in the Colonnade Hall*. Richard Jasnow and John Darnell spent much of the spring of 1995 preparing the manuscript for the second volume, *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 2: The Facade, Portals, Upper Registers, Columns, and Marginalia of the Colonnade Hall*. This publication will incorporate "everything but Opet," that is, the remaining portions of the Hall still *in situ*, including fragments that belong to the monumental facade. I am especially grateful to Dr. James Keenan of Loyola University, who consented to look at our drawings of Greek graffiti and contribute his enlightened comments on our fieldwork. A third volume is projected for the architecture and the hundreds of fragments from the interior upper registers. As the culmination of our extended program of conservation in the photographic archives at Chicago House—also sponsored by the Getty Grant Program—the Survey published its *Registry of the Photographic Archives of the Epigraphic Survey* in January in the Oriental Institute Communications series, supplemented by a reprint of the key plans devised by Harold Nelson, first director of Chicago House, for all Theban temples. A text version of the book will soon be available on the Internet through the Survey's home page at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>.

This season in particular was a time of transitions for both the American and Egyptian staffs. In addition to Paul Bartko's departure, Richard Jasnow has resigned the Survey after six years as senior epigrapher to accept a position as Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins University. We wish him every success in his new post, knowing at the same time how much we will miss his professionalism, steadiness, practical advice, and never-failing sense of humor. Fortunately his wife, Tina Di Cerbo, has decided to remain with us, so that we will continue to enjoy her invaluable artistic and organizational skills and can undoubtedly expect to see Richard on regular visits to Chicago House during the season. On a sadder note, our elderly chief cook and pastry chef, the incomparable Taya, passed away over the sum-

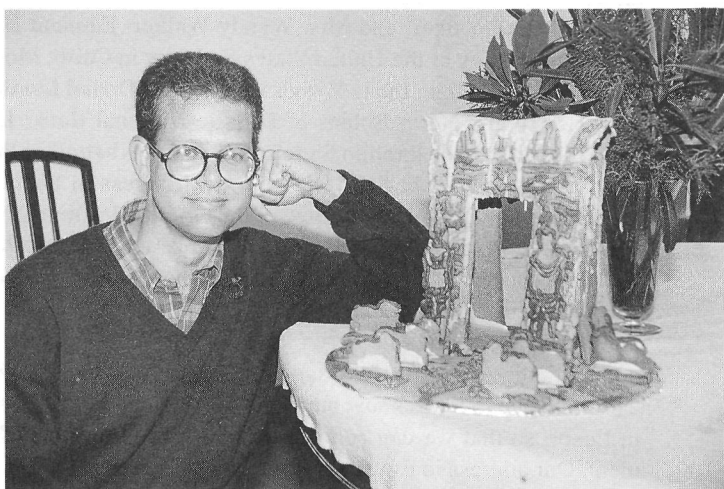


Figure 9. The "gingerbread house" at Christmas this year was a scrumptious rendition of the Tenth Pylon at Karnak, baked by our new cook, Tayib, and erected and decorated under the artistic eye of W. Raymond Johnson

mer of 1994, leaving a noticeable gap in our lives and in the household routine that has not yet been entirely filled. Two other longtime employees of the Survey were retired for reasons of health at the end of the season: our second cook, Abd el-Zaher, whose indomitable cheerfulness and public salutations to the staff over the Christmas turkey will be sadly missed; and our devout night watchman, Wardani, whose previous employment included service as a guardian with the late Ricardo Caminos at Gebel el-Silsila.

The staff this season consisted of the author as field director; Richard Jasnow, John Darnell, and Deborah Darnell, epigraphers; W. Raymond Johnson, Christina Di Cerbo, Susan Osgood, Margaret De Jong, Andrew Baumann, and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky, artists; Jerry Kobylecky, photographer; Edna Russmann, art historian; Jean and Helen Jacquet, field architects; Paul Bartko, house and office administrator; Jill Carlotta Maher, assistant to the director; Elinor Smith, photographic archives assistant; and Saleh Suleiman Shehat, chief engineer, whose advice and services to the Survey continue to be inestimable. Dr. Henri Riad, our resident Egyptologist, again graced us with his presence for most of the season, assisting us in many matters dealing with the local constabulary, security, and even (now that Luxor has been established as a separate governorate) car registration, and administering the Labib Habachi Archives on behalf of the Survey. I express heartfelt thanks in particular to Richard Jasnow, who cheerfully and expertly shouldered the onerous responsibilities of field director during my protracted absences from Luxor in November and January.

We are especially grateful to the many members of the Supreme Council for Antiquities who contributed directly to the success of the season: Dr. Abd el-Halim Nur ed-Din, Secretary General of the Supreme Council; Dr. Ali Hassan, Director of Pharaonic Antiquities; Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Sabry Abd el-Aziz, Chief Inspector of Qurna; Dr. Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Chief Inspector of Karnak and Luxor; 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, H. E. Edward Walker, and Mrs. Wendy Walker; Edmund Hull, Marjorie Ransom, and John Westley of the United States Embassy in Cairo; Mohammed Ozalp; David Maher; Mark Rudkin; Lucia Woods Lindley and Daniel Lindley, Jr.; Barbara Mertz; Tom Heagy and Norm Bobins of LaSalle National Bank; Louis Byron, Jr.; Terry Walz, Mark Easton, Ibrahim Sadek, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in Egypt; Fathi Salib of American Express in Luxor; and Cynthia Echols, Florence Bonnick, and Diane New 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, Inc., 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 for a library tour that is mutually convenient. Our address in Egypt: Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Arab Republic of Egypt; the phone number is 372525 (direct dial from the United States: 011-20-95-372525) and the facsimile number is 381620 (011-20-95-381620).

THE JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT

Robert J. Braidwood and Linda S. Braidwood

Again—as has been the case since 1991—there is no digging to report on at Çayönü in southeastern Turkey. Past accounts in annual reports have covered the sad story of how our early village site, Çayönü, suffers from being right in the area where the PKK Kurds are in revolt. The Istanbul University Prehistory Department has understandably forbidden its students and staff to work in the area.

Work proceeds, however, under the direction of Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan and his wife Aslı, on the artifactual materials and records that are in Istanbul. The expedition's budget has been able to pay for English lessons, as well as for small monthly stipends for four well-qualified Turkish students who are involved in report preparation—for their work on sorting animal bones and also on flint artifacts. As usual, Bruce Howe was in Istanbul for the winter semester preparing one of his sites for publication and at the same time teaching two students working on flint materials.

Dr. Metin Özbek of the Anthropology Department of Hacettepe University in Ankara continues his detailed examination of the human skeletal materials from Çayönü. He reckons there are the remains of well over five hundred individuals of various ages—a far greater number than has been found, up to now, on so early a site (ca. 8000 B.C.). The large number also makes possible important general observations as to the length of life spans, the diet over time, and the general health of the populations, including diseases—all especially fascinating at this time and early stage of food-production. Friends of the expedition made it possible for us to provide Özbek's laboratory with a good computer and also to send out a helpful anthropological colleague, Robin Lille, for a brief visit to give advice on the publication of the material. Robin is part of the Office of the State Archaeologist of the University of Iowa and is well used to the handling and study of great quantities of American Indian bones. We anticipate new information from Metin's studies on the impact of a partially food-producing way of life on very early villagers.

This study of the recovered animal bones proceeds on schedule, although slowly. The two Turkish students while studying English have also been sorting the material by sub-phases. Richard Meadow's student, Hitomi Honga, after completing her doctorate at Harvard, has received an excellent research position in Japan that will enable her to spend part of the year in Turkey working on the material and supervising. Meanwhile we are all anxiously awaiting news as to whether the National Science Foundation grant, applied for by Richard Meadow of Harvard, as overall director of the study, will be funded.

Following several years of meetings and discussions, a group of Turkish, German, and American specialists are nearing completion on their joint report on the Çayönü copper. We await its appearance with great interest.

For us personally, we are most enthusiastic about the news that our splendid younger colleague, Aslıhan Yener, is to begin work for the Oriental Institute in the area where we cut most of our own archaeological teeth—the Amuq or Plain of Antioch! Aslıhan welcome, *hoş geldiniz!*

As usual, we are most grateful to the friends of the Prehistoric Project and also want to give special thanks to Diana Grodzins for contributing precious hours on her special work on photograph mounting.

Finally, we want to share with you an excerpt that gave us great delight. This is from the introduction of Mehmet Özdoğan's recent article in *Readings in Prehistory*, a collection of articles written by members of the Istanbul University's Prehistory Department in honor of Halet Çambel:

... the strong impact that the Project had on Turkish archaeology is overlooked. The project stands as a landmark, not only as the first multinational and multidisciplinary Turkish archaeological program, but more significantly, as the only international archaeological joint work of the world that endured, without any conflicts, for over thirty years. This long-lasting, productive cooperation between the senior members of the Project, Halet Çambel, Linda and Robert Braidwood, is most outstanding; it demonstrates what can be achieved when a scientific project is founded on a scholarly and friendly basis, and not on personal ambitions ...

From the beginning of our work in Turkey, the senior members have had strong positive feelings about the Joint Prehistoric Project, and so we were really pleased to hear this affirmation (albeit overblown) from the younger generation.

THE LUXOR-FARSHÛT DESERT ROAD SURVEY

John Coleman Darnell and Deborah Darnell

The 1994/95 season was a very eventful one for the Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey. Extraordinarily heavy rainfall at the beginning of the season allowed us to witness the powerful effects of water flowing off the high desert and how such forces have influenced the configuration of physical remains on the ancient roads. Our work concentrated on the main Farshût Road and the nearby 'Alamat Tal Road. After preliminary surveys during the 1993/94 season, we began formal work this season on the Darb Rayayna to the south, including the Topos of Apa Tyrannos. In addition, we continued to examine the Darb Ba'irat and the Thoth Mountain Road. A newly discovered site of rock inscriptions has provided a wealth of exciting information about the use of desert roads in pharaonic times and has shed light on the history of the First Intermediate Period and the beginning of the Eleventh Dynasty. Yet even as we rejoiced over our discovery of that untouched area, we became engaged in an ongoing struggle to save another site that was being plundered literally before our eyes.

Gebel Antef

During the third season of work on the Theban Desert Road Survey, we continued to examine the area of the Seventeenth Dynasty chapel of Antef V—apparently dedicated to the Abydene Osiris—which we discovered during our first season of work (see the *Annual Reports* for 1992/93 and 1993/94). We have now identified further ceramic evidence of Middle Kingdom and early Second Intermediate Pe-



Figure 1. The graffito of a man milking a cow in the Wadi el-Hôl. Thieves hacked around the scene in an attempt to remove it; failing that, they later effaced the graffito

riod activity. The date of this pottery accords well with our discovery during the first season of a fragment of a limestone naos-stela, which can be dated palaeographically to the Thirteenth Dynasty. A summary description of the pottery from Gebel Antef and the other sites examined during the second and third seasons will appear in autumn of this year in the *Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne* (Cairo: Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale). Farther out on the road, we completed the mapping and planning of the area of thirteen dry stone huts to the northwest, which are surrounded by late Second Intermediate Period to early Eighteenth Dynasty as well as later pottery.

The Wadi el-Hôl

Near the middle of the Farshût Road, in the cliffs behind el-Halfaya, we continued recording the abundant graffiti in the Wadi el-Hôl. As we indicated in the report of our second season, the site had recently been vandalized, and a number of inscriptions had been completely destroyed, when we first visited the site last March. When we returned in January, we surprised the thieves at work, smashing and cutting and digging their way through the inscriptions and pottery deposits. As soon as they caught sight of us emerging from the jeeps, they fled, leaving behind a horrifyingly large array of tools such as chisels, mallets, saws, picks, razor wire, and a crowbar, which had been used to extract marketable pieces of rock inscriptions, destroying countless others in the process. We collected all implements that could be used to do further damage, and with the help of the inspectors from Qena who had accompanied us, we disabled the tractor belonging to the thieves, poured out their water and fuel, and returned to the desert edge outside of Halfaya. Soon we met several local policemen who came back to the site with us and retrieved evidence, while we surveyed the damage and recorded a few more graffiti (see fig. 1). We returned the next day with many policemen, but were only allowed to work for about an hour.



Figure 2. The stela of Sobekhotep III, in graffiti area A of the Wadi el-Hôl—Left: as it appeared on January 29, 1995, at the time of the arrest of the thieves whom we discovered pillaging the site. Right: as it appeared on March 7, 1995. The thieves, released on bail, had returned shortly before and removed the rest of the lower portion of the stela, scorching the remaining upper portion with fire

Within several days, thirteen thieves had been arrested, and several stolen fragments were recovered. Because they have been held by the court for the arraignment and future trial, we have as yet been unable to examine these pieces.

Unfortunately, the authorities were unable to prevent the continuation of illicit activity. When we returned to the Wadi el-Hôl immediately after the end of the month of Ramadan, we found that the thieves, having been released on bail, had stolen another large piece of the Sobekhotep stela, damaged what remained of that stela with fire, and had destroyed several more graffiti (see fig. 2). Recent donkey droppings near some of the vandalized graffiti suggested that the thieves had visited the site during the ‘Eid el-Fitr. We spent the entire day at the site, copying and photographing what we could; two weeks later we returned again for another full day of work. There are many other important graffiti at the Wadi el-Hôl site, and they must be copied and studied before they are all destroyed.

One of the Wadi el-Hôl graffiti that we copied this season was made by a man Dedusobek, during the reign of Amenemhat III; in that inscription he says (fig. 3):

“He has made (it) as his monument at the time of his coming from the Abydene nome in order to perform rites (*r ṯr.t ṯḥ.t*) for king Monthuhotep”

The text is dated to the fourth month of the Peret season, day 28. This is apparently the memorial of a man from the nome of Abydos who was on his way to participate in ceremonies at the temple of Monthuhotep at Deir el-Bahari during the Beautiful Feast of the Valley, which began on the first day of the Shemu season, three days after he carved his elaborate inscription in the Wadi el-Hôl. We also discovered and copied two inscriptions written in the Proto-Sinaitic script. There are few texts in this writing, a script derived from ancient Egyptian and the ancestor ultimately of the Phoenician and Greek scripts. Most of the known texts are from

Sinai, and appear to date to the time of the latter Middle Kingdom; our discovery of two examples of this writing in association with many late Middle Kingdom Egyptian texts in the Western Desert of the Thebaïd is of considerable historical and cultural importance and shows that at least some Semitic employees of Egyptian Sinai expeditions may well have traveled and worked in Upper Egypt, perhaps as members of Egyptian expeditions to the oases and Nubia.

The hundreds of inscriptions at the Wadi el-Hôl include everything from prehistoric petroglyphs to Greek and Coptic graffiti, with innumerable hieratic, hieroglyphic, and figural inscriptions from the intervening periods. The unique nature of this collection of texts and images makes the attack on this site particularly heartbreaking to endure, because once a portion of the rock surface is destroyed, there is no way to know what may have been lost. We are committed to preserving the memories of the ancient desert travelers by recording as many of their graffiti as our resources will allow. We can only hope that the thieves and the unscrupulous purchasers of the fruits of their labors find themselves frustrated in further attempts to obliterate the historical record of the Wadi el-Hôl.

The ‘Alamat Tal and Gebel Tjauti

We continued to follow the ‘Alamat Tal Road beyond the two rubble and mudbrick structures of the Second Intermediate Period that we described in the report of our 1993/94 season. We have now mapped and surveyed the Theban half of the road and have also mapped portions of several associated Roman and Islamic period roads in the area. Our surveys of the area have revealed that the site marked “römische Hausruine” on the old Schweinfurth map of Western Thebes is in fact the area of the two Seventeenth Dynasty towers. This suggests that the structures were better preserved in his day, and at least one of the towers retained the appearance of being a “house.”

Several Egyptian texts suggest that there once was a road from the area of Qamûla leading ultimately to the oases. The stela of the policeman Kay from Qamûla refers to a trip to the oases to arrest criminals and renegades during the early Middle Kingdom. The Egyptologist H. G. Fischer has taken the text at face value and has assumed that there must have been a road from Qamûla to the oases,

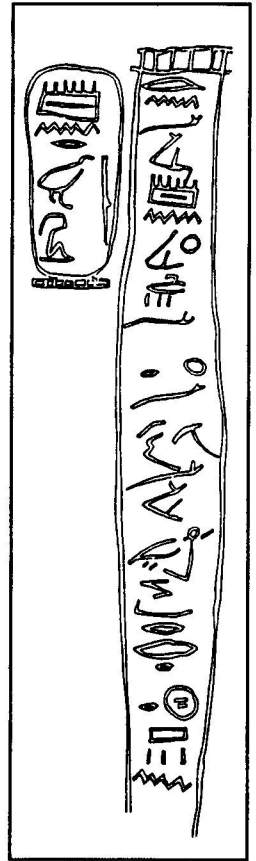


Figure 3. A portion of the inscription of Dedu-Sobek from the Wadi el-Hôl



Figure 4. Examining pottery on the ‘Alamat Tal Road

but others have forced Kay to take unreasonable detours, because his road was unknown, and no one had looked for it. After following the 'Alamat Tal Road behind Ezbet 'Ababda, close to Qamûla (fig. 4), we now know we have found Kay's route. The 'Alamat Tal tracks, guarded by Second Intermediate Period towers, lead to the Gebel Qarn el-Gir caravan stop, where the routes from Thebes, Qamûla, Hu, Abydos, and Kharga Oasis all converge. On the basis of the pottery alone, which includes an abundance of Nubian sherds, we can now say that the 'Alamat Tal route was traveled during the Old Kingdom and became a major road throughout the First Intermediate Period, Middle Kingdom, and Second Intermediate Period, remaining in heavy use through the New Kingdom (see fig. 5a, b).

Our most important discovery on the 'Alamat Tal Road during the third season has been the location of a major concentration of graffiti. Though much less imposing and esthetically pleasing than many of those in the Wadi el-Hôl, several are of great historical significance. There are a number of Coptic graffiti (see fig. 6a) overlying the pharaonic texts, and many of the pharaonic inscriptions themselves partially or wholly obscure earlier graffiti. We have now photographed all of the texts and scenes and have made facsimile copies of all of the major pharaonic texts and several of the Coptic graffiti. There are a few Predynastic texts, including a possible reference to the king Horus Scorpion. There are several Sixth Dynasty texts, and a number of Eleventh Dynasty inscriptions. A hieratic text painted in red may

date to the Middle Kingdom, and several graffiti of policemen appear to belong to the Thirteenth Dynasty. There are no certain New Kingdom or Late Period texts (nearby there is a single Demotic name), although the pottery shows that the road remained in use until the end of the New Kingdom.

The presence of the name of Pharaoh Pepy I of the Sixth Dynasty (fig. 6a) suggests that the road was used by the late Old Kingdom "Interpreters of Yam" when they went west and south to Nubia during the late Old Kingdom (they are known from the area through a stela from Naqada). There is a soldier Wenkhu, his name written on the shield he holds before him, who may also date to the late Old Kingdom. Associated Old Kingdom pottery also shows that the track was in use then, although apparently not in heavy use. The 'Alamat Tal Road was infrequently used during the Old Kingdom because the track was not of the best quality.

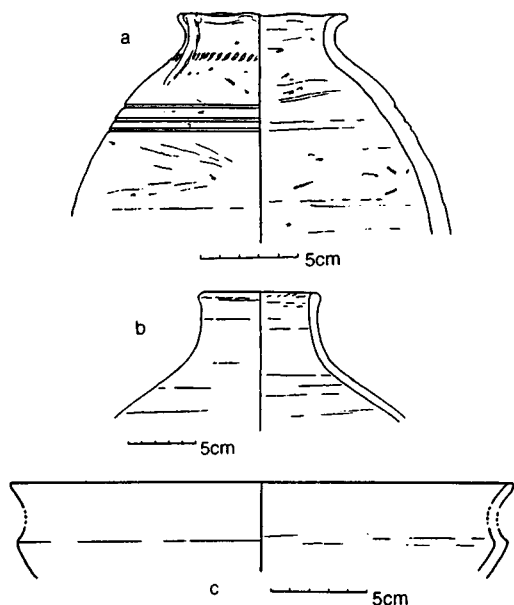


Figure 5. Samples of pottery examined during the third season of the Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey: (a) Gebel Tjauti: bag-shaped jar of Nile silt, with scalloped rim, incised lines, and appliqué; highly distinctive form has parallels from contexts dated to the Ninth-Eleventh Dynasties and the Twelfth Dynasty at Hu, Qurna, Elkab, and Qau; (b) 'Alamat Tal Road North: Fine Mari A3 rim to shoulder of globular vessel, Early Twelfth Dynasty; (c) Darb Rayayna, southern ascent: Red-polished "Meydum bowl," probably Fifth-Sixth Dynasties

We owe our knowledge of this fact to another text, a badly eroded formal inscription of the late First Intermediate Period (see fig. 7), headed by the name of the nomarch Tjauti, the pro-Heracleopolitan ruler of the Coptite nome (the nome north of Thebes) at the time of the early Eleventh Dynasty at Thebes. Tjauti may in fact have been the last Heracleopolitan nomarch of the Coptite nome, and he ruled from Qamûla. After listing the titles and name of Tjauti, the stela says:

"I have made this for crossing this gebel, I being more ... than the nomarch of another nome ..."

The broken third line appears to relate some military exploit. Tjauti has thus left us perhaps the only known pharaonic road construction text (there is a Coptic text from the early Islamic period referring to roadwork near Aswan). Tjauti did not make the road where no track had been, the Old Kingdom graffiti and sherds attest to that. But he does appear to have enlarged the road, as the increased ceramic remains and greater abundance of later graffiti suggest. He had to do this because the Theban nomarch of his time, though nominally acknowledging the authority of the Heracleopolitan ruler, had taken control of the desert roads to the west. The Theban nomarch Antef had assumed the same title as Tjauti from Qamûla, "Overseer of the Narrow Door of the Desert of Upper Egypt." Tjauti could not allow this; he may have known of Theban intentions to revolt, and with the western routes in Theban hands, Antef could march through the Wadi el-Hôl on Abydos, turning the desert flanks of the Fifth and Sixth nomes. Tjauti appears desperately to have sought to maintain a direct desert link with the north. The enlargement of the Qamûla Road may have been the final provocation, however, because after Tjauti, the nomes to the north of Thebes soon fell to the Thebans. Near Tjauti's stela we have found another graffito, perhaps the name of the Theban troops who captured Tjauti's new desert highway: "the Strike Force of the Son of Re Antef," a successor of the nomarch Antef, and a predecessor of Monthuhotep Nebhepetre, reunifier of Egypt and founder of the Middle Kingdom.

A large number of inscriptions date to the Middle Kingdom and early Second Intermediate Period, including a number of faintly preserved texts written in red ink. One of these (fig. 6b) reads:

"Regnal year 11, third month of the Shemou season, day 15: when his majesty came to the southern city (Thebes) in order to bring about ..."

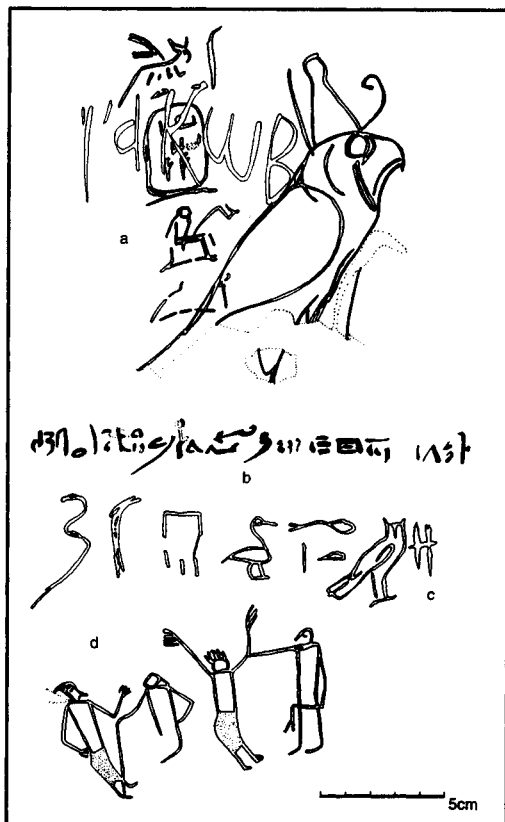


Figure 6. Samples of graffiti from Gebel Tjauti of Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom date (discussions and translations appear in the body of the report)

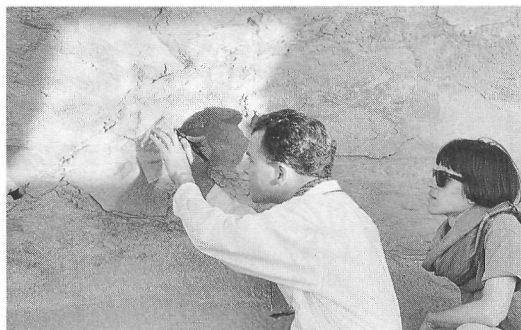


Figure 7. Recording the road construction inscription of the Coptite nomarch Tjauti (late First Intermediate Period) from Gebel Tjauti

This text refers to a visit by the king to Thebes, apparently on the ‘Alamat Tal Road. The graffito suggests that the king did not reside at Thebes, and this would fit the Middle Kingdom, when the royal residence was at Itj-Tawy at the mouth of the Fayum. The palaeography also supports a Middle Kingdom date for this graffito.

Several of the Thirteenth Dynasty graffiti mention “the police official (*imy-ht-s3-pr*) Nehy’s son ‘Am,” who is known from a Boulaq papyrus (fig. 6c). The graffito in figure 6d shows a

s3-pr-policeman, his flail in hand, grasping another figure whose arms are raised. A third man holds a stick and is addressed by a figure wearing a beard and headcloth, who extends his hand in the gesture of speech. This appears to be a depiction of a criminal dragged into the presence of the king by one of the Thirteenth Dynasty policemen, perhaps Aam himself.

We can now say that the ‘Alamat Tal Road was an official military and police route from the Eleventh through the Seventeenth Dynasties, and a commercial route through the end of the New Kingdom, as is evidenced by the ceramic remains, which include a large number of well-executed, elaborately painted vessels (fig. 8). Deep in the desert at Gebel Tjauti (see fig. 9), the texts and associated pottery vividly depict the time of the reunification of Egypt and the rise of the Theban Eleventh Dynasty.

The Darb Rayayna

On the Darb Rayayna we investigated several paths leading up the gebel to the west of Armant, and we can now say that the track so named on the Survey of Egypt map is a Roman to early modern road. The route of ascent preferred in earlier periods is that which leads to and joins the paved access road to the electrical power towers that follow the Darb Rayayna towards Hu. Despite the extensive disturbance, we have found along this route a great deal of Old Kingdom through New Kingdom pottery, interesting Ptolemaic evidence, as well as Roman, Coptic, and early Arab ceramic remains. Far back on the high desert, we have located a dry stone monument seen by Oliver Myers in the 1930s but never published and otherwise unknown. The feature is a square tower with bantered sides tapering to the truncated top; on the eastern side a narrow ramp leads up to the top (fig. 10).

In his letters Myers suggested that the construction was a watch post of the late Predynastic period. The structure is, however, most likely a solar altar of the later Old Kingdom. The truncated pyramidal shape and external ramp recall the solar shrines of the Sixth Dynasty, the Amarna desert altars, and the structure of Amenhotep III at Kom es-Samak beyond Malqaṭa. The ramp leads from the east, indicating that the worshipper, facing west, was directing his adoration toward the setting sun. Pottery in association with the altar suggests a date between the Second and Sixth Dynasties, and further examples of Old Kingdom pottery on the Darb Rayayna itself (see fig. 5c) indicate that a date later in this period is more likely.

Old Kingdom monuments are sparsely attested for the Armant area, a notable exception being a granite pillar of Userkaf discovered at Tôd, on the eastern bank of the Nile opposite Armant. D. Arnold has suggested that this fragment be interpreted as a freestanding solar monument, perhaps an obelisk-like representation of the Benben stone. The manner of construction of the Darb Rayayna structure recalls that of the remnants of the earliest version of the Userkaf solar complex at Abu Gurob. One may conclude that a date between the early Second Dynasty and the late Fifth Dynasty is possible, with construction under Nebre of the early Second Dynasty (see below), or Userkaf of the early Fifth Dynasty, the two more probable dates.

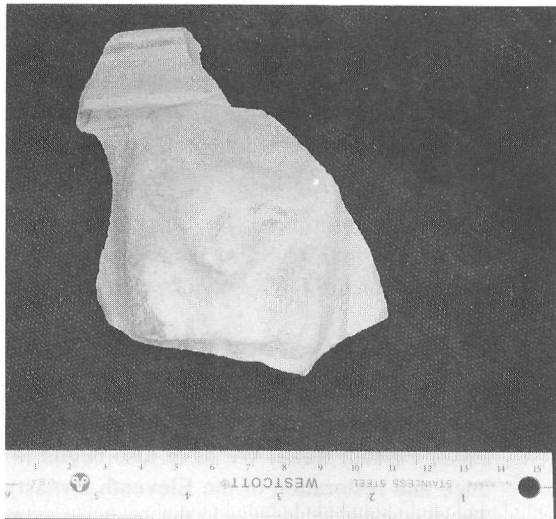


Figure 8. Gebel Tjauti: Rim of blue-painted marl vessel with Hathor-head appliqué, probably late Eighteenth Dynasty. The face of the goddess was molded separately and then applied

Not far from the beginning of the Darb Rayayna, in a wadi at the base of the escarpment, is a monastic site discovered by Oliver Myers during the Armant excavations. The extensive remains, which include brick and dry stone structures, a plastered cave, and a burned-out garbage dump containing cloth, rope, leather, metal, and organic material, have never been investigated but promise to provide a wealth of information concerning life in this and associated communities. A nearby concentration of graffiti, several photographs of which were published by Hans Winkler, include a few prehistoric carvings, serekhs of Second Dynasty Pharaoh Nebre, scenes of men and laden donkeys, and a pharaonic ship, probably of late Old Kingdom date. Several Demotic graffiti are also present, including some with dates in the reign of Darius I (the earliest dated Demotic graffiti, to be published by Richard Jasnow and Tina Di Cerbo in the journal *Enchoria*)—one mentions a man from



Figure 9. A view of the 'Alamat Tal Road from the high desert over the Gebel Tjauti site

Kharga, who says that he came to Armant to visit the temples. There are many Coptic graffiti, referring to the associated monastic ruins (which have also been attacked by treasure hunters) as the Monastery of Poseidonius (mentioned in a graffito in a tomb at Dra Abu-n-Naga) and the Topos of Apa Tyrannos. Several of the Coptic texts also record the dates of the Lenten fast and Easter (fig. 11a):

"The Pasca: Mechir 21, the loosening [of the fast = Easter Sunday] Pharmouthi 2"

Another inscription (fig. 11b) is in an unusual variation of a standard form of Coptic cryptography and reads Δ NOK ω ENOYTE, "I, Shenoute." There are also several depictions of the monks who once inhabited the site (fig. 11c).

The Darb Ba'irat and the Thoth Mountain

We continued to examine the pottery on the Darb Ba'irat to the south and on the unmapped track behind the "Thoth Mountain" to the north, both branches of the main Luxor-Farshût Road. We have also begun to plan and seek funding for the clearance and restoration of the Eleventh Dynasty Thoth Mountain temple. The Gebel Tjauti inscription, near or at the southern extent of the Coptite nome, shows that the Thoth Mountain was at the northern edge of the Theban nome. The symbolic and

political significance of this location may for the first time be fully understood in context with the evidence from the 'Alamat Tal route and Gebel Tjauti. The presence of the Se'ankhkare temple there was an assertion of Theban control over all of the roads of the Western Desert after the struggles of the First Intermediate Period.

Acknowledgments

The members of the Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey during the third season were John Coleman Darnell and Deborah Darnell. We were joined again by Inspector Ramadan Ahmed Aly as our enthusiastic and helpful representative of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. We thank Dr. M. Abd el-Halim Nur el-Din, Secretary General of the Su-

preme Council of Antiquities, for his support. We also owe a debt of thanks to Dr. Ali Hassan, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities. We would like to thank Dr. Mohammed es-Saghir, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt for his unwavering assistance to our project, his commitment to the continuation of important fieldwork, and especially for giving so generously of his time in dealing with the problems in the Wadi el-Hôl. We thank Dr. Sabri Abd el-Aziz, Chief Inspector of

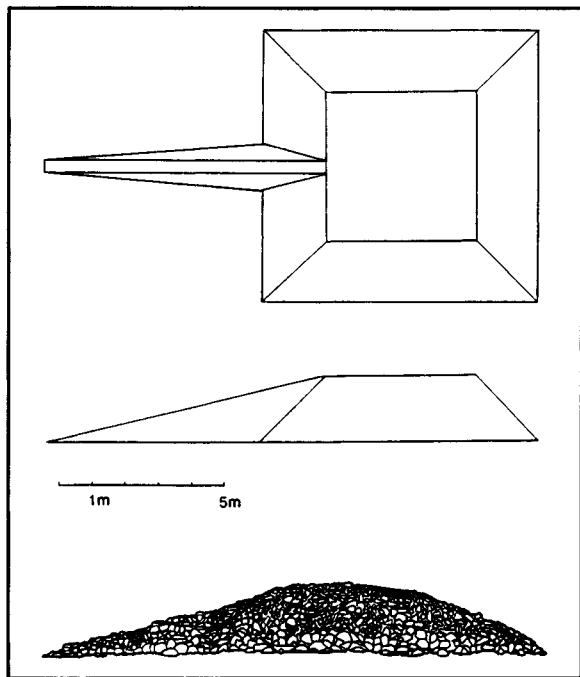


Figure 10. The Darb Rayayna altar from the north (below), with restored views

Qurna, for his invaluable assistance. We thank Chief Inspector Hussein Afiuni of Qena, and inspectors Rabia Hamdan and Mohammed Hamid, who were all introduced to the Farshût Road in an unfortunately dramatic fashion and who took on the many extra burdens that the attack on the Wadi el-Hôl entailed. We owe thanks to Professor Peter Dorman, Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, for his assistance and especially for allowing us to use the 1963 Chicago House Land Rover, old but apparently immortal, on several trips to Gebel Tjauti. Helen and Jean Jacquet of the Karnak-Nord expedition have continued to give us expert advice on ceramic analysis, surveying, and architecture; we value their help and interest more than we can adequately express. Thanks go to Dr. Henri Riad, resident Egyptologist at Chicago House, for his continuing encouragement and support. We also thank Sitt Madeleine el-Mallah, Director of the Luxor Museum. We are very grateful to Colin Hope for sharing his extensive knowledge of ceramics, especially concerning oasis wares and New Kingdom painted pottery, and to Stan Hendrickx, for his advice on Old Kingdom material. We also benefited from the insights of Nessim Henein, Shirley Patten, and Bruce Williams. Thanks again to Anthony Leahy and Patricia Spencer for allowing us another opportunity to consult the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society in London. We are grateful for the kind hospitality of the Petrie Museum and thank Barbara Adams and Rosalind Janssen for their friendly help. We thank William Sumner and John Sanders for their suggestions on innovative ways to maximize our photographic recording capabilities through the use of digital imaging, an avenue we will be exploring. We are grateful to Steve Walker of the Ben Meadows company for his help in purchasing a GPS receiver, without which our work in the 'Alamat Tal would have proceeded much more slowly. We are truly indebted to Mark Easton, Amira Khattab, and Ibrahim Sadek of the American Research Center in Egypt.

Special thanks to Carlotta Maher, whose concern and generosity made possible an additional visit to the threatened Wadi el-Hôl. Even if they have by now been removed from the original rock surfaces, the inscriptions which Carlotta "adopted" will be preserved in the copies and photographs we were able to make on that occasion. Drew Baumann, Christina Di Cerbo, Richard Jasnow, Jerry Kobylecky, Susan Osgood, and Nan Ray have assisted us in the recording of much graffiti during the past season; we are extremely grateful for their help and enthusiasm, maintained under very demanding field conditions. The time and energy which Nan and Sue devoted to sherd sorting in the vicinity of Gebel Tjauti are very much appreciated. We cannot imagine how we would have been able to meet the challenges of the season without the steadfast reliability of Abdu Abdullah Hassan ("Abdu el-Qatt") who has been for us not only an expert driver and mechanic, but also an indispensable team member and loyal friend. We came to value Abdu's keen eye while surveying the 'Alamat Tal Road, and we learned the extent of his belief in the

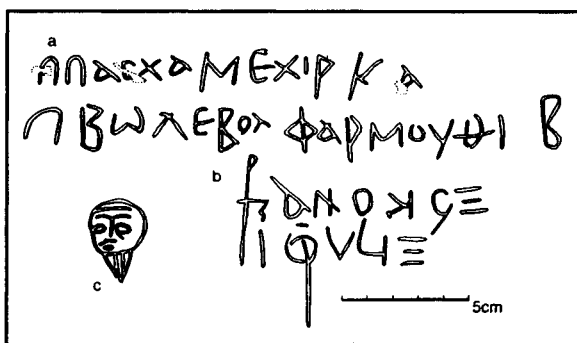


Figure 11. Graffiti from the Monastery of Poseidonius/the Topos of Apa Tyrannos, near the ascent of the Darb Rayayna

importance of our work during the Wadi el-Hôl crisis. In addition to Abdu, drivers Nadi and Abu Elyen were unhesitating in offering their services, even under extremely trying and potentially hazardous conditions; we are truly thankful for their friendship and help. Finally, we would like to reiterate that all of our colleagues in the Supreme Council of Antiquities have been helpful and supportive concerning the distressing vandalism in the Wadi el-Hôl and have shown much interest in our discovery of the desert altar and the Eleventh and Thirteenth Dynasty inscriptions, and we look forward to continuing our work with them during future seasons of our desert road survey.

NIPPUR AND THE DIYALA RIVER BASIN

McGuire Gibson

It has been five years since the Nippur Expedition carried out its nineteenth season of excavation. Each year, we have hoped that the embargo on Iraq would be lifted and we could resume work. From friends in Iraq, we have been kept apprised of conditions in the country and at the site. The economic embargo is resulting in great suffering and there is, consequently, an increase in crime, including the illegal excavation of antiquities. Many sites, including major ones such as Ur, have been subjected to massive illegal digging, and there is much smuggling of stolen antiquities out of Iraq. For four years after the Gulf War, Nippur and the expedition house were untouched, in sharp distinction to the other foreign expedition houses that had all been looted or damaged. Now, however, we know that, although the mound seems to be still intact, the expedition house is not. Sometime in November 1994, someone set fire to the house, burning about a third of its roof. The house seems to have been an innocent bystander in the middle of a tribal feud. I heard that there was much looting after the fire, and that when we return, although we will have rooms to sleep in and eat in, we will have to reroof all the workrooms and reequip the entire house with electricity. If nothing more happens, we will at least have more than some other expeditions to start with.

While waiting for a chance to begin again in Iraq, we have continued to do a great deal of work that will lead to publication of results. Continuation of the work has been aided by a few Friends of Nippur who earmark their yearly contributions for this purpose. We must thank them for their generosity. The pace of the work, however, is slow. If we were still digging actively in Iraq, there would be much more enthusiasm for the painstaking analysis and writing up that are necessary. We have lost the active participation of a set of students who now go for fieldwork to Syria and Turkey. We have also had the bad and good fortune of having staff members who, when they receive their doctorates, find employment. Thus, reworking of doctoral dissertations for publication in the Oriental Institute Publications series must be fitted in between new teaching or curatorial duties. But there are some tangible results. *Nippur IV*, a study by Steven Cole of a group of tablets found in 1973, should be published within the coming year. James Armstrong's extraordinary study of the

periods from the Kassite to the sixth century B.C. at Nippur is still being revised, and it may also be in press this year. Augusta McMahon, who received her doctorate in 1993, was revising her manuscript when she was offered a chance to teach at Copenhagen University for a half a year. She was then chosen to fill an important archaeological position at the University of Cambridge in England. Luckily for Nippur, she now has even more reason to get her book out.

It was partly because of the perceived availability of Dr. McMahon that I initiated yet another publication program during the past year. I knew that Dr. McMahon would be the perfect person to complete the analysis and publication of one of the most important bodies of information ever excavated in Mesopotamia, namely the *Miscellaneous Objects from the Diyala Region*.

Located to the east of Baghdad, on a tributary of the Tigris, the Diyala River Basin combined elements from both southern and northern Mesopotamia and from Iran. The artifacts found at the sites reflect that heterogeneity and influences from even farther afield, with items derived from Syria, the Persian Gulf, and the Indus Valley.

The Oriental Institute's Iraq Expedition, under the leadership of Henri Frankfort, conducted excavations in four sites in the Diyala Region during the 1930s. The staff was superb, the excavations were the best of their time, and the publications (nine volumes thus far) still form the basis for much of the interpretation of Mesopotamian life in early historical periods. The expedition's ambitious publishing program for the Diyala envisioned a series of volumes, some devoted to stratigraphy and architecture, others on pottery, statuary, and cylinder seals. All of these volumes have appeared. Only a volume on the miscellaneous objects and one that was viewed as a final, interpretative essay on the four towns in the region, have not been written.

The volume on objects has been eagerly awaited for more than fifty years. A few items published in articles or displayed in the Oriental Institute Museum and the National Museum in Baghdad whetted the appetites of archaeologists and art historians alike. Most intriguing and frustrating has been the list of objects appended to the reports on stratigraphy and architecture in the published Diyala volumes. Someone doing a doctorate on amulets in Mesopotamia, for instance, could see that there were hundreds of amulets from excavated context but usually could not gain access to the material itself and could not even see a photograph. Because the more than ten thousand objects found in the Diyala are from excavation rather than from the international antiquities market, they have extraordinary importance for detailing the introduction and history of kinds of items, the life of a "style," and the function of artifacts.

In order to make this invaluable body of material available to the scholarly and general public, I submitted a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities and was awarded a grant in the spring of 1995 to pay the major costs of analysis and interpretation. Envisioned as a three-year effort, the Diyala Objects Project will have paid staff consisting of a coordinator (originally Dr. Augusta McMahon, succeeded by Dr. Claudia Suter) and two or three graduate-student assistants.

Important work on the project has already been done. Over the past three years, students and research assistants have been entering the information from the old Diyala records onto a computer. The computer record will make it easier to retrieve information on an item, or a group of items, sort and index, and even do statistical

calculations. We will include in the computerized catalog not only the description, findspot, etc., but also a drawing or photograph of each object. These illustrations, scanned into the computer program, will allow any user of the catalog to see a rendering of each object.

Each category of objects will be analyzed and interpreted, and the resulting conclusions will form the basis for written chapters. We will present such analyses and conclusions on paper, in one or two volumes with standard printed illustrations of types and significant individual pieces, but we will present the basic catalog with its computerized images on a compact disc (CD) or in some other electronic medium. If the buyer does not want a CD, we will print out the catalog and send it with the paper volumes. But anyone who buys the disc will be able to print out the catalog and will be able to reorganize and reanalyze the material in ways that we have not envisioned. This will, I think, be the first time such Near Eastern archaeological material has been made available in this form.

The official start of the National Endowment for the Humanities-funded part of the project began in the late spring of 1995. We still must raise some matching funds from foundations and/or individuals in order to receive the full award from National Endowment for the Humanities. But we are confident that the project is so important for the fields of Mesopotamian archaeology and Near Eastern art history that we will be able to gain the necessary support.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE INVESTIGATIONS IN YEMEN 1995

McGuire Gibson and T. J. Wilkinson

Introduction

The Dhamar Plain, located about a hundred kilometers to the south of Sanaa, is the largest agricultural area in the central highlands of Yemen (fig. 1). The Himyarite Kingdom, which ruled much of Yemen in the period between 100 B.C. and A.D. 600, was built upon this superb agricultural base. Undoubtedly, Himyar benefited from tolls on the camel caravans that passed through its territory laden with frankincense and myrrh from farther south, as well as spices and other goods from beyond the Arabian Peninsula. Although not as famous as Saba (= Sheba), which has become known to the world through the visit of the queen of Sheba to King Solomon, the kingdom of Himyar, which succeeded Saba and extended its control to most of Yemen, played a key role in east-west trade and politics during the period of the Romans.

The history and archaeology of the Dhamar area in the period in which it was part of the Sabaeen Kingdom (Iron Age) and in even earlier times is only now beginning to be known. Archaeology in Yemen is still in its formative stages, and we must use imprecise terms like Bronze Age to designate the period from about 3000 to 1000 B.C., and Iron Age for the first millennium B.C., while we await radiocarbon dates.

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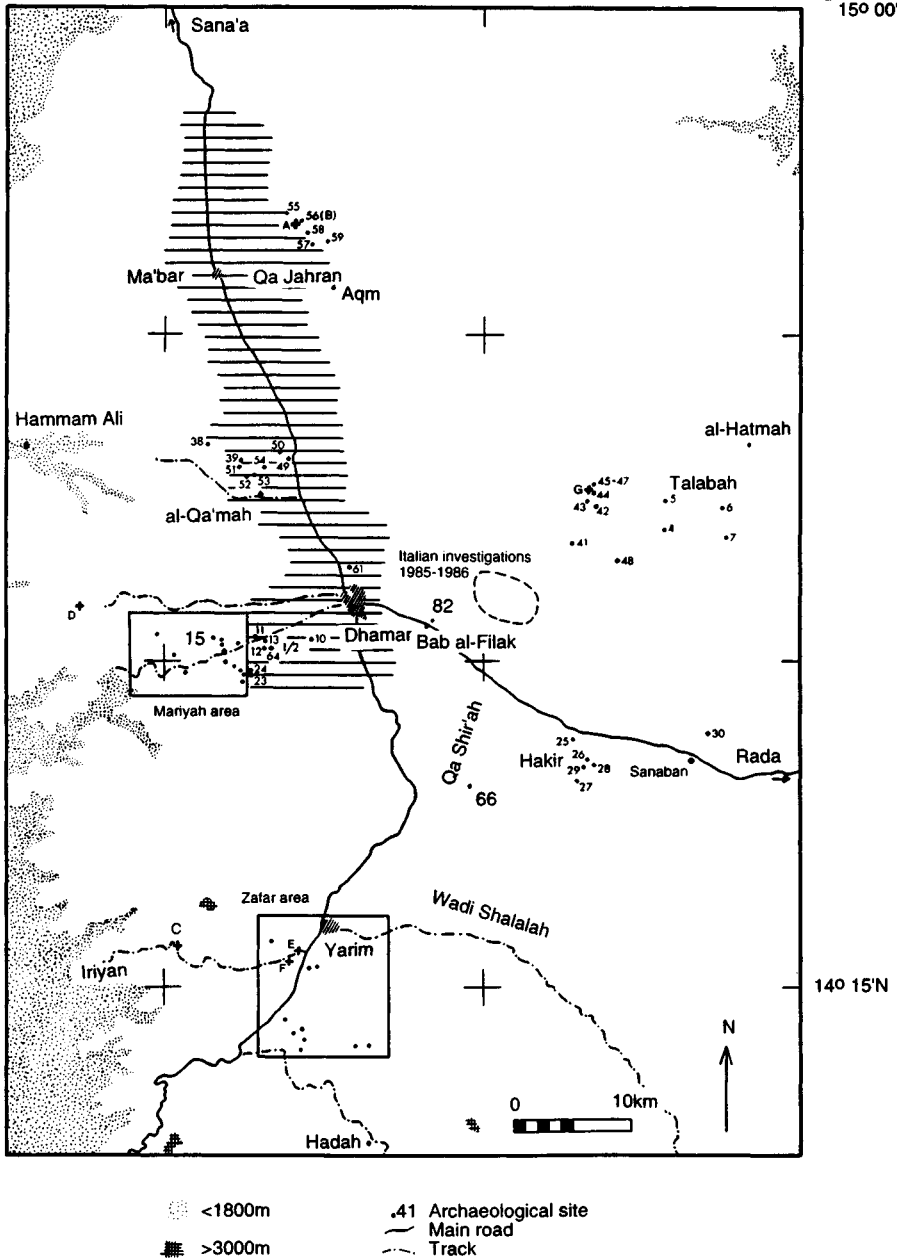


Figure 1. Map showing main sites and survey areas mentioned in text

The second field season of archaeological survey in the Dhamar area took place in March and April 1995. This year the field team again consisted of McGuire Gibson and T. J. Wilkinson, with the addition of Christopher Edens (Harvard University) and Jerry Lyon (graduate student of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations). Even though there had been a major civil war immediately after the 1994 field season, life had returned to normal in Yemen by March 1995, and friends and colleagues in the General Organization for Antiqui-

ties, Monuments, and Manuscripts (GOAMM) made it easy to resume fieldwork on schedule. We must thank Dr. Yusuf Abdullah of the GOAMM, Sanaa, as well as our two representatives, Ali Sanabani (Dhamar office) and Abd al-Bassit Qa'id Numan (Sanaa office). We are particularly grateful to the National Science Foundation and to a private donor, for providing funding without which fieldwork would have been impossible.

As in the previous field season the objective of the project was to describe the archaeology of the high plains around Dhamar in the context of the long-term development of the ancient landscape of terraced fields, roadways, dams, wells, and threshing floors. Our results largely amplify and extend the results of the 1994 field season so that now both the environmental and cultural framework of the region is significantly strengthened.

The 1994 policy of surveying smaller subareas was continued in 1995 with the result that most of the new sites discovered came from six sample areas, namely Qa Shir'ah, Bani Abdallah, Qa'ima, Bab al-Filak, Talabah, and the Sedd Adhra'ah/

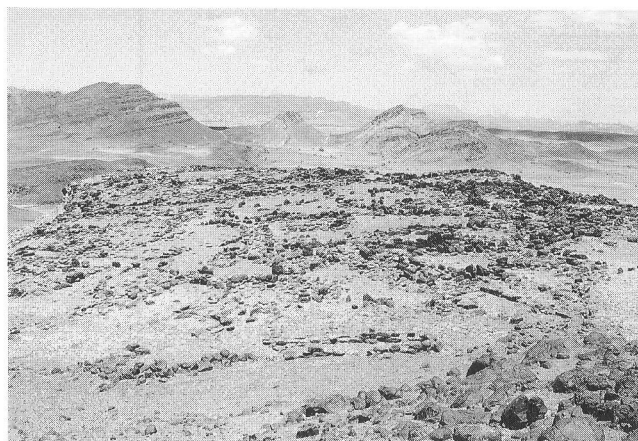


Figure 2. Hilltop site showing pattern of ancient walls, near Aqm

Hakir area. In addition brief one- or two-day reconnaissance visits were made towards Iriyan and in the areas of Bani Hudayja, Hammam Ali, and Wadi Shallalah (see fig. 1). The 120 sites recorded in 1995 bring the total number of sites thus far recorded to 185. Not only does this number emphasize the richness of the archaeological record of the region, but also it can be taken as a rough indicator of past population levels, which appear to have been substan-

tial back until at least the Bronze Age. Because the survey results depend upon surface artifacts and remains in order to provide archaeological control and to strengthen the chronological framework, trial excavations were conducted at two Iron Age sites ('Irn Umar [Site 82] and Dafinah [Site 15]) and one site apparently of the Bronze Age (al-Sibal [Site 66]). Fieldwork was again centered on Dhamar, but to accommodate the enlarged team and in order to undertake necessary finds processing and drawing, a new base of operations was rented within the town of Dhamar. This not only enabled us to enjoy the gastronomic delights of downtown Dhamar but also put us in an optimal position to benefit from the almost daily power cuts of the town.

The Environmental Framework

Any study of the archaeological landscape should be set within the context of the contemporary environment and within, if possible, a long-term trajectory of environmental change. These objectives were aided by the exposure of numerous deep sections in the plain of Qa Shir'ah, located to the southeast of Dhamar. This exposed sequence demonstrated that during the height of the glacial period, between

approximately 18,000 and 12,000 years ago, the Qa Shir'ah (and presumably the upland plains in general) were rather arid with the result that major sand dunes accumulated to depths in excess of 8 meters. The presence of a thick layer of volcanic ash within this eolian sequence attests to the activity of local volcanoes, both in the late Pleistocene (18,000–10,000 years ago) and after this during the postglacial period. Potentially such horizons can provide valuable chronological markers which enable stratigraphic sequences to be correlated from place to place, an advantage that we hope to employ more in future seasons. Following this arid phase, rainfall increased, and between about 7000 and 3000 B.C. hillslopes appear to have been blanketed by vegetation, which created thick humus-rich soils, which in valley floors merged into lake or marsh sediments. Together, these deposits testify to increased rainfall resulting from the strengthening of the summer monsoons throughout southern Arabia.

It was towards the end of this moist phase around 3000 B.C. that sedentary settlement increased in the Dhamar Plain. Such occupations, signaled by the presence of small flakes of obsidian and less commonly obsidian and flint tools, appeared initially on the surface of the above mentioned sand dunes or in the upper part of the buried humic soils. However, within most stratigraphic sections examined, the deposition of such artifacts was almost immediately followed by the accumulation of stony loam soils, a sign of erosion of the valley sides. Tentatively we blame this rapid increase in soil erosion on increased human interference with the natural environment, for instance, the removal of vegetation, possibly exacerbated by a decrease in annual rainfall that further reduced the vegetation cover. However, with the presently available data it is not possible to distinguish between effects on the landscape of human or natural activity.

Archaeological Survey

The 1995 campaign benefited considerably from our observations in 1994, which showed us just what the local archaeological sites looked like. This knowledge then enabled us to recognize on our aerial photographs the faint pattern of walls, usually on hilltops, that distinguishes such sites (fig. 2). By recognizing sites prior to our presence in the area, we could therefore restrict survey to a selection of hill summits so that we could minimize the exhausting experience of clambering up every single hill.

Of a total of thirteen sites that exhibited Bronze Age (ca. 3000–1000 B.C.) occupation, six were major occupations. Of these, the largest site was Hamat al-Qa' comprising some five hectares of rectilinear buildings spread over a large flat hilltop near the village of Aqm (to the northeast of Dhammar on fig. 1). As at Site 45 recorded in 1994, the presence of very weak

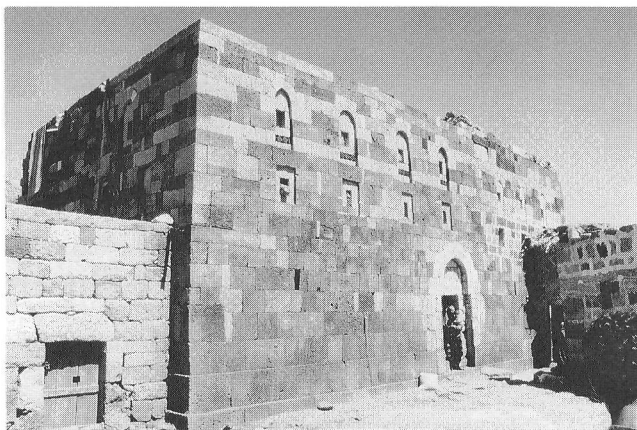


Figure 3. Himyarite house at al-Hatmah

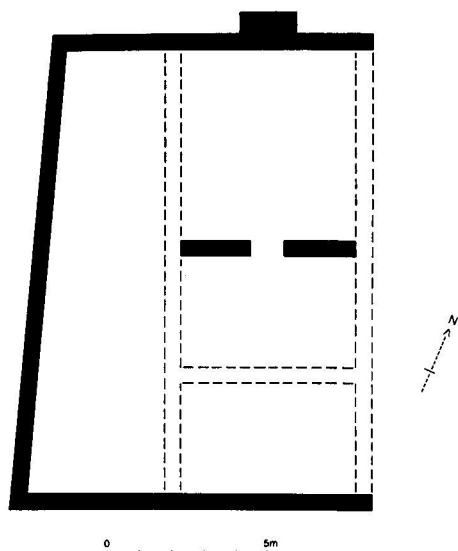


Figure 4. Drawing of mosque at Site 48

largest concentration of population yet defined in the region prior to the Himyarite period. Although large, such Iron Age sites appear to lack the architectural sophistication of Himyarite sites, which typically exhibit well-dressed and coursed stonework, “classical” or south Arabian architectural embellishments, or even south Arabian inscriptions. Of the Himyarite sites thus far identified by us, the most remarkable was that of al-Hatmah (Site 148) within which we identified what appeared to be an intact, complete, and still occupied Himyarite house (fig. 3) dating from a time contemporary with the Roman period.

In contrast to the Himyarite towns, the Iron Age sites may simply have been local centers, rather than being urban places integrated into the network of Sabaean and other South Arabian states that were so prominent along the desert fringes to the north during the first millennium B.C.

For the 1994 and 1995 seasons combined there is a progressive increase in the number of sites through time as follows: eighteen Bronze Age, thirty-four Iron Age, forty-two Himyarite, and finally fifty-three Islamic period. However, because of differences in the length of the periods as well as variations in the size of sites, such an increase cannot at this stage be used to indicate growth in population. Nevertheless, it is clear that by Himyarite times the landscape was quite densely settled with a combination of large hilltop settlements, smaller villages, and occasional farmsteads or villas. Although numerous,



Figure 5. Major Himyarite terrace walls at Hadah dwarf Chris Edens

traces of highly eroded terraced fields on hillslopes below the site suggests once again that terraced cultivation was taking place as early as the third millennium B.C.

Although it is not yet possible to demonstrate cultural continuity throughout the third, second, and first millennia B.C., it appears that sedentary occupation continued into the Iron Age, by which time a conspicuous group of ceramics could be used to date the sites. Probably the most noteworthy site of the second half of the first millennium B.C. is that of ‘Irūn Umar (Site 82) located on a high plateau top near Bab al-Falak, immediately east of Dhamar. This straggle of building mounds extending across some 10–15 hectares of plateau was surrounded by five or six satellite sites each positioned on one of the neighboring hills. Together this settlement complex probably represents the

Islamic sites are generally rather small so that by this time the landscape must primarily have been dotted with a scatter of small, dispersed farmsteads and villages, a pattern which resembles that of the twentieth century. Although in general rather undistinguished, one Islamic site (Khirbet al-Atla [Site 48]) was made noteworthy by the presence of a small stone-built mosque with attached ablution area (fig. 4).

Archaeological Excavations

During the current season, we made small soundings in three sites, Sites 15, 66, and 82. One of these, Site 66, was a sizable, hilltop settlement of the Bronze Age (3000–1000 B.C.). Located at the side of a fairly wide and rich valley of Qa Shir'ah, the site was clearly the most important early settlement in its area. The buildings were relatively large and constructed of large stones. We chose a spot at the edge of the settlement, where it appeared that refuse that was meant to find its way to the bottom of the cliff presented a chance for a good selection of pottery, charcoal, and other cultural debris. This small pit was dug to about 50 centimeters depth at which point we encountered bedrock. We did succeed in recovering some sherds to supplement the collection we had made on the surface. More important, we collected enough charcoal for radiocarbon dating, which, when finished, will give us one possible fixed point in time.

The other soundings, at Irn Umar (Site 82) and Dafinah (Site 15), were meant to retrieve the same kind of artifacts and charcoal that would help to assign dates within the Iron Age (first millennium). Both settlements were impressive ones, Site 82 being



Figure 6. Trackway with side walls of dry stonework near Talabah

on the top of a rocky outcrop and Site 15 around and above the head of a wadi. Both sites exhibited remains of well-built stone houses, but Site 15 also had at least three circular tombs and a remarkably rich assortment of obsidian tools on the surface. The soundings in these sites were located so that we could sample the remains inside and outside the houses. In both cases, the pits outside the houses yielded more material, an indication of good-housekeeping. In the soundings at both sites, we recovered charcoal sufficient for radiocarbon dating and await the results of the tests.

Landscape Studies

The presence of terraced fields and their associated soils above buried humus-rich soils that have been dated to between ca. 7000 and 3000 B.C. demonstrates that terraced fields, though no earlier than 3000 B.C., may have been initiated shortly thereafter. That terracing began early is suggested by the above-mentioned association of faint and highly weathered terraced fields with Bronze Age sites. Even with no other evidence, we could state with certainty that terraces must predate the

Himyarite period since we have evidence of a wall of a small terraced field within wadi floor sediments of Iron Age or even Bronze Age date that are sealed by silts accumulated behind the Himyarite dam of Sedd Adhra'ah (at Site 27 near Hakim, fig. 1).

Because most terrace walls are built piecemeal and are frequently refurbished, they are virtually impossible to date stylistically. Nevertheless, the discovery of a series of monumental walls extending to a maximum of 8.4 meters high in the south-east of the survey area (fig. 5) are of distinctive Himyarite-style masonry. Their presence, as a series of steps down the hillside overlooking the Wadi Bana, hints that they may have originally formed part of a Himyarite estate of unknown size.

In order to comprehend the complexity of the present day landscape of field boundaries, tracks, and other walled alignments, it was essential that we analyze intensively a small area of landscape. This investigation was undertaken with the aid of stereo pairs of aerial photographs as well as by detailed mapping of individual features and sites in the selected field area of Talaba to the northeast of Dhamar. It thus became immediately apparent that the Talaba cisterns, both dated by Himyarite inscriptions, formed the focus of three stone-walled tracks (fig. 6). The walls alongside these tracks, being both heavily weathered and coated in desert varnish, are conspicuously old, and their relationship to the cisterns strongly suggests that these tracks too are of Himyarite date. Elsewhere in this mosaic of field boundaries and terraces, several small buildings associated with Himyarite pottery appear to be the remains of Himyarite farmsteads or even villas, and the association of each farm/villa with a single heavily-varnished threshing floor (fig. 7) plausibly suggests that such features are indeed of Himyarite date. However, detailed survey suggests that rather than being exclusively Himyarite, this landscape extends back over several millennia to include sites and landscape features of Iron Age and perhaps even Bronze Age date.

Wherever possible during survey, advantage was taken of any pits or other exposures of soils that existed, and in one such hole at Mahanishah near the major Himyarite dams at Sedd Adhra'ah (near Hakim, fig. 1) an anomalous scatter of stones at depth within the apparently natural sediments attracted our attention. By cleaning the section we demonstrated that during an early period a well had been constructed through preexisting valley floor silt plain and marsh deposits, presumably

in order to irrigate a small area of surrounding fields (fig. 8). The well was abandoned, and then after a period of further silt accumulation, about eighty centimeters of silt and loam containing occasional potsherds accumulated over the top. Such deposition presumably resulted from the distribution of muddy irrigation water over the plain, probably from one of the main flood-diversion dams



Figure 7. Himyarite (early first century B.C.) threshing floor near Hakim

in the area. Although poorly dated, the well clearly post-dates the development of valley floor marshes of the so-called Neolithic pluvial (dated to between about 5200 and 2600 B.C. by radio-carbon). If the upper flood-irrigation deposits resulted from the distribution of water from the Himyarite dams, then the well is clearly pre-Himyarite and is probably Iron Age or Bronze Age in date. Thus in the Hakir area the early stages of agriculture appear to have utilized irrigation by wells, whereas later phases (following a gap of indeterminate length) employed flood irrigation from major monumental dams.

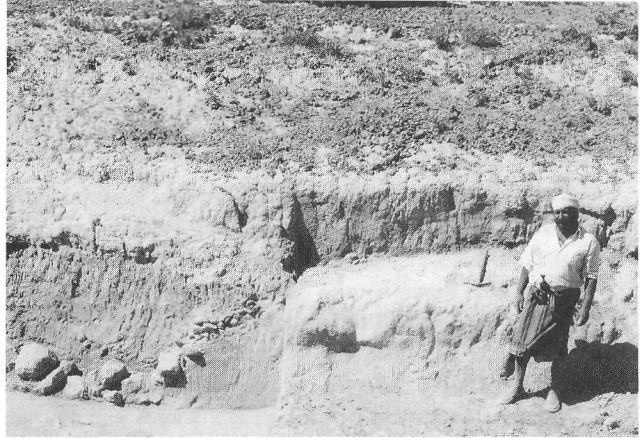


Figure 8. Prehistoric well at Mahanishah near Hakir

Conclusion

The results of the 1995 field season generally support the notion that prior to the third millennium B.C. there existed a rather pristine landscape in highland Yemen, after which in the Bronze Age there was a significant increase in sedentary sites. This settlement expansion was approximately contemporaneous with a continuing phase of long-term soil erosion, presumably partly initiated by more intensive use of the land, but perhaps partly influenced by decreased valley-side vegetation which may have resulted from the slight climatic drying that took place following the Neolithic pluvial. Site survey suggests that there was then a gradual increase in the number of sites through time resulting in the present, very densely populated, landscape. As in 1994, field data suggest that terraced agriculture was an early feature of the landscape, probably dating from as early as the third millennium B.C. Thus at least part of the landscape was under the control of terracing during the prehistoric period and, as suggested in last year's annual report, the presence by the Himyarite period of a controlled landscape over much of the area meant that a significant quantity of annual rainfall was absorbed. As a result, flood levels were suppressed and dams in such areas were not breached and eroded by floods but rather remained as elements in the present day landscape. In contrast, the early engineers anticipated high floods in the unterraced basins, but even the massive and sturdy dams that were constructed were insufficient to contain the peak floods that sometimes occurred. It is this long-term interaction between archaeological features and the natural environment that results in very early walls and dams becoming enshrined within this evolving but very ancient landscape of highland Yemen.

TELL ES-SWEYHAT EXPEDITION TO SYRIA

Thomas A. Holland

Although it was not possible to conduct a major field season of archaeological excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat during 1994 due to insufficient funding, some study of the unprocessed pottery sherds was done in conjunction with Holland's visit to Aleppo in September to attend an International Colloquium, which had as its theme "Aleppo and the Silk Road."

At the end of the colloquium, Holland and a Syrian Department of Antiquities' representative rented a car with driver and went to the Euphrates River area of the Jazirah in order to pay the year's wages and storage fees to the guard at Tell es-Sweyhat and to conduct study of some of the unprocessed material from previous seasons of excavation. Holland was very fortunate and grateful for the hospitality that was afforded to them by Dr. Uwe Finkbeiner, the director of the German excavations that were being conducted at Tell Abd, about twenty kilometers to the southwest of Sweyhat. They were housed and fed by the expedition during the two days of sorting pottery sherds at Sweyhat for removal to Aleppo for study as well as given a thorough tour of the Bronze Age site, where Clemens Reichel, Jerry Lyon, and Kate Sarther (graduate students in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations) were working as part of the excavation team. Holland studied the pottery for five days in the Ramsis Hotel in Aleppo, primarily describing and drawing pottery vessels that had been excavated from the Wall Painting building in Operation 5 during the 1993 season. Unfortunately, it was impossible to complete this task in the short time available, but it is planned that the work will be concluded during the Oriental Institute's 1996 season of excavations.

In Chicago, work proceeded on preparing objects, sections, plans, and pottery illustrations for inclusion in the first volume of a final report on excavations at Sweyhat. Elizabeth B. Tiekens, one of our more loyal supporters, very kindly undertook the task of restoring one example of the "Vounous" type storage jar excavated from Sweyhat so that it can be photographed for publication. She is also working on a very brittle Roman cooking pot, broken into numerous fragments, from one of the later phases of occupation on the site. A considerable number of Early Bronze Age metal objects were sent to the Smithsonian Conservation Analytical Laboratory for analyses and inclusion in the forthcoming report, the results of which were expected during 1994/95; however, due to extensive construction at the Smithsonian's laboratories, these results will be delayed.



Battering tool from Kestel Mine. Made of diabase/gabbro, the central groove indicates area of hafting, Early Bronze Age

THE CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

Erica Reiner

The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project has again fared well in the competition for federal funds. Standing on its record of steady and timely publication, the dictionary project has had its funding renewed by the Research Tools Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Though this time the renewal is for a period of two years, we are gratified to receive this award during a period of eroding support for the humanities, and we take pride in reading the laudatory comments on the dictionary project by the reviewers.

In 1994/95 most of the staff's energy and time were absorbed by the R and P Volumes. The 2,658-page manuscript for the R Volume was shipped to Eisenbrauns for typesetting in the spring of 1995 and we have begun to receive first galleys. As soon as we receive the first galleys, we distribute them to the members of the editorial board and the outside consultants. The R Volume is the first volume to be done by Eisenbrauns, and we are working with them to design a font that will match the previously published volumes of the dictionary. Thomas Urban of the Publications Office has been of immense assistance in answering our questions about fonts and font design.

Approximately half of the manuscript for the P Volume has been edited by Erica Reiner, the editor-in-charge, and Martha T. Roth, the associate editor. The P Volume will continue to occupy the attention of the staff during the next academic year.

Concurrently with these two volumes, a third volume, T, is also in the works. The final five hundred first galleys of T were returned to the printer and we have received the first 185 corrected galleys, which are then returned to be set as page proofs.

With the good news of renewed funding, we are again seeking a Research Associate to help with the dictionary project. Mr. Remigius Jas of the Free University of Amsterdam will leave us at the end of July 1995 to receive his doctorate and participate in a three-year research project funded by the Dutch government in Leiden. He arrived at the beginning of June 1994 for his second stint as Research Associate and has again been an invaluable collaborator. He contributed to almost every phase of the volumes in progress during this year, including the U/W Volume which is now the only one that remains largely unwritten.

DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT

Janet H. Johnson

This year, as for the past couple of years, the Demotic Dictionary staff concentrated on checking drafts of entries for individual letters in the Egyptian “alphabet” and preparing and entering computer scan copies of the actual Demotic words. As of the end of June 1995, checking, formatting, and scanning are complete for five letters (Y, F, L, Q, and K), six letters are checked and formatted and awaiting scans (ʒ, ʿ, ʾI, P, G, D), for nine letters the checking has been done but both formatting and scans must still be done (W, B, R, M, H, Ȝ, T, Ț), three letters are partially checked (N, Ȝ, S), and one has yet to be checked at all (Š). The staff this year consisted of Tom Dousa, Alexandra O’Brien, and, for the first part of the year, John Nolan, all of whom worked hard and well checking first draft manuscripts.

The longest letter that has been fully checked and formatted is “Q,” which includes words ranging from *q(y)* “to be high, to be long” to *qtqwʒs*, apparently a Demotic spelling of the Greek word *κάτοικος* “military colonist.” Within the entry for *qy* there are included examples of the standard writing of the word, of variant writings of the word, of the verb used with “extended meaning” (e.g., “to be exalted”), of the verb used in compounds (e.g., *tī qy* “to cause to be high” meaning “to exalt, to celebrate”), and of the verb used as an adjective meaning “high, long” in compounds (e.g., *hrw qʒ* “long day,” perhaps indicating the day of the heliacal rising of the star Sothis, and *sw qy* “high (number of) days” meaning a “long time”). Related entries discuss and provide examples of the masculine noun *qy* “height, length” and the feminine noun *qy* “high ground” (i.e., land above the level reached by the annual inundation), a noun which was used in the formation of several place-names. This is typical of entries throughout “Q,” and throughout the dictionary, which try to bring together the available information and identify the range of meaning and usage of a word.

In some cases, we have been able to improve readings or identification of meanings. For instance, the entries for *qb(ʒ)(.t)*, a type of vessel, perhaps “jug, pitcher,” and *qb(ʒ)(.t)*, a large cloth, have been able to straighten out various examples of these two words which can be written identically except for their determinatives (the sign at the end telling what kind of word they are). In one of the texts cited in the dictionary the large cloth was used in the burial of the Apis bull; that text also has an example of the word written in hieroglyphs, where it is spelled *qbīt* and has a cloth determinative. But most of the references indicate that this cloth was used as clothing—there are references to a *ṯ ḥbs n qbʒ(.t)*, a “garment of *qbʒ.t*-cloth,” and to a *qbʒ.t n ʒyw*, a “linen *qbʒ.t*(-cloth),” where the latter is parallel to *šnto.t n ʒyw*, a “linen kilt(-cloth).” The word *qbʒ.t*, usually with the cloth determinative, appears frequently in lists of valuables brought by a woman to her marriage. Despite this determinative, and because of the occasional “jar” determinative on this word, most scholars have taken this *qbʒ.t* to be the word for “jar” or “pitcher.” But the examples in the lists occur within the context of other types of cloth and clothing and, given the accumulated evidence for the *qbʒ.t*-cloth, we are now able to identify the *qbʒ.t* prized by the newly wedded women as a type of cloth, evidently large

(large enough to use in the burial of the Apis bull) and perhaps of especially fine quality.

Some entries are common words, well known by most Demotists and others who will be using the dictionary, be they Egyptologists working on earlier stages of Egyptian history, Greek or Aramaic papyrologists working on contemporary materials, or Coptacists working on later Egyptian materials. In many cases, the dictionary's major contribution will be providing a wide range of facsimiles showing variant writings; in other cases the dictionary's listing of compounds involving each word or titles, geographical or divine names associated with the word will provide nonspecialists a "jumping off point" for research of many kinds. Other words are rare and in many cases the reading and/or meaning of the word are uncertain. In these cases, the dictionary includes every example of the word of which we have a record as well as references to all secondary discussions of the word.

A fair number of words used in Demotic texts are loanwords from Greek, Aramaic and other Semitic languages, or African languages. An example of the latter is *qrny*, which appears in graffiti on the island of Philae and farther to the south in northern Nubia as an important title. Although there are examples of "*qrny* (or *qrny 3krr*) of the king," the commoner references are to "*qrny*-officials of the goddess Isis," whose temple at Philae remained a place of worship and pilgrimage for Nubians into the fifth century of our era. As a result of recent work on Meroitic, this title can now be derived from Meroitic *qoreñ* "regal man" (or similar). A Greek word which made its way into Egyptian, reflecting Egyptian adoption or recognition of the originally Greek activity involved, is *qrr* for κλήρος "lots" and the related compounds and concepts *hwy qrr* "to cast lots" and *ph n qrr* "to inherit by (casting) lots." The later idiom is an interesting mix of Egyptian *ph* "to reach," which was frequently used of property meaning "to accrue to, to devolve upon (someone)," especially by inheritance, and the Greek concept of casting lots. What would seem to be involved is the division of property among heirs, where all of a person's property was divided into the appropriate number of shares and lots were cast to see which heir got which specific share, or got to choose first.

Those who have read the annual report in previous years know that we "got into" computers early on, composing all drafts on the Macintosh and using a scanner to digitize photographs or hand copies of texts for preparation of facsimiles of words and phrases. This year, as the Oriental Institute breaks ground presenting the ancient Near East and modern scholarship about it to the world of the Internet, sample dictionary documents were prepared for inclusion on the Oriental Institute's World-Wide Web (WWW) page. These include a sample page of the dictionary (the first page of the letter "F," complete with gray scale scans of each word cited and a black and white "line drawing" prepared from the scan), a gray scale scan of a contract in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum (published by Robert Ritner when he was a member of the dictionary staff), the running transliteration and translation prepared by the dictionary staff prior to "carding" every word in the text, and a covering document giving basic information about the document. This latter information was pulled from the dictionary's appendix on "Text Information," which has collected the date, provenience, and publication data for every text being cited in the dictionary. An abbreviated version of the full "Text Information" was recently published in *Enchoria*, a major journal dedicated to Demotic and Coptic studies; this was published to make available to colleagues around the world our abbrevia-

tions for texts (e.g., P. OI 10551, the “name” of the text put up on the WWW, shows that the text is a Papyrus in the collections of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, where it has number 10551) since many Demotists expressed the desire to try to coordinate abbreviations. A copy of the short “Text Information” is also included in the WWW material put “on-line.” Anyone with access to the Internet can look at the dictionary page or the Oriental Institute papyrus with its transliteration and translation. The copies of words in the “F” file are cut from gray scale scans and will show up on the screen and on any printout of the file. In addition, anyone with appropriate software (e.g., Macintosh computer, Microsoft Word word processing program, Adobe Photoshop graphics program) can take the scans of individual words, copy them into their own graphics program, enlarge the image, change the brightness or contrast, or in many other ways manipulate the image right on screen. This ability means that every user can look at a word and decide exactly what the scribe wrote and how he wrote it

Because the gray scale scans retain so much information from the original published photograph, and because this image can be manipulated so easily by anyone with a graphics program on their computer without any special computer expertise, we are now intending to publish two versions of the dictionary, the standard hard copy monograph version and an “on-line” version, probably a CD-ROM. The latter has the added advantage that, as new texts are published and old words are better read and understood, corrections can be made in the “master” and be made available for incorporation in every copy that has been sold. The computer is changing how we work and making our work much more efficient; all of us benefit as we are able to learn and communicate more quickly about the ancient world.

THE HEBREW SCROLLS AND HISTORICAL “TRUTH”

Norman Golb

The freeing of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1991 for study by all scholars has greatly advanced the search for the meaning and origin of these manuscripts, but that does not mean that we can by now distinguish with certainty between the false and the true of Qumranology. Many of the newly released texts have still to be published, while many of those now before the public in printed form have been the subject of varying and disparate interpretations. While writing my recent book (*Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?*; Scribner, 1995) I learned anew, with every twist and turn of the investigation underlying it, how wrong it would be for me, or any other scholar involved in the subject, to claim that we now “know the truth” about the scrolls and their surrounding history. At the most, on the basis of the analysis of those scrolls discovered and analyzed to date, scholarship has only created certain hypotheses concerning them; and as logicians and historians of science have eloquently shown, hypotheses can never be proved with finality—they can, with finality, only be dis-

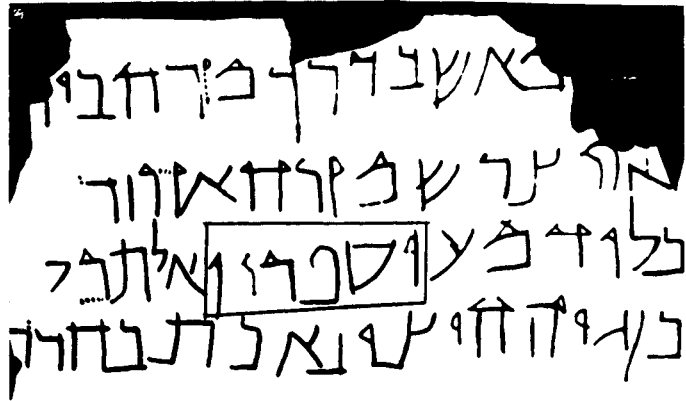
proved. We can only *seek* the truth, hoping that the inductive weighing and assimilation of evidence will lead to a theory—i.e., an explanation of the evidence—characterized by a high degree of verisimilitude. In scholarship as in civil law, this quality should be determined by the criterion of preponderance of evidence—the *sine qua non* of probative inductive reasoning without which the study of history would be nothing more than an intellectual farce, unworthy of the slightest acceptance as a university discipline.

Such, at all events, were the few basic criteria that I adopted and tried to keep in mind as my book on the scrolls took shape. Early on in this process, I was buoyed by the success of the 1992 conference on the scrolls that had been organized jointly by the New York Academy of Sciences and the Oriental Institute (see M. Wise, N. Golb, J. Collins, and D. Pardee, eds., *Methods of Investigation of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Khirbet Qumran Site: Present Realities and Future Prospects*; Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Volume 722; New York, 1994). The conflicting views on scroll origins that emerged from these meetings and, what is more, the ability, demonstrated by them, of Qumran scholars of mutually opposing theories actually to debate the issues with one another in open forum (see especially J. N. Wilford, “Science Times” section, *New York Times*, December 22, 1992), encouraged me to hope that they as well as the larger community of scholars, scientists, and the intelligent reading public would be able to tolerate a work on the scrolls free of the cherished axioms of traditional Qumranology. I could not (and cannot today) expect that a step-by-step examination of the continuously mounting evidence, carried out without recourse to the scholastic method of harmonization of opinions of venerated authorities, might produce a sudden and fundamental change of heart among those many who are their disciples. Rather, my main concern was to show that, regardless of past opinions, the preponderance of evidence, when carefully considered detail by detail, no longer favored the theory of scroll origins in



Room (near tower), at Khirbet Qumran, that once supported a second story claimed by traditional Qumranologists to have served in antiquity as a “scriptorium”

vogue since 1948. The new theory that I offered in place of the old was built on the very pieces of evidence that had been overlooked or discarded as irrelevant by earlier generations of scholars, and my main purpose in presenting it to colleagues and the public has been to encourage the further search for what are at best certain elusive



Some lines from the Copper Scroll describing hiding of manuscripts (sefarim) in the Judean Wilderness

truths of history that lie hidden behind the words of the manuscripts themselves. Cicero once said that “the first law for the historian is that he shall never dare to utter an untruth. The second is that he shall suppress nothing that is true. Moreover, there shall be no suspicion of partiality in his writing, or of malice.” These are ponderous rules to attempt to follow, particularly when we cannot always distinguish what is true in history from what is false. But we try to follow them nonetheless, and *if* my recent volume on the scrolls will eventually succeed in encouraging further debate on the subject, more intensive research on the texts and the Khirbet Qumran site, and, in time, a higher level of discourse on the historical meaning of these ancient manuscripts, I will have more than fulfilled my expectations in setting out to write it.

Meanwhile, our research on the scrolls continues. The superb facilities of the Research Archives here at the Oriental Institute, and of the University of Chicago’s Regenstein Library, assure access to all investigations at other centers of research currently being published. Yet our own main concern remains the analysis of the texts themselves—virtually all of which are now accessible in photographic reproduction. I have suggested in my book that, as a field of manuscript investigation, the study of the scrolls must be subject to the same rules, methods, and criteria as govern all other areas of Hebrew manuscript study (e.g., research on the medieval Cairo Genizah manuscripts). The practical consequence of this observation is to cast doubt on a number of basic assumptions underlying traditional Qumranology: One cannot, for example, avoid acknowledging that the scrolls are not—with the exception of the Copper Scroll—historical autographs, but rather are copies by scribes of mostly imaginative literature; and, as another example, that dating these undated manuscripts, whose copying spanned a period of approximately three centuries (circa 200 B.C.—circa A.D. 60), to a precise twenty-five- or fifty-year time span within that period is, by virtue of the much more extensive practical experience of Cairo Genizah researchers attempting to assign dates to their own manuscripts, largely unjustified. Contrary to advance claims heralded in newspapers, the recent radiocarbon tests of the scrolls fully support this observation. To ensure the scientific quality of their findings, students of the Dead Sea Scrolls must scrupulously follow the basic ground rules of the manuscript game. The recent archaeological demonstration that the so-called “scriptorium” of Khirbet Qumran could hardly have been one (*Methods of*

Investigation of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Khirbet Qumran Site: Present Realities and Future Prospects, pp. 1–38), together with the present knowledge that not a single scrap of parchment or papyrus has ever been found at that site itself, makes the observance of those rules all the more important.

THE HITTITE DICTIONARY PROJECT

Hans G. Güterbock and Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

In June of 1995 we received the good news that we have again been offered a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to fund the Hittite Dictionary Project through June 1997.

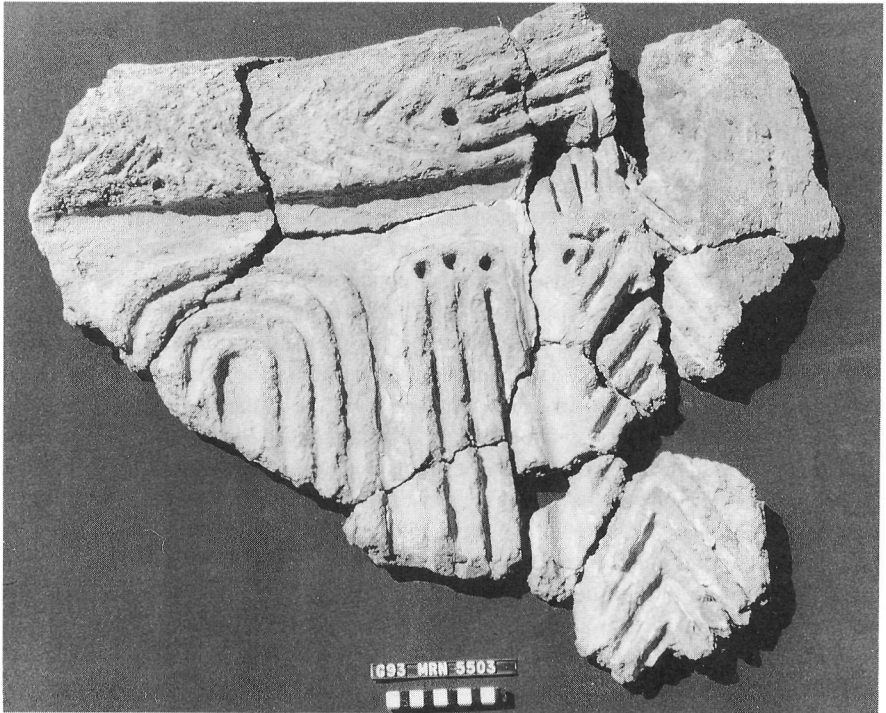
Progress on the P Volume of the dictionary has been good. During 1994/95 we published fascicle 1 (*pa-parā*), and sent off fascicle 2 (*parā-pattar*) to the printers in July 1995. The revision and reference-checking of fascicle 3 (*pattar-pu*) is going on as I write. We estimate that the rest of the P Volume will be produced during 1996. But while our Research Associates Richard Beal and Billie Jean Collins finish that, coeditors Hoffner and Güterbock continue to hack away at the first drafts of S-words. We are about halfway through the S-words now.

Our P Volume is being set up in-house by Thomas Urban of the Oriental Institute's Publications Office. This both speeds up the production and keeps the costs down. It is hard to beat the convenience of just taking our queries down the hall instead of telephoning or sending facsimiles to an outside typesetter, as we did with the previous volume.

Harry Hoffner, Hans Güterbock, Richard Beal, Billie Jean Collins, volunteer Irv Diamond, Hripsime Haroutunian, and part-time worker Steve Thurston constituted the project staff during the previous year. In June 1995, Dr. Billie Jean Collins left the staff of the Hittite Dictionary to assume the important post of Director of Publications for the American Schools of Oriental Research in Atlanta, Georgia. We will miss her. Her contribution to the project was significant. We are currently negotiating the securing of a replacement for her.

In the fall of 1994 and again in July of 1995 the project was visited by Dr. Itamar Singer of the University of Tel Aviv, Israel. Singer was on sabbatical and used our files and advice to produce a study of an important Hittite royal prayer.

As in previous years, the National Endowment for the Humanities supplied us with the anonymous comments of the reviewers. Once again these comments were extremely favorable. So, although it is sometimes frustrating that our work progresses so relatively slowly, it is gratifying that the final product is of the highest quality.



Large, geometrically decorated terracotta slab, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age

RESEARCH

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

Richard H. Beal

In 1994/95, **Richard H. Beal** spent much of his time seeing the first fascicle of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary's P Volume *pa-* to *parā* through publication. Immediately following that, work on the copy-editing of the second fascicle (*parā* to *pattar*) was begun. This fascicle too was seen off to the printers in July 1995.

Aside from this, he has coauthored with fellow research associate Billie Jean Collins an article on the Hittite word *pankur*, which will appear in the journal *Altorientalische Forschungen*. He has also been working on a review of a volume of Puhvel's *Hittite Etymological Dictionary* and on the translation of several oracle texts for a volume to be edited by William Hallo of Yale.

A much expanded version of his lecture, "Hittite Oracles: Questions and Answers," originally delivered to a symposium on "Magic and Divination in the Ancient World" held at Berkeley in February 1994, will be published by Styx Publications of Gröningen in a volume of papers from this symposium. It discusses the various types of questions put to the gods by Hittite officialdom. These consist of often elaborate descriptions of plans, or concerns ending with a yes or no question such as "do you O gods approve?" or "is this our problem?" to which the deity was directed to answer yes or no using one of various divinatory languages. These languages were "extispicy" (reading of various abnormalities in the innards of sheep, a science borrowed from Mesopotamia via the Hurrians), "sheep behavior oracles" (watching the sheep on the way to slaughter for extispicy), "augury" (watching the flights and other actions of birds in a designated field, a largely Hittite invention), "symbol oracles" (a predecessor of the rat in the maze), and "snake oracles" (watching a snake in a watery maze). The article summarizes previous scholarship and attempts to further understand these divinatory languages. It is interesting to note that while augury was performed by male "bird-watchers" and extispicy and sheep behavior oracle by male diviner-exorcists, the symbol oracles were performed by a female professional diviner-exorcist. By studying these oracle questions we find many otherwise unrecorded aspects of Hittite society and cult and see a method the Hittites used to question their gods in order to gain psychologically some way of control over their environment and destiny.

Robert Biggs

Robert Biggs has continued his research and writing in the field of Babylonian medicine. His contribution, "Medicine and Public Health in Ancient Mesopotamia," has

appeared in the four-volume work, *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, edited by Jack Sasson and published by Scribner's. Another paper, "The Human Body and Sexuality in the Babylonian Medical Texts," is scheduled to appear in a volume on the human body in the ancient Near East being edited by Charles E. Jones and Terry Wilfong. In May 1995 he had the privilege of presenting the William Foxwell Albright Memorial Lecture at Johns Hopkins University, his topic being "From Conception to Old Age in Babylonian Medicine." Biggs was especially pleased at this opportunity since it was Albright's fame as a scholar of the ancient Near East that led him to do his graduate work at Johns Hopkins. He has been invited by a major publisher of scholarly books to prepare a volume on Babylonian medicine. Moving to a different area of research, he also contributed an article on nudity in ancient Mesopotamia to the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*.

J. A. Brinkman

During the academic year 1994/95, **John Brinkman** completed a series of twelve articles for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* on topics of Neo-Babylonian history, including the first detailed study of Nabopolassar in more than seventy years. (Nabopolassar was the founder of the so-called Chaldean dynasty and father of Nebuchadnezzar II, known from the Bible). He also finished a treatment of the geography of Babylonia at the time of the Neo-Assyrian Empire (1000–600 B.C.), which deals with the ancient river regimes in southern Mesopotamia and their effect on population movements and agricultural patterns. His continuing research into Mesopotamian historiography was represented by a short essay on the Mesopotamian chronicle tradition (submitted to the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*) and by a paper on "Expressions of Time in Assyrian Royal Narrative" given at the national meeting of the American Oriental Society (Salt Lake City, March 1995).

Miguel Civil

The edition of the *Farmer's Instructions* (Aula Orientalis, Supplement 5), announced in last year's report, appeared as planned and now, one year later, is already out of print. A volume with Sumerian dialogues between women is expected to go to press in spring 1996.

Miguel Civil has in press, among editions of other Sumerian literary texts, the study of a curious fragment showing how Sumerian was taught to Akkadian-speaking pupils. The teacher recites a series of Akkadian verbal forms and the student translates them into Sumerian. Interestingly enough, the verbal forms are the same found in an "Old Babylonian Grammatical Text" of the eighteenth century B.C. giving instructions on how to make a clay tablet. Language teaching was thus combined with practical training in skills needed by the future scribes.

The work on the hypertext corpus of Sumerian has continued during the past year. The major texts—lexical, historical, and literary—are all incorporated although some still lack a complete critical apparatus. Sizable portions of the grammar have

already been incorporated to the textual data. A complete Macintosh-compatible version should be soon available.

Civil took part in the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in Salt Lake City and in the forty-second *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* in Leuven. He has been asked to collaborate as advisor to an international project to compile an anthropological index of Akkadian terms (ISLA).

Fred M. Donner

Fred M. Donner spent much of his time this year engaged in teaching and advising an unusually large crop of students. He revised and submitted for publication his paper "From Believers to Muslims," which he had read at a colloquium in London in May 1994, and also completed his entry on "Sayf b. 'Umar," an important early Islamic historian, for the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*. He continues, slowly, his efforts to complete a monograph on early Islamic historiography. His terms of service on the board of directors of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, and as president of Middle East Medievalists, both came to an end in December 1994, but he continues on as editor of *Al-'Usur al-Wusta, The Bulletin of Middle East Medievalists*, which appears twice annually, and he remains a member of the board of directors of the embryonic American Research Institute in Syria, which is trying, in difficult diplomatic circumstances, to establish a presence in Damascus. As in recent years, Donner enjoyed participating in the workshop on Middle Eastern urbanism, spearheaded mainly by Dr. Paul Wheatley of the Committee on Social Thought and Donald Whitcomb and Tony Wilkinson of the Oriental Institute. In February, he delivered an illustrated lecture tracing the history of Ayla (medieval Aqaba, Jordan) from the first to the eleventh centuries C.E., as part of an Oriental Institute Museum mini-course on "Ayla: Great City on the China Sea." The other participants were Donald Whitcomb (Oriental Institute), Michael Bates (American Numismatic Society), and Irene Bierman (University of California-Los Angeles). In June, he conducted a two-day workshop on aspects of Islamic civilization for faculty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, who are working to put together a multi-cultural honors humanities core course sequence. To fill out his schedule, he served as coordinator of the lecture series for the university's Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

Peter F. Dorman

A good portion of **Peter Dorman's** research time was spent on editorial duties involved with the first two volumes of the Survey's series on Luxor Temple, as well as the publication of the photographic registry of the Chicago House archives (see separate report).

Dorman was one of the speakers at the Luxor Day festivities sponsored by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and held in November 1994 to commemorate Carter's discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun. His topic was "The Opet Festival Reliefs of Luxor Temple: Composition and Continuity," which considered the

Amarna period precedents for Tutankhamun's sprawling Opet scenes and explored the ways in which the episodic treatment of the festival is united by transitional elements to create a single, overarching composition, providing both a formal synchronous framework and a suggestion of internal chronological flow. In April 1995 Dorman also delivered a lecture at the annual meeting of the American Research Center held in Atlanta on the subject, "Creation on the Potter's Wheel at the Eastern Horizon," which derives from his ongoing work on ceramic canopic jar lids of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The paper traces the concept of the lowly potter's wheel as an instrument of daily recreation back from the Ptolemaic temple of Khnum at Esna to a corpus of related texts of the New Kingdom that include a well-known hymn to the sun, several underworld texts in the Theban and Tanite royal tombs, and the cosmological scene known as the Book of Nut. The spinning of the wheel by the creator sun god in the final hour of night signals the appearance of the newborn sun as a childlike flame whose glow illuminates the eastern horizon before daybreak.

Two articles authored by Dorman appeared last year: "A Note on the Royal Repast at the Jubilee of Amenhotep III," in *Hommages à Jean Leclant*, and "Two Tombs and One Owner," in *Thebanische Beamtennekropolen*, the proceedings of a symposium held at Heidelberg University in 1992.

McGuire Gibson

Besides his involvement with Nippur, the Diyala project, and the Yemen Survey, **McGuire Gibson** was engaged in a number of activities during the past year. He was invited to present a lecture on the Origins of Civilization at the Third International Symposium ("Man and the Universe") of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies in Shonan Village, Japan. He served as a consultant on a study of the incorporation of humanities content in the programs of the Lincoln Park Zoo. He remains the President of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and a board member of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

Hans G. Güterbock

Hans G. Güterbock continued the work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project. Because of his loss of eyesight he is doing this by discussing with Harry A. Hoffner the latest draft of each word and agreeing with him on the final wording. He was gratified by the fact that one fascicle was published during 1994 and the next will appear in 1995.

The year also brought the publication of an object which had occupied him for many years. This is a Hittite vessel made of silver and shaped like a human fist with a frieze in relief decorating the wrist like a bracelet. The vessel was for a long time covered with oxidation. When it was finally cleaned, Güterbock's eyesight had deteriorated to the degree that he had to leave the description of details to his younger coauthor Timothy Kendall, Associate Curator of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The article was published under joint authorship in *The Age of Homer*, a volume dedicated to Emily Vermeule. The frieze

depicts a cult scene in which a king identified in hieroglyphs as Tudḫalia pours a libation to the Storm God. Behind the king musicians playing lyres and cymbals are shown. The scene, thus, is a kind of illustration to the many known cult texts.

Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

Once again, in 1994/95 **Harry Hoffner** used the majority of his research time for the directing and editing of the *Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*. In addition to teaching and committee work, he also traveled, lectured, and authored or edited several articles and books.

Publications from his hand which appeared in 1994/95 include "From Head to Toe in Hittite," in *Go To The Land I Will Show You: Studies in Honor of Dwight W. Young*, edited by Victor Matthews (Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbrauns, 1994); "Hittite *immakku*: 'moreover' or 'just now'?", in *Atti del II congresso internazionale de hittitologia*, edited by Onofrio Carruba, Mauro Giorgieri, and Clelia Mora (Pavia: Iuculano, 1994); "Hittite *iwar* and Related Modes of Expressing Comparison," *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 43 (1994): 39–51; "Legal and Social Institutions of Hittite Anatolia," in *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, edited by Jack M. Sasson, Karen Robinson, John Baines, and Gary M. Beckman (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1995); "Mühle, bei den Hethitern," in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by Dietz Otto Edzard (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1995); "The Hittite Laws," in *Law Collections from Mesopotamia and Asia Minor*, edited by Martha Roth (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1995); "The Hittite Word for 'Oil' and its Derivatives," *Historische Sprachforschung* 107 (1994): 104–112; "The Hittites," in *Peoples of the Old Testament World*, edited by Gerald Mattingly and Edwin Yamauchi (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1994); and the recently appeared volume *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Volume P, fascicle 1 (pa- to parā)* (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1994).

Work accepted and forthcoming includes "About Questions," in a *Festschrift*; "Appu and His Two Sons," "The Queen of Kanesh," and "The Sungod and the Cow," in *The Context of Scripture: Canonical Compositions, Monumental Inscriptions and Archival Documents from the Biblical World* (Leiden: E. J. Brill); "Hittite Archives," in *The Archaeology of Anatolia: An Encyclopedia* (New York: Garland Publishing Company); "Hittite Equivalents of Old Assyrian *kumrum* and *epattum*," *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*; "Hittite Language" and "Hittites," in *Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology* (New York: Oxford University Press); "Hittites," in *Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology*, edited by Eric M. Meyers (New York: Oxford University Press); "Nachlass, bei den Hethitern," in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter); "On Safari in Hittite Anatolia," *Journal of Indo-European Studies; Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock*, Assyriological Studies (Chicago: The Oriental Institute), and *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Volume P, fascicle 2 (parā to pattar)* (Chicago: The Oriental Institute).

Research in progress, but not yet submitted, includes *The Hittite Laws, Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui* (Leiden: E. J. Brill) and the next fascicle of the P Volume of the *Hittite Dictionary*.

During the 1994/95 academic year Hoffner also continued to function as a member of the editorial board of the Society of Biblical Literature's Writings from the Ancient World series and as Hittitological consultant for the project *Context of Scripture*, edited by W. W. Hallo and K. Lawson Younger, Jr., to be published by E. J. Brill in Leiden, The Netherlands.

Thomas A. Holland

Since the Oriental Institute Sweyhat Project did not have a field season in Syria this year, **Thomas Holland** combined a visit to Syria to attend the International Colloquium "Aleppo and the Silk Road" during September with a further week in Syria studying the pottery and other finds excavated during 1993.

The colloquium was held in Aleppo at the Shahba'a al-Sham Hotel under the patronage of President Hafez al-Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ministry of Culture (Minister, Dr. Najah al-Attar), and the Directorate of Antiquities and Museums (Director General, Prof. Dr. Sultan Muhesen). The five-day meetings included lectures on the "Nature of the Ancient Environment of the Aleppo Region," "Prehistory," the "Bronze and Iron Ages," the "Classical Periods," the "Islamic Periods," "Trade," and the "Production and Industry of Silk" by scholars from the Near and Far East, Europe, and two Americans, Holland and Whitcomb, who both represented the Oriental Institute. Holland's contribution entitled "Evidence for Trade at Tell es-Sweyhat During the Second Half of the Third Millennium B.C." and the other presentations are scheduled for a special Syrian publication during 1995. Apart from much new information presented in the scientific papers, highlights of the week included a tour of the ancient city of Aleppo; a visit to Djebel Sem'an, where a monastery was established in the fifth century A.D. that was made famous by the ascetic Simeon Stylites, who perched himself on a tall pillar in 425 and attracted a stream of pilgrims; and a tour of the joint Syrian/Japanese excavations at the prehistoric Dederiyeh Cave in the 'Afrin Valley, to the west of Aleppo.

Holland's main scholarly pursuit during the year was the preparation of the first final report on the excavations conducted at the Early Bronze Age site of Tell Es-Sweyhat in Syria. His comprehensive overview of the 1989-1992 Sweyhat excavations was published in *Archiv für Orientforschung* 40/41 (1993/1994): 275-285.

Janet H. Johnson

Janet H. Johnson traveled frequently during the past year, visiting Cairo, Copenhagen, New York, Atlanta, Berkeley, Washington, D.C., and Providence, Rhode Island, to present lectures, serve on review panels, or carry out business for the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), of which she is the president. Her visit to Cairo in November was timed to coincide with the grand opening of the new Cairo center for ARCE, a beautiful, large facility with a good library and a few hostel rooms available for short-term visiting students and faculty. The opening, attended by over three hundred Egyptians, Americans, and members of other scientific missions in Egypt, was a great success and the renewed and expanded

headquarters should make it possible for ARCE in Cairo to sponsor an even richer mélange of activities aimed at improving knowledge and appreciation of Egyptian history and culture. While in Cairo, she met, on behalf of ARCE, with the new American Ambassador to Egypt, with the head of USAID in Cairo (ARCE currently administers a \$15 million USAID grant for conservation and renovation of Egyptian monuments), with the Director of Antiquities, and with various other Egyptian and American officials in Cairo. The ARCE annual meeting, held in Atlanta this year, provided an opportunity for both scholars and the interested public to gather for formal lectures and informal exchanges. In January she made her regular trip to Copenhagen to participate in the annual meeting of the International Committee for the Publication of the Carlsberg [Demotic] Papyri. She was invited to give a lecture at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature on "Ethnicity and Community in Persian Period Egypt" as part of a larger panel discussion on "ethnicity and community" in the Near East during the Persian period. In June she went to Providence to present a two-part discussion of "The Legal Status of Women in Ancient Egypt" for the National Endowment for the Humanities summer institute on "Women in the Ancient Near East" held at Brown University. Her article "The Persians and the Continuity of Egyptian Culture" appeared in *Continuity and Change: Proceedings of the Last Achaemenid History Workshop, April 6–8, 1990, Ann Arbor, Michigan*, edited by Heleen Sancisi-Weerdenburg, Amélie Kuhrt, and Margaret Cool Root, pp. 149–159 (Achaemenid History VIII; Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 1994) and she prepared, with Carole Krucoff and Peter Piccione, a month-long program introducing the Oriental Institute and lecturing specifically about Egypt and Egyptian astronomy for Project Upward Bound for the University of Chicago's Office of Special Projects. For the work of the Demotic Dictionary Project, which she heads, see the separate report. She was appointed a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History and served as Acting Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago during the 1995 spring quarter.

W. Raymond Johnson

This year Research Associate **W. Raymond Johnson** was the recipient of a Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant toward his personal research on the deification of Amenhotep III as reflected in the monumental art of the time. The grant allowed him to pursue vital field research and photographic documentation of primary, unpublished monuments of Amenhotep III in Luxor, Memphis, and Cairo, and also allowed valuable stops in England on the way to and from Egypt for additional research and documentation at the British Museum, University College, London, and Oxford University. Johnson paid particular attention to unpublished statuary and relief fragments from Amenhotep III's reign scattered throughout sites which have been largely overlooked in the past, and which are increasingly threatened by changing weather conditions prevailing in Egypt and the increasing depredations of man. The Medinet Habu precinct in particular proved to be a gold mine of such material, preserving remnants of colossal and life-size sculpture from Amenhotep III's nearby mortuary complex which were appropriated by Ramesses III for reuse in his own temple, and which now reveal significant new information about the decorative

scheme of both complexes. In conjunction with his research on the problem of monuments of Amenhotep III reused by later kings, Johnson has been invited by the Egypt Exploration Society of London this winter to supervise the recording of limestone blocks of Amenhotep III which were reused by Ramesses II in a small temple to Ptah at Memphis.

This season marked Ray's sixteenth year with the Epigraphic Survey, and in his capacity as Senior Artist he continued to supervise and produce artwork for *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 2*, and the Hatshepsut/Thutmosis III Amun Temple project at Medinet Habu. With the invaluable assistance of Photographic Archivist Elinor Smith, Johnson finished compiling breakdowns of the Luxor Temple decorated stone-fragment material by king, original location, and subject for the Chicago House Photographic Archives database for future reference.

In September Johnson spoke at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on the problem of relief work and sculpture of Amenhotep III found at Akhenaten's city of Amarna. This winter saw the publication of his preliminary study on selected portrait sculpture of Tutankhamun, Ay, and Horemheb in *Amarna Letters 3*, entitled "The Hidden Kings and Queens of the Luxor Temple Cachette," which highlighted some of the statuary recently found in the Amenhotep III solar court at Luxor Temple. He continued his ongoing study of an unusual style of naturalistic sculpture produced during the final decade of Amenhotep III's reign and is preparing that material for publication this summer. He is also consulting with the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, on the restoration of a head of Amenhotep III belonging to this category, excavated by the Oriental Institute at Medinet Habu, to the better preserved of two "fat" bodies found in Amenhotep's mortuary temple. In addition to his Epigraphic Survey work, Johnson is writing book reviews, doing the final editing on his article, "Amenhotep III and Amarna: Some New Considerations," for the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, and is preparing his thesis for publication.

Charles E. Jones

Much of **Charles E. Jones'** energy during the past year has been devoted to maintaining and restructuring the Oriental Institute's Research Archives (see separate report) and, in partnership with John Sanders, to the development of the Oriental Institute Electronic Resources (see separate report). In addition to these responsibilities, Jones was able to pursue interests in a number of different areas. The next issues of *Pirradaziš: Bulletin of Achaemenian Studies* (a double issue, Numbers 9–10) are in press. This (normally) semiannual periodical, edited and published by Jones since 1990, lists and analyzes all current bibliography relating to the Achaemenid Empire. As a consequence of his expertise in the bibliography of the Persian Empire, Jones was an invited participant in a session on Ethnicity in the Persian Empire at the annual meetings of the Society of Biblical Literature in November 1994. In March he also participated in a two-day seminar at the Art Institute of Chicago on the development of that institution's interactive multimedia program entitled *Cleopatra*, intended to complement the new reinstallation of the Gallery of Ancient Art. Jones' work on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets continued fitfully during this year. He was able to complete his contribution (reading the seal inscriptions) to the first fascicle of Mark Garrison and Margaret Root's catalog

of the seal impressions on the published Persepolis Fortification Tablets. There are still two fascicles of this project to go, and work continues. The project *Materials for the History of the Human Body in the Ancient Near East*, edited in collaboration with Terry G. Wilfong, Associate Curator at the Kelsey Museum of Archeology at the University of Michigan, was accepted for publication by Styx Publications in Gröningen, The Netherlands.

Carol Meyer

Carol Meyer's personal research projects during 1994/95 consisted primarily of publications. The *Journal of Roman Archaeology* requested an article on the 1992 and 1993 seasons at Bir Umm Fawakhir, the Byzantine gold-mining town in the central eastern desert of Egypt that has been explored by the Oriental Institute. The article should appear in September 1995. For the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, Meyer prepared reviews of *Sur les routes antiques de l'Azanie et de l'Inde*, by Desanges, Stern, and Ballet; and *Studies in Early Egyptian Glass*, by Lilyquist and Brill. A review of *Early Glass of the Ancient World*, by Stern and Schlick-Nolte, is in progress. A contribution to the Martha Bell memorial volume on a baboon amulet from Ishchali was completed and, along with the rest of the volume, is in press. The report on the 1992 season at Bir Umm Fawakhir appeared in the 1994 volume of *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, and the report on the 1993 season has been submitted for publication. In autumn 1994, Meyer also presented a paper on both seasons' work at Bir Umm Fawakhir at the fall Byzantine Conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan and taught an Oriental Institute members' course on "Oases and Deserts of Egypt."

Erica Reiner

Erica Reiner devoted most of her time, as usual, to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, working on editing the P Volume.

In October 1994 she gave an invited lecture at Brown University, using the material that is part of her book, *Astral Magic in Babylonia*, now in press. In March 1995 she read a paper at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society. The paper that she presented at a conference at the University of South Florida has been published in *Religion and the Social Order: What Kinds of Lessons Does History Teach?*, edited by Jacob Neusner.

The third fascicle of *Babylonian Planetary Omens*, written in collaboration with David Pingree, has been accepted for publication by Styx Publications in The Netherlands.

One of her contributions to colleagues' anniversary volumes has now appeared in the *Festschrift für Wolfram Freiherrn von Soden* (Von Alten Orient zum Alten Testament, Volume 240).

She continues to serve on the Library Board, which determines policy for the libraries at the University of Chicago.

Martha T. Roth

Martha T. Roth's research activities continue to focus on the law and legal institutions of ancient Mesopotamia. Much of the year was spent reading and correcting proofs for her book, *Law Collections from Mesopotamia and Asia Minor* (Society of Biblical Literature Writings from the Ancient World 6), which appeared in June 1995. The volume presents her Sumerian transliterations, Babylonian and Assyrian transcriptions, and English translations of eleven cuneiform law collections from Mesopotamia; also included is a new English translation of the Hittite Laws contributed by Harry Hoffner. In March 1995, Roth participated in a conference on ancient law held at the University of California, Berkeley, cosponsored by the Robbins Law Collection (Berkeley) and the Chicago-Kent College of Law. The conference initiated a dialogue between philologists and historians engaged in primary law studies in a number of ancient and pre-modern cultures—Mesopotamia, Egypt, biblical Israel, Athens, and China, and in Islamic, Roman, canon, and barbarian law—and legal scholars interested in analyzing and comparing the results of the textual studies. The proceedings of the conference, including Roth's contribution "Mesopotamian Legal Traditions and the Laws of Hammurabi," will be published in two issues of the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*. The year ended with Roth offering a course on Mesopotamian Law at the University of Chicago Law School during the spring quarter.

In a three-part symposium on the Genesis story of the binding of Isaac, cosponsored by Jewish Studies and the Chicago Humanities Institute, Roth presented a paper in December 1994 on "Sacrifice and Substitution in Mesopotamia," in which she drew attention to the Mesopotamian "substitute" rituals as background for the substitution of the ram for the intended victim, Isaac, in the Biblical narrative. In a completely different forum, the Linguistic Anthropology Colloquium, she presented "On Translating Akkadian Texts" as a discussant to a paper on translating ancient and colonial Maya texts.

As Ancient Near East Section Chair, Roth was responsible for the Ancient Near Eastern program at the American Oriental Society Meetings held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in March 1995. The year also saw the publication of her articles, "The Neo-Babylonian Widow," *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 43–45 (1991–93 [published 1994]) 1–26, and "The Neo-Babylonian Family and Household," *Canadian Society for Mesopotamian Studies Bulletin* 28 (1994) 19–29. Throughout the 1994/95 academic year, Martha Roth continued her editorial duties for the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (see separate report), her teaching, and her other university service commitments.

David Schloen

David Schloen spent the summer of 1994 with the Leon Levy Expedition in Ashkelon, Israel, where he studied and classified pottery and other finds from the 604 B.C. destruction of that city by the Neo-Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar. He will return to Ashkelon in the summer of 1995 to finish processing the material, which is being measured in a way that permits sophisticated quantitative analyses that will give a more accurate picture of activity in the city at the time of its destruction. Schloen will eventually publish the "604" material in a volume of the series

currently in preparation by the Ashkelon excavation team headed by Lawrence Stager of Harvard University.

During the 1994/95 academic year Schloen prepared and taught a new two-quarter graduate-level course in "The Archaeology and History of the Ancient Levant," and he participated, together with other members of the archaeological faculty, in a two-quarter course on "Method and Theory in Near Eastern Archaeology." He also gave an Oriental Institute Members' Lecture in January describing recent discoveries at the site of Ashkelon. In the course of the year he also completed and successfully defended his Harvard Ph.D. dissertation, entitled "The Patrimonial Household in the Kingdom of Ugarit: A Weberian Analysis of Ancient Near Eastern Society," in which he discussed the family structure and political organization revealed in the archaeological and textual evidence from the Late Bronze Age city of Ugarit on the Syrian coast. He plans to revise the dissertation and submit it for publication in the autumn of 1995.

In the spring of 1995 he began work on the Yaqush project initiated by Douglas Esse—his predecessor in Syro-Palestinian archaeology at the Oriental Institute—studying the records and photographs from Esse's excavations of this Early Bronze Age village in the northern Jordan Valley, and making preparations for further excavation there by the Oriental Institute and for final publication of the finds.

Matthew W. Stolper

Matthew W. Stolper's survey of Mesopotamian history between the reigns of Xerxes and Alexander was published in the revised edition of the *Cambridge Ancient History*, Volume VI. Two other articles coalesced into a monograph, *Late Achaemenid, Early Macedonian, and Early Seleucid Records of Deposit and Related Texts*, published as a supplement to the *Annali* of the Istituto Universitario Orientale of Naples. The "records of deposit" refer to what might be termed custody accounts and some of the "related texts" demonstrate that these accounts were sometimes converted to interest-paying deposit accounts. More loosely related texts, gathered in an appendix, are legal records from the period between Alexander the Great's arrival in Babylonia and the establishment of the Seleucid kingdom, documenting the conditions that Alexander and the successors took over from the last Achaemenids. A paper on "The Babylonian Enterprise of Belesys," presented at a Round Table on the view of the Near East portrayed in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, held in Toulouse, summarizes the evidence of the Kasr texts, legal documents from Babylon, bearing on the commercial enterprise of the Babylonian who served first as a district governor at Babylon and later as a provincial governor in Syria, earning him a mention in Xenophon's account; the proceedings of the Round Table will be published in *Pallas*. Stolper also gave a general account of the Kasr texts, their place in the early history of Mesopotamian discovery and their value for the history of Achaemenid Babylonia at the University of Barcelona and at the University of Chicago's presentations to the Economic Club of Chicago's "Fifth Night."

Stolper's other recent work on Achaemenid Babylonian texts and history includes "Late Achaemenid Texts from Dilbat," a collection of legal records from a poorly documented time and place, published in *Iraq* 54 (1992); "The Estate of Mardonius," in *Aula Orientalis* 10 (1992), treating a small group of legal texts dealing with

Babylonian property held by an Iranian figure of apparently high status, though he was perhaps not the famous Persian commander of the same name; "Iranians in Achaemenid Babylonia," a review article on Muhammad Dandamayev's book of the same name, published in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 114 (1994); and "A Paper Chase after the Aramaic on TCL 13 193," a communication presented to the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, to be published in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, tracing errors, corrections, and renewed errors in the reading and interpretation of an Aramaic seal inscription with the name and patronym of an Iranian judge.

William M. Sumner

William Sumner's article "Archaeological Measures of Cultural Continuity and the Arrival of the Persians in Fars," appeared in *Continuity and Change: Proceedings of the Last Achaemenid History Workshop, April 6–8, 1990, Ann Arbor, Michigan*, edited by Heleen Sancisi-Weerdenburg, Amélie Kuhrt, and Margaret Cool Root, pp. 97–105 (Achaemenid History VIII; Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 1994). Sumner continues to work on the manuscript of his report of excavations in the Proto-Elamite levels of Operation ABC at Malyan.

Emily Teeter

Emily Teeter's research continues to focus on the study and publication of objects which the Oriental Institute excavated at Medinet Habu more than sixty years ago. After reading through the "lost" manuscripts of Rudolph Anthes and Uvo Hölscher (see the *Annual Report* for 1993/94), Teeter focused on the first category of Anthes' manuscript dealing with scarabs, seals, and seal impressions from the site, and during the year she has made great progress on the manuscript dealing with these materials. In March, Teeter went to Cairo to study the scarabs and seals from the excavation that were retained by the Egyptians in the 1933 division. A generous supporter of the Oriental Institute has contributed funds for new photography of the Chicago materials, as well as for the publication of the volume.

Other activities this year included presenting a four-part subscription lecture series on ancient Egyptian art at the Oriental Institute and at the Art Institute of Chicago; a "Connoisseur's Course" (with William Peck, Curator of Ancient Art, Detroit Institute of Arts), at the Art Institute of Chicago; lectures and gallery tours for teachers and docents at both institutions; and she coauthored the teachers' educational materials for the Art Institute's collection of ancient art. She also serves as a consultant for the development of an interactive gallery program, dubbed "Cleopatra," for the Art Institute.

Other lectures include a "mini-course" on ancient textiles at the Oriental Institute, a lecture on Egyptian popular religion at the Kelsey Museum, University of Michigan, and talks on Arabia and various aspects of ancient Egyptian culture and history to groups in the Chicago area. She attended the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in Atlanta.

Publications for the year include reviews in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* and the *Classical Bulletin*. Her manuscript, *The Presentation of Maat: Ritual and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt*, was accepted for publication by the Oriental Institute in the series *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*.

Teeter led tours to Egypt and Syria and undertook independent travel in Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, and Germany.

Edward F. Wente

Edward F. Wente presented a lecture, "Creation in Ancient Egypt," in February of 1995 for the Chicago Center for Religion and Science at the Lutheran School of Theology. In this talk he explored the bearing of the Egyptian concepts of divine time and eschatology upon the motif of creation and renewal and provided some suggestions regarding the purpose of creation in ancient Egypt.

For the winter issue of *The Oriental Institute News & Notes*, Mr. Wente wrote "Who Was Who among the Royal Mummies," where he discussed problems of identification that have arisen as a result of recent radiological and biological investigations of the pharaohs' remains in the Cairo Museum and provided several possible reconstructions of the royal line of the Eighteenth Dynasty that are consistent with both historical and biological data. In connection with an ongoing translation of Ramesside royal stelae, he is preparing a review of a recently published anthology of historical inscriptions of the Twentieth Dynasty as well as a review of the chronology of the New Kingdom.

Donald Whitcomb

Once again, **Donald Whitcomb's** year might be divided into research on Aqaba and research on other subjects in Islamic archaeology. While there was no excavation in 1994, the study of Aqaba moved into the realm of museo-archaeology. The summer was spent working on the results of the 1993 excavations, specifically a detailed report on the Congregational mosque discovered during that season (*Annual Report* for 1993/94, pp. 10–12). This work was pursued simultaneously with preparation of a new exhibition on the Aqaba Project for the Oriental Institute Museum.

This exhibit was entitled "Ayla: Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba"; it differed substantially from the first Aqaba exhibit in the Oriental Institute Museum in 1988. That first exhibition was a comprehensive presentation of the excavation results and was necessarily full of archaeological detail. (One should mention that the 1988 exhibit returned to Jordan where, after venues in Amman and Irbid, it became the museum of the Visitor Center in Aqaba; about fifty visitors see the exhibit daily, three quarters of whom are Jordanians.)

The second exhibition allowed a more flexible focus on evidence of local industry and the finest art/craftsmanship found in this early Islamic port. Industrial activity centered on the kilns excavated in 1993, with the reconstruction of part of the firing chamber and both complete and waster products. A selection of lamps, illustrating the varying functional/artistic emphasis in these little artifacts, was the only other

ceramic to be found in the exhibit. The smallest artifacts were glass and bronze weights, including two glass medallions of Sasanian iconography (now published in *Iranica Antiqua*). A series of coins illustrated the range of commercial connections, stretching from Axum to Morocco. One of the extremely rare gold coins minted in Sijilmasa, Morocco, was loaned to the Oriental Institute by the government of Jordan (for which we are extremely grateful). The final case contained very rare ivory panels, carved in a curious style and iconography. They were labeled Fatimid of the tenth century but, since the exhibit, similar pieces have been found at Humeima in Jordan and published as eighth century. As so often proves to be the case, the presentation of artifacts creates (and refines) problems of archaeological interpretation.

The exhibit enjoyed the talented artistry of Lamya Khalidi, who painted the scene of Aqaba. It was a great pleasure to work with Joe Searcy and Kate Luchini on the exhibit. A new Aqaba booklet was printed in October, thanks to the editorial skills of Thomas Urban. The exhibit opened in time for the November meetings of American Schools of Oriental Research in Chicago. In February there was a members' mini-course, "Great City on the China Sea: The Early Islamic port of Ayla," with lectures by Irene Bierman, Michael Bates, Fred Donner, as well as Whitcomb.

Following the exhibition opening, Whitcomb traveled to Amman, where he witnessed a very heavy snow on December 5. He participated in a conference on Byzantine-early Islamic ceramics (sponsored by the British Institute in Amman for Archaeology and History and the Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient) and gave a paper on the earliest Islamic typology from Aqaba. Following this, he conducted a tour for conference members to Aqaba where it was bright and sunny. He returned to Chicago and fled to Atlanta for Christmas and the Archaeological Institute of America meeting (his paper was on "Amphorae of Aqaba"). The most recent Aqaba connected travel has been to Turin, Italy, where Whitcomb participated in the Sixth International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan. This remarkable meeting illustrated the enormous amount of research in Jordan (the results of the previous meeting are published in a volume of over eight hundred pages). Whitcomb spoke on the "Name of Aqaba," the interaction of archaeology and toponymy (a synopsis is given in Whitcomb's Aqaba report).

Beyond the Aqaba Project, Whitcomb attended the "Aleppo and the Silk Road" conference in Syria, giving a paper on Qinnasrin on September 28. After this conference, he took advantage of the new spirit of cooperation by visiting Jerusalem and lecturing on Aqaba at the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research. He was able to meet for the first time many colleagues and students from Birzeit University and Hebrew University. Throughout the year, Whitcomb continued to direct the Middle East Urbanism workshop, with the assistance of Ghida el-Osman. This year he tried out some ideas on Khirbat al-Mafjar, a result of his brief visit to that site in October. At the same time, his major article on "Islam and the Sociocultural Transition of Palestine" appeared in Tom Levy's new *Archaeology of Society in the Holy Land*.

Whitcomb was drawn back to "old sins" in response to a growing interest in the Roman occupation at Quseir al-Qadim. The excavations by the Oriental Institute were a pioneering effort in the eastern desert of Egypt and presentation of archaeological evidence for Roman trade on the Red Sea. In the past decade there have been a number of new projects in this region; there is a growing consensus that Quseir al-Qadim was the ancient port of Myos Hormos. This was the most famous

Roman port on the Red Sea, from which Strabo claims 120 ships were used each year for the India trade. Whitcomb reexamined the excavation results in terms of this proposed identification, presenting new data on the town planning of this Roman port and the structure of the trade in the Erythraean Sea. He tried out this paper in the classics department at Ann Arbor and then presented these ideas at a conference on the Indian Ocean in the classical periods, held in the Maison de l'Orient at Lyon. The paper had a final venue at the American Research Center in Egypt meetings in Atlanta.

Finally, the final part of this reporting period included a sort of fieldwork when Whitcomb went to Raleigh, North Carolina, and consulted with Tom Parker on ceramics from the Roman Aila Project (RAP 94); this was a most pleasant sort of expedition and resulted in a corpus of early Islamic materials. Swinging back to the more general (and theoretical), Whitcomb gave a paper at University of California-Los Angeles, a response to Michael Morony's ideas on identity and material culture in the early Islamic world. This was part of a very successful colloquium in which there was an opportunity to evaluate the (often potential) contributions being made in the growing field of Islamic archaeology.

Tony Wilkinson

In summer 1994 **Tony Wilkinson** made brief field visits to the sites of Kestel/Göltepe and Titriş Höyük in Turkey. These were followed by a six-week field season in the Balikh Valley of northern Syria which focused upon the development of the archaeological landscape and its relationship to changing patterns of settlement (see separate report). Following this in October 1994, a three week visit was made to Sijilmasa on the northern edge of the Sahara Desert in Morocco, to investigate the regional layout of this major Islamic trading city.

Fieldwork resumed in 1995 with a visit to the Giza Plateau Project in Egypt (late February/early March) followed by the second season of the Oriental Institute Dhamar Survey in highland Yemen which continued for the remainder of March/April (see separate report with McGuire Gibson).

Although Iraq continues to be inaccessible for fieldwork, the existence of computer compatible tapes of satellite images of southern Iraq on the Sun SPARCstation has enabled mapping of Mesopotamia to continue, albeit by remote sensing.

Publications over the past year include "The Structure and Dynamics of Dry Farming States in Upper Mesopotamia," *Current Anthropology* 35 (1994); "The Dhamār Plain, Yemen: A Preliminary Study of the Archaeological Landscape," *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* (July 1995); and a monograph entitled *The Archaeology of the Essex Coast, Volume 1: The Hullbridge Survey*, East Anglian Archaeology, Report No. 71 (Chelmsford: Essex County Council, Archaeology Section, 1995). Fieldwork and most of the writing for this volume (coauthored with Peter Murphy of the University of East Anglia) was undertaken in England before Wilkinson arrived at the Oriental Institute. In addition, a monograph entitled *Settlement Development in the North Jazira, Iraq. A Study of the Archaeological Landscape*, coauthored with David Tucker (published by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq), was in press and should appear in the summer of 1995.

Teaching in 1994/95 included a new course (with Professor William Sumner) devoted to Spatial Analysis of Settlement Patterns in Near Eastern Archaeology, a course initiated to serve the needs of students requiring such methodology for their graduate research. Outside lectures included the following: "The Evolution of the Landscape of Highland Yemen," for the Seminar for Arabian Studies, at Oxford, United Kingdom, July 1994; "Early Bronze Age Urbanization, Agricultural Production, and Collapse," a paper presented to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization seminar on Abrupt Climate Change, September 1994, in Kemer, Turkey; "Recent Fieldwork in the Balikh Valley, Syria," to the meeting of the Chowder and Marching Society, November 1994, in Chicago; and "The Other Side of Sheba: New Discoveries in Highest Yemen," to the James Henry Breasted Society of the Oriental Institute (with McGuire Gibson, at the University Club, Chicago).

K. Aslihan Yener

During 1994/95, **K. Aslihan Yener** and her colleagues began processing the data from the excavations at Göltepe and Kestel. Lectures were delivered on the results of the analyses at the Society for American Archaeology, Anaheim, California; the XVth International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry, Ankara, Turkey; the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Archaeological Institute of America; and Milwaukee society of the Archaeological Institute of America on the Tin Processing Sites of Göltepe and Kestel. In January 1995, she attended a special workshop entitled "Göltepe: A Research in Progress Workshop on the Bronze Age Archaeometallurgy of Southeastern Turkey," at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland. She was also the commentator of a special session on the Archaeology of Empires in Anatolia during the American Schools of Oriental Research meetings in Chicago. This will be published in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. A special issue of *Biblical Archaeology* honoring the newly retired director of excavations at Boğazköy, Peter Neve, will also feature her article on "Swords, Armor and Figurines: a Metallurgical View from the Taurus Mountains." Another article written jointly with Bryan Earl, "Tin Smelting at the Oriental Institute," *The Oriental Institute News & Notes* 146 (Summer 1995): 1-5, appeared this year.

In addition to her work with the excavations and artifacts, Yener has devoted her remaining time to organizing the impending new excavations in the Amuq Valley next year. Between 1932 and 1938 Robert Braidwood led an expedition for the Oriental Institute that surveyed the Amuq Valley, located near Antakya (modern Antioch) in Turkey (then in Syria), and found 178 mounds. They excavated the mounds of Çatal Höyük (Antakya), Tell al-Judaidah, Tell Tayinat, Tell Dhahab, and Tell Kurdu. In 1991 Professor Douglas Esse of the Oriental Institute received permission from Ankara to re-excavate Çatal Höyük, but unfortunately his untimely death delayed undertaking the excavation. The new work there is intended to be the first phase of a multiphase investigation. In this initial phase we hope to excavate a multi-period mound Çatal Höyük and Karaca Khirbet Ali, a small, neighboring Chalcolithic mound. An ongoing effort of archaeological and geomorphological surveys of the settlements in the Amuq Plain and the Amanus Mountains form the other arm of the project. This includes intensive archaeological survey, modern land

use survey, geomorphological survey, and investigation of mining sites in the neighboring Amanus Mountains.

The new work in the Amuq Valley brings completion to Yener's lead isotope analysis findings in the 1980s that were designed to locate the source of the metals used in antiquity. The published results of the Taurus Mountain analyses had indicated that a number of Chalcolithic, Early Bronze Age, and Late Bronze Age metal artifacts from the Amuq were made from central Taurus ores, especially the Amuq G figurines, which are, to date, the oldest tin bronzes in the Near East. Finding the lowland workshops where the actual crafting is done lends immediacy and relevance to this project.

The results of the lead isotope analyses regarding metal from sites in the Mediterranean area, such as the Kaş-Uluburun shipwreck off the coast of Turkey, as well as the methodology of the tests have appeared in an article, "Comments on P. Budd, D. Gale, A. M. Pollard, R. G. Thomas and P. A. Williams, 'Evaluating Lead Isotope Data: Further Observations,'" by E. V. Sayre, K. A. Yener, E. C. Joel in *Archaeometry* 35 (1995): 7-12. More information on this method will appear this year in the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology*.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMPUTER LABORATORY

John C. Sanders

Peggy M. Sanders

Introduction

This year's annual report inaugurates a format change for both the Computer Laboratory and the Research Archives. In recognition of the increasingly important role of the Institute's various electronic resources, such as our World-Wide Web (WWW) database, the Ancient Near East (ANE) discussion list, and our File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server, a new section has been added to this annual report entitled Oriental Institute Electronic Resources. Accordingly, discussions of these computer resources, which previously appeared in the Computer Laboratory's and the Research Archives' yearly summaries, will now be included in this new, *Electronic Resources* section of the annual report. We encourage one and all to look at this material for a fuller understanding of how these computer resources are being put to use at the Oriental Institute to investigate and report on the ancient Near East.

Laboratory Projects

The Nippur Expedition

During the past year work continued developing a strategy for interpreting the massive amounts of geomorphological and cultural data contained in the fourteen

Landsat multispectral satellite images of central and southern Iraq purchased by the Nippur Expedition in 1993. This new technology holds great promise for analyzing the ancient landscapes of Iraq. Acquiring the requisite computer skills to unlock these secrets, however, is both a time consuming and costly proposition. We have learned that the public domain computer software we have been using to this point, the X-IMAGE program from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, does not possess the analytic or graphic tools that will be required to exploit fully the Landsat data. The Computer Laboratory has started to investigate alternative, Geographic Information System (GIS) software programs, and this process will continue during the coming year.

Peggy Sanders completed a series of hand drawings of Parthian seals for inclusion in the article "Parthian Seal Style: A Contribution From Nippur," by McGuire Gibson, published by the Università di Torino in the journal *Mesopotamia* 39 (1994).

Giza Plateau Mapping Project

Because Mark Lehner was on a leave-of-absence throughout most of this past year, work on the Giza Plateau and Nile Valley computer models was greatly reduced. Nonetheless, the Computer Laboratory continues to develop both of these important computer databases. In fact, when Lehner returned to Chicago in the spring of 1995 he brought with him a significant number of additional Nile Valley map segments that we will "digitize" (trace into the computer) in order to increase the area of coverage in our Nile Valley computer model. This work will be performed in the coming months.

We can report on the first use of the Nile Valley computer model even though the database is still in the process of being completed. In the fall of 1994 National Geographic Magazine contacted the Computer Laboratory concerning use of our Nile Valley computer model to produce an illustration for an article that Lehner was writing on ancient Egypt. We spent several weeks manipulating the model, producing a number of views of the Nile Valley area from Giza on the north to Dashur on the south. The magazine editors finally selected one particular view which we then rendered in color on the Laboratory's Sun SPARCstation LX computer using the ARRIS graphics program, and sent them a copy of this image along with contour drawings that allowed their artists to produce the final illustration. The article, entitled "Egypt's Old Kingdom," was published in the January 1995 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Göltepe / Kestel Mine Project

Additional contour data was gathered around the entrance to the Kestel Mine by project staff during the 1994 field season. Upon returning to the Institute, Aslıhan Yener brought this survey data into the Computer Laboratory and asked that we add these data to the overall site database and generate a new three-dimensional surface terrain map for the area. Once completed, several discrepancies between the original and new data became apparent, and areas that still need additional survey coverage at the site were discovered. These minor adjustments will be dealt with during a future field season, and the resulting database should provide future publications with excellent contour drawings and illustrations of the area surrounding the Göltepe / Kestel sites.

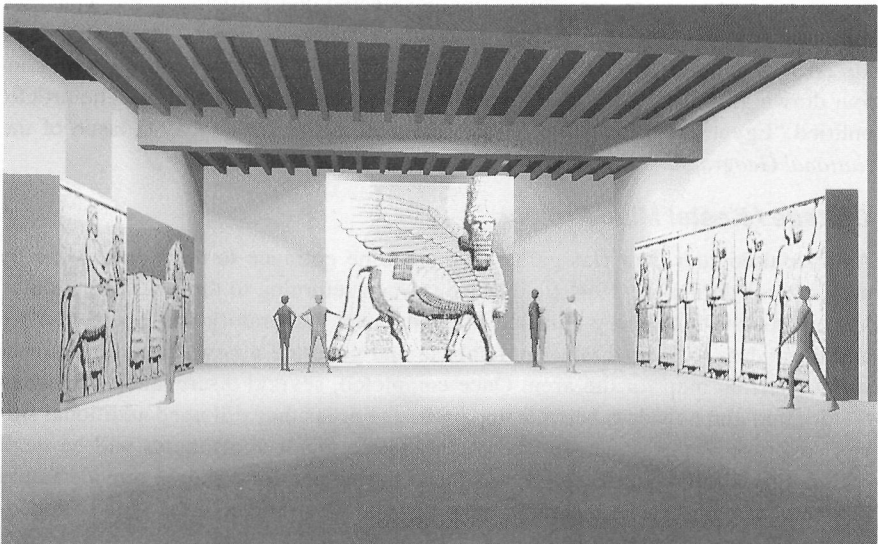
Tal-e Malyan Project

William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, asked the Computer Laboratory to digitize a contour map of the ancient mound of Tal-e Malyan, Iran. Excavation areas, magnetometer survey regions, and pottery collection areas were added to produce an overall site plan. Sumner intends to use the computer drawing to illustrate a forthcoming publication on the University of Pennsylvania's excavations at Malyan during the 1970s.

Oriental Institute Museum Renovation Project

Working on a small piece of the Museum renovation project provided the Computer Laboratory with some of the best computer imaging we produced this past year, and gave us an opportunity to use for the first time a computer software technology we have possessed for years. Museum Curator Karen Wilson wanted to have several images created to illustrate one possible configuration for the Institute's Assyrian reliefs, including our monumental human-headed winged bull sculpture, in the re-designed Mesopotamian Gallery. These images would accompany the Museum's grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Arts for the reinstallation of the galleries after the building renovation program is completed.

After considering hand-drawn illustrations, it was decided to use the Laboratory's ARRIS computer graphics program to produce several lifelike renderings of the proposed gallery reinstallation. Use of the ARRIS computer program not only shortened the time required to produce the final images, but it also allowed us to incorporate existing, detailed hand drawings made during the last century of the Assyrian reliefs from the Palace of Khorsabad into the actual computer renderings without having to redraw them on the computer. A computer graphics technique known as "texture mapping," a capability built into the ARRIS graphics package, but one which the Laboratory had not yet made use of, made it possible for us to digitize the drawings directly from the Botta and Flandin publication, *Monument de*



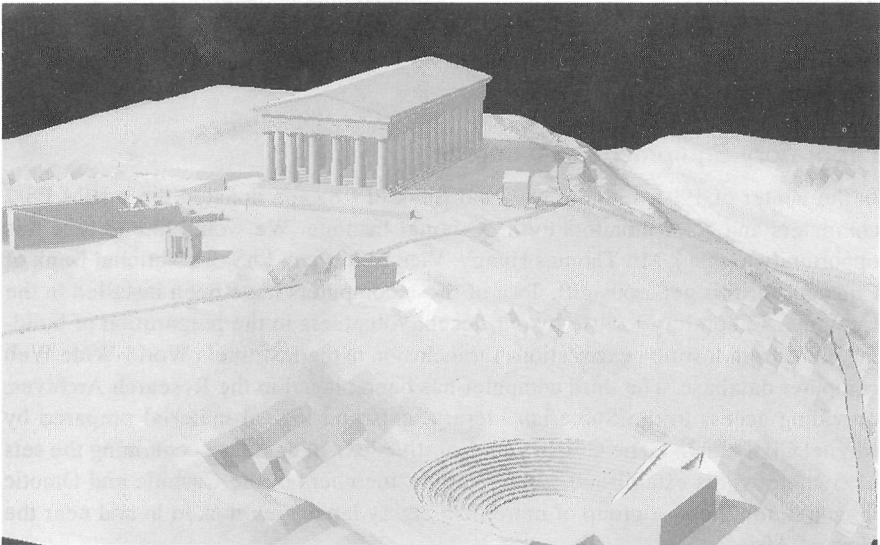
Computer rendering of a possible reinstallation of the Assyrian Gallery produced with the Computer Laboratory's ARRIS graphics program

Ninive, published in 1849–50, using the Laboratory's scanner. Once the drawings were scanned into computer image files, Peggy Sanders created a three-dimensional computer model of the proposed Mesopotamian Gallery with the ARRIS program. Using the "texture mapping" process, Peggy then instructed the ARRIS program to apply the computer image files of the Assyrian relief drawings onto the appropriate surfaces of the three-dimensional computer model of the gallery. Think of this process as the electronic equivalent of making a scaled, cardboard model of the gallery space, and then literally pasting cutout paper drawings of the Assyrian reliefs onto the walls of your cardboard model. Once you know how to do it, however, the computer process is much simpler to accomplish. All that remained was to add lighting to the computer model, and the ARRIS program produced a series of accurately rendered, color images of what the reinstalled Assyrian reliefs would look like to a museum visitor in the renovated Mesopotamian Gallery.

Everyone concerned with the project thought the computer images were a great success, and that they would be very beneficial in communicating our design scheme for the Institute's Assyrian reliefs to the committee at the National Endowment for the Arts considering the grant proposal. Though only the Laboratory's first attempt at "texture mapping," these images demonstrate the potential of this technique for use with other Institute projects, such as the Epigraphic Survey and their detailed drawings of Egyptian temple wall reliefs.

Isthmia Project

In the summer of 1994, Dr. Elizabeth Gebhard, in the Department of Classical Languages and Literature at the University of Chicago, and a member of the Visiting Committee of the Oriental Institute, asked the Computer Laboratory to assist her in developing a three-dimensional computer model of her archaeological site at Isthmia, Greece. Using survey data and architectural drawings from her recent ex-



Computer rendering of the Isthmia surface terrain and architecture, representing one moment, 300 B.C., in the thousand year history of the site of Isthmia, Greece. View from the northeast at 100 meters altitude. Theater in the right foreground, stadium embankment at far left, and the Temple of Poseidon in the center

cavations as well as previous publications, she wanted to produce a series of surface terrain models to illustrate the man-made changes to the landscape of the site from the eighth century B.C. to the second century A.D.

The Computer Laboratory made several recommendations concerning computer hardware and software that would be necessary to accomplish her goals, and Peggy Sanders was contracted to tutor Dr. Gebhard and several students in how to use the computer software and to begin the development of the Isthmia computer graphics database. Presently, models for three of the ten discrete building phases at the site are essentially completed, and a fourth phase is under construction.

Beyond the intended purposes of this computer model for Dr. Gebhard's work at Isthmia, this project is significant for the Oriental Institute because it is the first work undertaken by the Computer Laboratory for another department of the university. By all accounts this initial joint effort is progressing smoothly, everyone involved is pleased with the results to this point, and we are encouraged by the prospects of collaborations not only with the Dr. Gebhard and Classics, but other departments as well.

Computer Model of the Djoser Complex

Work continued on the three-dimensional computer model of the Djoser pyramid complex at Saqqara, Egypt. Development of the model began in 1993 at Mark Lehner's request. More recently, it has been modified to produce illustrations for articles being written by Florence Friedman, Curator of Ancient Art at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Dr. Friedman noticed one or two of the subterranean chambers had not been included, so Peggy Sanders referred once again to *The Step Pyramid*, by Firth and Quibell, to add these passages. The primary focus of Dr. Friedman's articles is on corresponding images of the running kings on false door reliefs in chambers under both the pyramid and the south tomb. These reliefs were incorporated into the images for her forthcoming publications. One of the articles will also include images of the Narmer Palette, which Peggy Sanders digitized this year for Mark Lehner while he was examining the Hieronkompolis complex.

Laboratory Equipment / Resources

In the winter of 1994, LaSalle National Bank of Chicago donated three IBM PS/2 computers and color monitors to the Oriental Institute. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Thomas Heagy, Vice Chairman, LaSalle National Bank of Chicago, for this generous gift. Two of these computers have been installed in the Computer Laboratory for use by our docent volunteers in the preparation of building plans from Institute excavations for inclusion in the Institute's World-Wide Web computer database. The third computer has been placed in the Research Archives, providing access to the Sumerian literary texts and lexical material prepared by Miguel Civil and to Gene Gragg's comparative lexical database containing the sets of cognate words established among various members of the Cushitic and Omotic language families—a group of more than eighty languages spoken in and near the Horn of Africa.

The Computer Laboratory purchased an Apple Macintosh Performa 636CD computer and color monitor in October 1994 to function as the Institute's World-Wide Web file server. Because of this purchase we were able to move the Institute's

WWW database to the Computer Laboratory from its original location on a server in the University of Chicago's Department of Computer Science Macintosh Laboratory. We thank the James Henry Breasted Society for their generous funding of this new computer equipment; Don Crabb, Director of Instructional Laboratories in the Computer Science Department, for the use of their server during the initial stages of our WWW database development; and John Casler, former Supervisor of the Macintosh Laboratory, for his encouragement and generous help in setting up our database.

For further information concerning our World-Wide Web database refer to the section of this report entitled *Oriental Institute Electronic Resources*.

A Closing Thought

We are aware that at present the Legacy Campaign is the Oriental Institute's first priority. Work in the Institute continues, however, and faculty, the Museum, and research projects rely on computers as an integral part of their job. Long-term funding for the maintenance and upgrading of the Institute's computer equipment is a significant concern that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. Unlike office furniture or library books, which may last for many years, the desire for faster computer performance and more software capabilities, and the built-in obsolescence planned for by the computer industry, require that computer equipment be updated or replaced on a regular basis. It is essential for us to establish a reliable source of funding for the electronic infrastructure of the Institute that will not compete with the funding for research projects.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Charles E. Jones

John Sanders

Introduction

Research institutions like the Oriental Institute depend on collecting, assembling, and extracting meaning from data. Network computing and the vast array of electronic resources available worldwide via the Internet are becoming an important component in ancient Near Eastern studies. As a result of the introduction of the desktop personal computer just over a decade ago, the ways in which scholars practice their crafts have changed radically. Over the next few years we will witness the explosive growth and expansion of network computing, as both individual users and the entire university community expand their reach beyond the traditional boundaries of desktop, office, building, and campus. It is our belief that these media will be of fundamental importance for the development of the study of the ancient Near East.

This new component of the annual report will focus on the Electronic Resources that the Oriental Institute makes available to scholars and the general public via the Internet, and how these new technologies are helping to maintain the Institute in the forefront of ancient Near Eastern studies. Briefly stated, these emerging tools will allow Institute scholars

- to communicate both formally and informally with an increasing variety of colleagues and public audiences,
- to acquire and filter the ever-increasing amounts of relevant electronic data that are available worldwide, and
- to publish and further disseminate the work of the faculty, research projects, and the collections of the Oriental Institute Museum, in new and interesting ways.

During the past two years Charles E. Jones, Research Archivist, and John Sanders, Head of the Computer Laboratory, have collaborated in the development of three Internet gateways to the Oriental Institute. During 1994/95 the Oriental Institute's presence on the Internet was both firmly established and very well received by the scholarly community and the public at large. The three Internet gateways described below are now providing Institute faculty and staff with their first glimpses of a research environment that is worldwide in scope, with almost instantaneous access on demand to computer databases of text, graphics, and video imaging.

Internet Gateways

Oriental Institute World-Wide Web Database

The World-Wide Web (WWW) is an international network of computer file servers and databases on the Internet that allows users at any personal computer connected to the Internet, either directly or by modem, to request information from any web server. It is the potential for easy computer access to a virtually unlimited number of database sources worldwide using "browser" (or viewing) software such as Mosaic and Netscape that is primarily responsible for the current movement toward electronic scholarship at universities and academic institutions around the world. The World-Wide Web uses a hypertext computer interface to put textual and graphic information, regardless of the type of original source, into a convenient and easy to use electronic format and provides users with indexed query capability for on-line database access and filtering of worldwide Internet resources.

Our World-Wide Web file server, which started operations on an Institute Macintosh computer in November 1994 (after seven months of operations on the university's Department of Computer Science's Macintosh Laboratory server), has grown steadily since its debut to its current average of 13,000+ "hits" (or requests for files) and 2,400+ different computer connections weekly. People connect to our server around the clock, twenty-four hours a day, from an average of twenty-five countries per week, in order to read various text documents and look at the drawings and photographs available in our database that describe past and present research projects of the Oriental Institute.

The Institute's World-Wide Web database has several components and is composed of information obtained from a number of different sources. The part of the database entitled *Highlights from the Collection* contains registration and descrip-

tive information and digital images for sixty-five artifacts from the public displays of the Oriental Institute Museum. These artifacts represent a cross-section of the cultural regions and historical periods contained in the Museum's entire collection. Another section of the database includes the entries in the annual report dating back to 1991 for the Museum, research projects, and the individual scholarship of faculty and staff members.

The database also includes previously published articles by Institute faculty that will reach a wider audience now as electronic publications available via the Internet. The most recent addition to the database is a series of black and white photographs from the Museum's Photographic Archives, highlighting the 1905–1906 Expedition to Egypt and Nubia by James Henry Breasted and the Diyala Expeditions in Iraq and the Persepolis Expeditions in Iran during the 1930s.

One of the bigger challenges for users of the World-Wide Web is information overload. Filtering and intelligently selecting electronic information on the Internet that is meaningful to a researcher's objectives will likely develop into a computing specialty, a business in its own right. Such software is already beginning to appear on the market in first generation form, and more advanced filter programs and other types of data screening utilities will become available for a wide variety of text, image, and video formats.

The Abzu component of the Institute's World-Wide Web database is the first electronic-only publication of the Oriental Institute. It provides an up-to-date index of ancient Near Eastern resources on the Internet and is an excellent filtering tool that is available now for scholars and the public. Even a cursory examination of the resources accessible through the Abzu indices shows an extraordinary range of publications. Some of these are on-line analogs of existing print publications, others are original contributions to scholarship, unavailable in nonelectronic forms. Virtually all of them offer tools for manipulating their data which could never be offered in paper-based publications. We have no doubt that publications issued in this form will soon be a fundamental part of the curriculum materials used in teaching on every level. In the context of a research institute, we believe that the fundamental research tools that are beginning to be presented in these media will become a more and more important component of scholarly research. Through the Abzu project, the Oriental Institute is committed to providing expert access to all such materials whether produced locally or remotely, by means of a series of indexed catalogs.

The Universal Resource Locator (URL) of the Oriental Institute's server on the World-Wide Web is:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/default.html>

The Universal Resource Locator (URL) of the Abzu project is:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU.HTML>

We invite any computer-minded reader with Internet access and World-Wide Web browser software on their computer to log onto the Oriental Institute's database. Comments from viewers are appreciated, by either electronic mail (email) or the more conventional snail mail (postal service) as it is called today.

Ancient Near East Mailing List (ANE)

ANE is an electronic mailing list on the Internet focusing on topics and issues of interest in ancient Near Eastern studies. In July 1993 the Computer Laboratory and

the Research Archives collaborated in the establishment of the Ancient Near East Mailing List discussion group. John Sanders oversees the Majordomo computer program that automates the routine administration of Internet mailing lists, and Charles E. Jones administrates the Ancient Near East List itself. List communications are electronic mail messages sent to each subscriber in either the standard format or in digest form, which combines a series of separate contributions into a single electronic mail message to the user. At the present time the Majordomo software resides on the Institute's Sun SPARCstation 1 computer.

The Ancient Near East List and List-Digest currently have more than 1,100 subscribers worldwide, with an daily average of 10 mailings to each subscriber and a peak output of 30–40 messages. A wide range of topics are discussed on the list: new discoveries and publications in the field, public debate on controversial issues of policy and scholarship, job placement information, and other musings by subscribers.

July 1995 marked the second anniversary of the Ancient Near East List. It has been an enormously successful venture. It is now known as a virtual common room, allowing fruitful collaboration and dialogue among a large number of students of the ancient Near East. It is frequently noted for the responsibility of its members in maintaining a professional level of discourse, and for its reputation of not delivering "junk mail" to subscribers. Charles E. Jones and John Sanders are the first to thank the subscribers for the success that the electronic mailing list has experienced. Take a bow, please!

To subscribe to the Ancient Near East Mailing List, send an electronic mail (email) message to:

majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu

In the body of your email message, include either one or both of the following lines:

subscribe ane

subscribe ane-digest

You will receive a return email immediately confirming your subscription. We welcome either active or passive participation.

Oriental Institute File Transfer Protocol (FTP) File Server

As a complement to the Ancient Near East Mailing List, an anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) file server was established on the Institute's Sun SPARCstation 1 computer in the fall of 1993. The purpose of this file server is to provide easy computer access via the Internet to text and image files, and other types of computer documents and programs which are made public by the Oriental Institute, its faculty, and research projects. In addition, the Chicago society of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Schools of Oriental Research are posting newsletters and other informational documents on our FTP server. Virtually any user connected to the Internet can access our anonymous FTP file server to download these image and text documents about the Oriental Institute, its Museum and current activities, and Institute research projects and publications, as well as those of non-Institute scholars.

During the past year our File Transfer Protocol server has served as host to regular contributions from the Chicago society of the Archaeological Institute of America

and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Several individual contributions were received and posted, and the Institute's Publications Office price list was updated recently.

The Future

In the arenas of the World-Wide Web and the Ancient Near East mailing list, the Oriental Institute has experienced phenomenal success during the past year that is most gratifying. The Computer Laboratory and the Research Archives have collaborated to establish the Oriental Institute as a significant Internet source for valuable research data on the ancient Near East and a major Internet Museum stop on the "Information Super Highway."

We noted earlier in this report that Institute faculty and staff are now experiencing their first glimpse of an on-line research environment that is worldwide in scope. Because the Institute's World-Wide Web database is early in its development, it seems an auspicious time for us to offer a reminder concerning the Oriental Institute's primary presence on the Internet. Public dissemination of ancient Near Eastern research notwithstanding, the benefits of these technologies will only be fully realized when they are integrated into the management of the Oriental Institute's Museum collections and research projects. We will continue to report on our progress toward this goal in future editions of the annual report.

PUBLICATIONS

Thomas A. Holland

The Editorial and Sales Offices enjoyed another busy year. The Editorial Office guided eleven books either into or through press, began work on another, and received four additional titles that were approved for publication. The Sales Office processed orders for and shipped over one-hundred and twenty-thousand dollars in books. The offices were staffed by Thomas A. Holland, Publications Coordinator; Thomas G. Urban, Senior Editor; and Christopher G. B. Kahrl, Sales Manager.

Five manuscripts were sent to press as postscript files (all were prepared in PageMaker, except Corcoran's which was prepared in Microsoft Word): Corcoran's *Portrait Mummies*; the Epigraphic Survey's *Registry of the Photographic Archives*; Hoffner's and Güterbock's *Hittite Dictionary*; Maynard's *Letters from Turkey*; and the *Annual Report* for 1993/94, which was prepared for the Membership and Development Office, for which Tom Urban also continued to prepare *News & Notes*.

In addition to his editorial and computer work, Tom Urban worked with Lloyd Anderson of Ecological Linguistics to develop two new Times-based fonts, *AssyrianDictionary* and *HittiteDictionary*. At present the two fonts are available only in the roman face, but all four faces should be completed before the end of the next fiscal year. The *AssyrianDictionary* font is already being used by Edythe Seltzer to enter the P Volume of the *Assyrian Dictionary* into a Macintosh computer. Tests are

being conducted to be sure that Eisenbrauns can use the electronic dictionary files to prepare the manuscript for printing. The HittiteDictionary font was used in fascicle 2 of the *Hittite Dictionary*, which is in press. It is hoped that the fonts HittiteDictionary and Greek Times will be the only fonts used in the *Hittite Dictionary* in the future. Tom also began work on a font to be used for the final formatting of the *Demotic Dictionary*.

Christopher Kahrl aggressively marketed our publications. He sold over four thousand dollars in books at the American Academy of Religion/Society of Biblical Literature meetings held in Chicago during November 1995. Through Scholars Choice, he also sent several of our titles to the meetings of the Society of Egyptologists and the American Research Center in Egypt. Christopher is also working on a new catalog of our books-in-print.

Volumes Printed

1. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume 5, G. Edited by Erica Reiner et al. Reprinted.
2. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume 6, H. Edited by Erica Reiner et al. Reprinted.
3. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume 13, Q. Edited by Erica Reiner et al. Reprinted.
4. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume 17, Š, part 3. Edited by Erica Reiner et al.
5. *Ayla: Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba*. D. Whitcomb. OIMP.
6. *Letters from Turkey 1939-1946*. Georgianna M. Maynard. OISP.
7. *The Registry of the Photographic Archives of the Epigraphic Survey*. The Epigraphic Survey. With plates from *Key Plans Showing Locations of Theban Temple Decorations*. H. H. Nelson. OIC 27.
8. *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 1: The Festival Procession of Opet in the Colonnade Hall*. The Epigraphic Survey. Portfolio with booklet and oversize unbound plates. OIP 112.

Other Volumes

In addition to the above publications, four other volumes were sent to press or were in preparation, as follows:

1. *Chogha Mish I: The First Five Seasons of Excavations 1961-1971*. P. P. Delougaz and H. J. Kantor (A. Alizadeh, ed.). OIP 101. In Preparation.
2. *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*. Volume P, fascicle 2 (*parā to pattar*). H. G. Güterbock and H. A. Hoffner, Jr., eds. In Press.
3. *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice*. R. K. Ritner. SAOC 54. Second Printing. In Press.
4. *Portrait Mummies from Roman Egypt (I-IV Centuries A.D.) with a Catalog of Portrait Mummies in Egyptian Museums*. L. H. Corcoran. SAOC 56. In Press.

The following four titles were accepted for publication:

1. *The Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak: Les Architraves*. V. Rondot. Joint publication of the series by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the Institute of Egyptian Art and Archaeology, Memphis State University.

2. *The Oriental Institute Hawara Papyri: Demotic and Greek Texts from an Egyptian Family Archive in the Fayum (Fourth to Third Centuries B.C.)*. G. R. Hughes and R. Jasnow.
3. *Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock*. H. A. Hoffner, Jr. and I. L. Diamond, eds.
4. *The Presentation of Maat: Ritual and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt*. E. Teeter.

TABLE OF SALES

<i>Series</i>	<i>Number of Volumes Sold</i>
Assyriological Studies (AS)	71
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD)	614
Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD)	434
Materials and Studies for Kassite History (MSKH)	7
Oriental Institute Communications (OIC)	415
Oriental Institute Museum Publication (OIMP)	23
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition (OINE)	69
Oriental Institute Publications (OIP)	267
Oriental Institute Special Publications (OISP)	167
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (SAOC)	756
Miscellaneous*	4
TOTAL	2,827

*Volumes published jointly with other institutions:

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

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

RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Charles E. Jones

The past year has been one of both progress and retrenchment in the Research Archives. Austere budgetary measures, pandemic in academic institutions as the 1990s progress, have hit the Research Archives with particular severity. When budget restrictions are combined with the declining buying power of the dollar overseas, and with the inflation of production costs and consequently of book prices in the publishing industry, the result might reasonably be described as catastrophic. For this library, the consequence is that our funding for next year will have about one half the buying power of last year's budget. This extraordinary difficulty notwithstanding, it remains the goals of the staff of the Research Archives to maintain and improve the quality and usefulness of the collections, and to retain and assure the position of the Research Archives among the preeminent research collections for the study of the ancient Near East. It has been my extreme pleasure to have earned the support of the faculty, staff, and students, who are the primary users of the Research Archives, and of a solid core of friends and members of the Oriental Institute. With the help of each of you, we have been able to continue the operation of

the library without undue dissonance and without requiring radical changes in the research styles of the scholars who use the collections.

Aside from the day-to-day activities of the library—reference services, book ordering, processing, cataloging, and general maintenance of the collections—the focus of work in the Research Archives has been threefold:

1. Analysis of the collection and collections policy to determine the most appropriate and useful areas to retain.
2. Analysis of the means by which materials are acquired, in order to maximize the acquisitions power of the resources at hand.
3. Investigating and developing new tools and techniques, primarily now electronic, for the collection, presentation, publication, and distribution of scholarly endeavor.

Each of these areas of focus requires constant vigilance and an eye for changes that might affect the process both negatively and positively. All together they are a continuing and developing dynamic that will determine the future of the Research Archives and will help to shape the future of research on the ancient Near East.

Collections Policy

The Research Archives has been exceedingly fortunate to have had the unqualified moral, intellectual, and financial support of the Oriental Institute over the last two decades. It is only because of this support that we have been able to collect so widely and extensively, and to assemble and catalog this collection for the benefit of our users. Heretofore, we have been able to provide virtually any scholarly publication dealing with virtually any area of the ancient Near East. Indeed it has been our practice to anticipate the requests of the users of the library, by ordering, processing, and cataloging materials before they are requested. Our collections are particularly strong in the publications of primary source material: publications of texts, excavation reports, and museum collections. Nearly as strong, we have very extensive holdings in secondary literature: text editions and commentaries; archaeological site and regional synthesis; social, religious, and intellectual history; and a category in which I would include of our very extensive collection of dissertations. In a third general area, our collections are notable, but not as strong: methodological and theoretical studies, extra-regional contacts, and scholarship which places the ancient Near East in wider disciplinary and methodological contexts.

In our efforts to maintain the quality and usefulness of the collections it is our goal to continue to acquire as much as possible of newly published primary source material. These materials are the building blocks of scholarship. They are essential for the study of ancient cultures and for the interpretation, reinterpretation, and analysis of secondary sources. It is our intention not to try to impose geographical limits on our construction of the ancient Near East. We will endeavor to continue to include all the cultures we traditionally associate with that term. It is in the second and third areas mentioned above that we expect to see the most cuts. We are now far more cautious and circumspect in what we acquire of secondary interpretive literature. We are already working with colleagues in the University of Chicago Libraries (who are under similar pressures to reduce acquisitions budgets), to assure that there will not be wholesale abandonment of areas of scholarship in local libraries, and in the hope that we can complement the collections under our collective care for the benefit of all of the University of Chicago community.

Maximizing Resources

With the help of the Development Office of the Oriental Institute and the Oriental Institute's Information Systems Committee, we have begun to identify new sources of support for the Research Archives in order to supplement the operating budget. I am certain that there are sources of philanthropic support for such undertakings which we have not yet utilized, and for which there are not competing interests. In the short-term we hope to exploit such resources primarily as a source of supplemental funding, but we are also looking towards the potential for raising endowment for the Research Archives. The establishment of an endowment would have a twofold effect. It would supply the Research Archives with a guaranteed source of funding, and it would free the current annual operating budget for the support of other projects and units of the Oriental Institute. I would appreciate hearing of any information members and friends might have about such potential sources.

There are, of course, other sources of support for the Research Archives. Among these are, notably, the various exchange programs in which we engage. Our side of these exchanges depends on the generous support of three departments: The Publications Office of the Oriental Institute; the Journal of Near Eastern Studies; and the Membership Program of the Oriental Institute. We are most grateful to Thomas Holland, Robert Biggs, and Cynthia Echols for their continuing assistance with these exchanges and for their willingness to expand them. We also sell and exchange an increasing number of duplicate volumes. Many of these have been donated by members and friends—I would like to encourage all donations of books. Even if we already have a copy, the sale or exchange of such items allows us to acquire books for our collection which we would otherwise be unable to afford. The administration of sales and exchanges is fairly labor intensive but is ultimately worthwhile.

Development of Electronic Tools

In collaboration with John Sanders and the Computer Laboratory, we have been engaged over the previous two years in the development of a number of electronic resources. Many of these resources are already becoming essential tools, in libraries, for the study of the ancient Near East. Beginning with this year's annual report, there will be a separate section devoted to the description of these resources (see *Oriental Institute Electronic Resources*). I refer the reader to that section for a full description of the project. Here, I will briefly discuss some of the roles such resources increasingly play in libraries such as the Research Archives.

Publication in all areas of scholarship has increased in an almost unbelievable manner during the last few years. This puts an enormous strain on those who collect books, and particularly on libraries. This strain is both fiscal and physical. Of the fiscal strain, I have already written. The physical strain is at least as severe. Many major academic libraries built or expanded during the last three decades in the expectation that they would be sufficient for a century's worth of expansion are already filled to capacity. The space now occupied by the Research Archives, as recently as twenty-five years ago, housed the entire Near Eastern collection of the University of Chicago Libraries, including the extensive Islamic Near East collection. The Research Archives, the collections of which are limited to the ancient Near East, has now nearly exhausted this space. While we are fortunate to be included in the plans for the Oriental Institute's expansion into a new wing, the space now al-

lotted to the Research Archives is inadequate for the long-term growth of the collection as it is now conceived.

The price of many, if not most, academic publications, is based essentially on the production, inventory, and distribution costs. In addition, many books, including those published by the Oriental Institute, are published in runs which, from a commercial publisher's point of view, would be considered unprofitable. As a result, many of the publications in ancient Near Eastern Studies are produced, like those of the Oriental Institute, by not-for-profit institutions, with the help of subventions. Others are produced by academic divisions of for-profit publishers. Authors of books of considerable intellectual importance may experience difficulty in finding publishers for their work who will produce them at an affordable price.

One of the ways to solve both the cost and the space problem is to begin to publish, and for libraries to collect, "books" in electronic formats. The Abzu project, produced under the auspices of the Research Archives and the Oriental Institute Electronic Resources Project, began as an experiment to collect all such electronic publications currently available on the Internet, to catalog them in a rational manner, and to make them accessible to anyone who can use a terminal or who has access to an Internet connection. Abzu quickly developed beyond its original goal and has now become the first fully electronic publication of the Oriental Institute and the most intensively used component of the Oriental Institute Electronic Resources. Scholars using Abzu now have large corpora of data delivered to their desktops, frequently data that would otherwise have been inaccessible to them, or which would have been prohibitively expensive to print in the traditional manner. In addition, these documents are very often supplemented by sophisticated indexing and searching tools—tools that offer possibilities for manipulating data in ways not possible in paper-based versions. In addition to the Oriental Institute's own World-Wide Web database, another shining example of this potential is the recently realized online edition of Adriaan De Buck's corpus of Egyptian Coffin Texts by the Center for Computer-Aided Egyptological Research in Utrecht, originally published by the Oriental Institute in seven volumes between 1935 and 1961. Making it inestimably more useful than the original edition, though, is the overlay of Dirk van der Plas' lexical index to the corpus. If this is a sample of the kind of resources that will soon be commonly available, then we will be fortunate indeed! Many other such projects are now in process. I was approached recently for advice on the usefulness in libraries of a complete run of a journal being issued, at a nominal cost, in an electronic format. I assured the publisher that we are desperate for any publication that would save us (as in this case) seven meters of shelf space. We are convinced that the continuing development of electronic resources will in the long-term contribute to the solution of these pressing financial and physical needs. It is appropriate that the Oriental Institute, with its Research Archives and Computer Laboratory, is at the forefront of the development of such resources.

Retrospective Cataloging Project

We have continued to make very respectable progress in processing the bibliographical data for our Retrospective Cataloging Project. I am extremely fortunate to have had two excellent assistants this year, who have concentrated their efforts in the Research Archives on this project. Gregory Munson, Ph.D. candidate in Assyriology, has continued to concentrate on the analysis of Assyriological journals, while Rachel

Dahl, second-year student in the College, has begun the analysis of our Egyptological journal holdings. This year they have examined 424 volumes of journals, which have yielded a total of 10,218 analytical catalog records documenting each essay, article, and review relating to the ancient Near East contained in those volumes. Details of the material analyzed this year are as follows:

<i>Archiv für ägyptische Archäologie</i> , Volume 1 (the single volume issued) [complete]	77 records
<i>Baghdader Mitteilungen</i> , Volumes 1–21 [complete]	226 records
<i>Göttinger Miszellen</i> , Volumes 1–141 [complete]	615 records
<i>Orientalia</i> , Volumes 1–2, 4–32, 34–38, 43–49, 51–55 [complete]	106 records
<i>Orientalia</i> , New Series, Volumes 1–17, 22–59 [complete]	3,383 records
<i>Sudan Notes and Records</i> , Volumes 1–10 [ancient Near East articles only]	216 records
<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i> , Volumes 1–76 [complete]	3,330 records
<i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> , Volumes 1–20 [ancient Near East articles only]	254 records
<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i> , Volumes 24–80	2,011 records

This reflects a pace consistent with that of last year. Though still at the beginning of this project, we are now putting a serious dent in the backlog, and the catalog becomes more and more useful as its volume increases.

At the time of writing, the On-Line Catalog of the Research Archives holds 53,631 records. With the addition of material currently in process in the Retrospective Cataloging Project and from current acquisitions, I expect that we will increase the On-Line Catalog by some 25,000 records by the end of the summer.

Publications

The Research Archives published three items during the year.

Abzu: Guide to Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East Available on the Internet, by Charles E. Jones. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Research Archives, 1994, 1995 (Oriental Institute Research Archives Bibliographical and Informational Documents: Supplements to Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List; v. 3; available exclusively on-line at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU.HTML>).

Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List with an Indexed List of Essays, Articles, and Reviews, edited by Charles E. Jones. February 1994–July 1994. Numbers 11–12.

Women in the Ancient Near East: A Select Bibliography of Recent Sources in the Oriental Institute Research Archives, by Terry G. Wilfong. v + 42 pages. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Research Archives, 1992 (Oriental Institute Research Archives Bibliographical and Informational Documents: Supplements to Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List; v. 2; reprinted edition available exclusively on-line at: <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/WOMEN.HTML>).

Current Acquisitions

Within the limitations required by the budgetary restraints outlined above, we have continued to have a respectable level of acquisitions

	<i>April 1994–March 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>
Monographs and Series	841	20,896
Journals	210	8,892
Total Books	1,051	29,788
Maps	9	
Pamphlets	45	
Data Files	4	

In addition to these statistics, please also bear in mind the large quantity of material “acquired,” that is cataloged and made available in the Research Archives by means of the Abzu project. It is not possible at this time to quantify this material in the same way as is possible for books and periodicals.

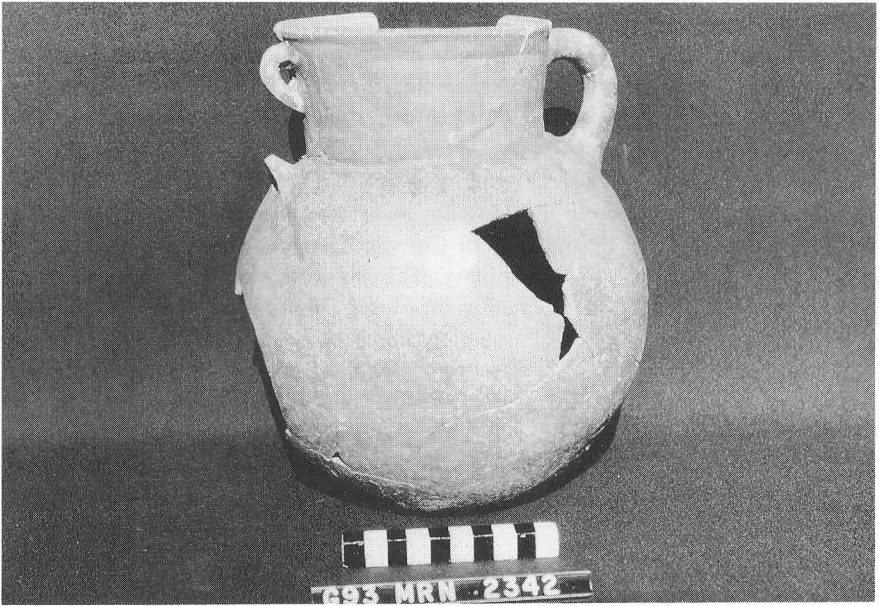
I have been most fortunate to have had the help of a superb staff this year. As mentioned above, Greg Munson and Rachel Dahl have taken primary responsibility for processing material for the Retrospective Cataloging Project. They also play an absolutely fundamental role in the day-to-day operations of the Research Archives, and in particular in providing all public reference services on weekends and during our Wednesday evening hours. They also bear the primary responsibility for the general order of the reading room. Thanks to them, the books are on the shelves when you need them.

We are, as always, indebted to a large number of friends—too many to name individually. In addition to those I have mentioned by name in the sections above, I would like to single out Harry Hoffner and the Hittite Dictionary Project, for the donation of a large and valuable collection of Hittitological offprints; Abbas Alizadeh and Guillermo Algaze for extraordinarily generous donation of the following two titles from the library of the late Professor Helene J. Kantor:

The Monuments of Nineveh. From Drawings Made on the Spot by Austen Henry Layard, Esq. C.D.L. First Series: Illustrated in One Hundred Plates. By Austen Henry Layard. London: John Murray, 1853. 1 folio volume (10 pages + 100 [loose] plates).

A Second Series of The Monuments of Nineveh; Including Bas-Reliefs from the Palace of Sennacherib and Bronzes from the Ruins of Nimroud From Drawings Made on the Spot, During a Second Expedition to Assyria by Austen Henry Layard, M.P., Author of “Nineveh and Its Remains,” “Discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon.” By Austen Henry Layard. London: John Murray, 1853. 1 folio volume (7 pages + 71 [loose] plates).

We also thank Bud Haas for the donation of many other books from the library of Professor Helene J. Kantor. Many others have donated books, funds, and time. To all a heartfelt thanks.



Painted Anatolian metallic ware, Göltepe, Early Bronze Age

THE MUSEUM

Karen L. Wilson

"When will the Museum be closing?" was undoubtedly the question most frequently asked by, and of, Museum staff during the past year. Working with so much uncertainty was a constant challenge, to which everyone rose (most of the time) with great good humor. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to them all for doing so.

Despite the possibly imminent closure, Assistant Curator Emily Teeter and Education Programs Assistant Kaylin Goldstein continued to develop long-term publicity strategies aimed at maintaining a public profile during construction and reinstallation. Because of financial constraints, Emily and Kaylin continued to search for ways in which the Museum and its programs could be publicized without direct cost. The Museum's good working relationship with the Chicago Office of Tourism and the Department of Cultural Affairs ensures that we are included in city-generated listings and resulted in the Museum being represented on informational cultural kiosks produced by the City of Chicago General Services Department in January. The Museum was also included prominently in a brief HBO-produced video on cultural attractions that is shown continually in Chicago area hotel rooms and has brought us a significant number of visitors. And we have managed to receive good placement, with accompanying illustrations, in other in-room visitors' guides, as well. Emily continues to ensure that listings for the major guide books are up-to-date, and we have seen positive momentum over the last several years, as the Museum receives more extensive coverage in these publications. Other regional guides such as specialty business and cultural directories, and travel guides and books, increasingly feature the collections of the Museum.

In addition, the Museum continues to be highly regarded by the local and regional media. For example, it was featured in an article called "My Kind of Town," in which Bill Kurtis shared his city favorites in the widely distributed *Home and Away* publication of the American Automobile Association. The Museum also was able to run a series of three humorous informational advertisements in the

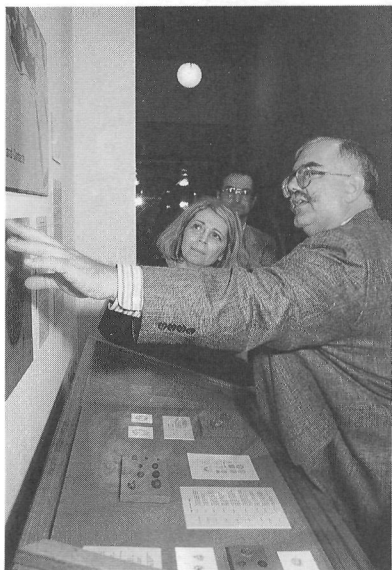


Figure 1. Donald Whitcomb at the opening of "Ayla: Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba" discussing the Islamic coins in the exhibit with Dr. Wadad Kadi

widely distributed *Reader*, thanks to Mitch Gordon and Barton Landsman, associates of a nationally based advertising agency, who generously donated their design skills and monetary resources to make this possible.

On November 7, we were pleased to open a new temporary exhibit, "Ayla: Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba." Curated by Donald Whitcomb (see fig. 1), Oriental Institute Research Associate and director of the excavations at Aqaba, Jordan, the exhibit focused on the two cultural categories of art and industry to indicate some of the characteristics of this town during the early Islamic period. Don selected objects and graphics for the exhibit and prepared all the text, while Preparators Joseph Searcy and Katherine Luchini designed the layout and mounted the artifacts for a most attractive display. The exhibit was accompanied by an illustrated thirty-two page catalog.

Meanwhile, downstairs in Registration, Registrar Raymond Tindel, Registrar's Assistant Robin Kasson, and an amazingly dedicated and capable corps of volunteers focused their efforts on preparing for the renovation—in particular, packing the collection so that it can be moved to safe quarters within the building during construction. Major collections that were packed include pottery from Egypt, Nubia, Megiddo, Alishar Hüyük, and Khirbet Kerak, and all of the various Iranian survey collections. To date, more than 26,000 registered objects and uncounted unregistered material has been wrapped and carefully placed in somewhat more than 2,500 boxes! In addition, substantial collections of ostraca and other material have been inventoried, labeled, and readied for packing. This keeps them available for scholarly research as long as possible while making sure that we will be able to pack them in very short order when the need arises.

In addition to packing, there have been other projects underway in Registration. Janet Helman continued her research with Abbas Alizadeh on Tall-i Bakun motifs, and Abbas provided the academic guidance for Peggy Grant's registration of some 4,000 more objects from the Oriental Institute excavations at Chogha Mish. Focusing on modern materials in the research collections, Debbie Aliber has nearly completed a massive reorganization and registration of such museum collections as casts and seal impressions.

During the year, those in Registration retrieved about 2,200 objects for use by more than 60 researchers both from inside and outside the Institute and prepared for several loans. These include 13 objects that were sent to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art for the forthcoming traveling exhibit "The American Discovery of Ancient Egypt," and 5 items loaned to the Art Institute for their new Galleries of Ancient Art. In addition, 10 Egyptian stone artworks were loaned to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Sonnenschein and now are shown off to great advantage on the shelves of the library in the University of Chicago President's house.



Figure 2. Barbara Hamann at work in the dismantled Persian Gallery. After the objects were removed from their cases, the conservators packed all the Luristan bronzes in special-purpose boxes, suitable for long-term storage and study

Our heartfelt thanks to Registry Volunteers Debbie Aliber, Aimee Drolet, Leila Foster, John Gay, Peggy Grant, Mary Grimshaw, Janet Helman, Georgie Maynard, Patrick Regnery, Lillian Schwartz, Dick Watson, and Peggy Wick. And special praises, laud, honor, and gold stars go to Emily, Robin, and Registration Intern Meghan Burke who, along with the volunteers, packed enormous numbers of objects; used acres of bubble wrap, thousands of plastic bags, and a few miles of tape; and did it all with great efficiency and good humor.

Elsewhere in the basement, the effects of the move also were felt. While Associate Conservator Barbara Hamann spent the month of July on Crete as conservator at the Minoan site of Kommos, Head Conservator Laura D'Alessandro began the stone survey. Laura and Barbara are examining all stone objects and deciding which are so fragile that they need conservation before they are packed. At the same time, the conservators treated objects for the Ayla exhibit and for the three loans, and did condition reports and packing for the latter; prepared crucible slag samples for Ashhan Yener for ion and electron microprobe analyses; and entered into an agreement with the Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, to conduct a joint project to analyze the pigments present on many of our Khorsabad reliefs. Thanks to Laura's finely honed grant-writing skills, the Museum was awarded an Institute of Museum Services Conservation Support grant to purchase state-of-the-art museum-quality storage cabinets to house three-dimensional objects in the climate-controlled Organics Room. Laura and Barbara also hosted a number of visitors, including Elisabeth Fontan, Curator of Near Eastern Antiquities at the Musée du Louvre, with whom they formally discussed a joint project to analyze pigments on the Khorsabad reliefs in both collections, and British Museum conservator Tracey Sweekes, who provided information on the removal and conservation of their Assyrian reliefs, which now form the core of a traveling exhibit. In March, Laura couriered the loan to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and took the opportunity to visit the site of the new Getty Trust complex. There she met with Robert Combs, Manager of Security

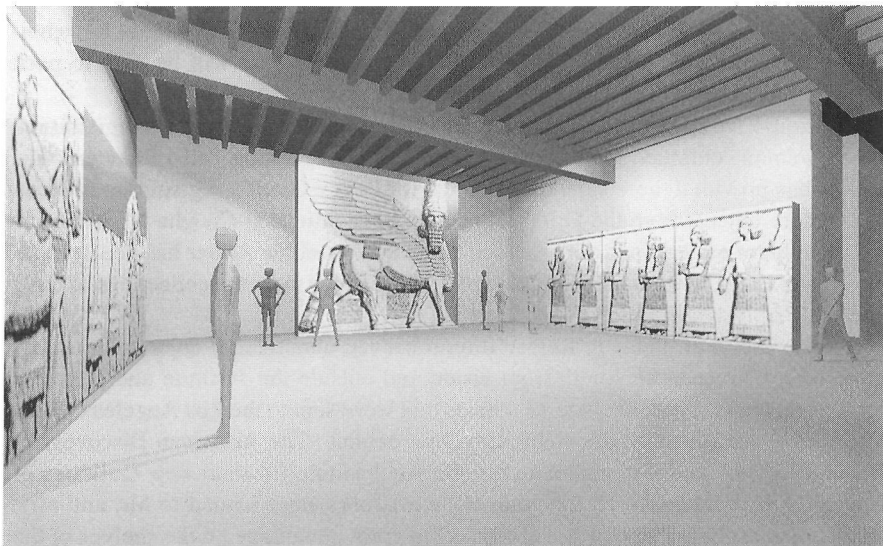


Figure 3. One of Peggy and John Sanders' computerized renderings of the Khorsabad Court as it might look after the reinstallation of the reliefs from Court VIII

Technical Systems, to discuss fire detection and fire suppression systems. Near the end of the year, John Sanders converted the extant conservation databases to a more sophisticated data-management program, FoxPro, and Laura and Barbara continued working to computerize past conservation treatment records.

Photographer Jean Grant continued to work wonders coaxing prints from old negatives, photographing objects, and recording on film the many and varied activities of both the Museum and the Institute as a whole. Jean would like to thank her volunteers—Irving Mann, who is now helping archivist John Larson; Asia Lerner, who is busy making contact prints in the darkroom; Ria Åhlstrom, volunteer in the Photographic Laboratory for many years, who keeps turning up like a good penny, bright and shining; Dawn Prena, who has been giving time to the Photographic Laboratory even after leading tours through the Museum; and Irene Glasner, who has been steady in her volunteerism this first full year.

Once again, our thanks go to Margaret Schröder and her staff of supervisors and guards, who simultaneously keep us secure and serve as one of our most public faces. Last February, Margaret attended a conference in Washington D.C., sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, on identifying cultural property protection needs, followed by a one-day seminar on strategies for coping with disasters in museums. Throughout the year, she participated in the Chicago Area Disaster Group, whose membership consists of local museum security people who meet regularly to discuss and instruct their members about a broad range of security issues such as pick-pocketing, bomb threats, and thefts.

Before moving on to a more responsible and lucrative position in June, Museum Office Manager Lisa Snider kept the day-to-day operation of our vigorous Photographic Services program running on track. During fiscal year 1994/95, Lisa and Archivist John Larson received and processed 209 requests for photographic materials and reproduction permissions. This figure represents a remarkable 30% increase in transactions over the previous fiscal year. In June, former Assistant Preparator Kate Luchini became the new Museum Office Manager and has assumed the consequent Photographic Services responsibilities.

During the year, computerization of the card system for photographs and negatives continued. A staggering quantity of photographic catalog information was entered into a database program by Lisa, Kate, Registry Volunteer Georgie Maynard, and summer museum intern Anne Zimmerman, bringing the total of computerized items to ten thousand. Our profound thanks to these individuals for performing such a boring, but highly valuable, task.

The Museum would like to thank Dr. Russell Peck, widower of Caroline Nestmann Peck, for the thoughtful donation of his late wife's papers relating to her work at the Oriental Institute during the 1940s. Included in this gift are notebooks pertaining to Mrs. Peck's A.M. thesis "The Excavations at Bismaya" (University of Chicago, 1949) and her manuscript notes for *Kingship and the Gods*, by Henri Frankfort (Chicago, 1948), for whom she worked as an Editorial Assistant. The Bismaya material, in particular, is an important addition to the Museum Archives and is proving of immense assistance to me in my work on the excavations.

Significant additions to the Papers of Keith Cedric Seele were made by Ardell Arthur, executor for the Estate of Diederika Millard Seele, through the good offices of Denise Browning, and by former Museum docent Patricia C. Ross, through the kindness of Joan Rosenberg. Thanks to Ms. Arthur, we now have a virtually com-

plete set of original 1930s contact prints for our 1,200 black-and-white Seele negatives, and correspondence pertaining to the Nubian Salvage Project of the 1960s. In addition, a box of notebooks and memorabilia relating to the Oriental Institute activities of the late Teddy Buddington came to the Archives through the generosity of Teddy's daughter Donna. These papers provide us with interesting samples of Museum docent/Oriental Institute member materials over the past twenty years.

A grant of \$25,000 from the Institute of Museum Services Conservation Program enabled the Museum to purchase map-cases, shelving, and archival supplies to house oversize materials (many of which were lying on tables in the basement) and other paper records. John and his volunteers have filled and shelved nearly one hundred archival banker's boxes with correspondence files, newspaper clippings, and financial records that were formerly housed in original, deteriorating containers. And thousands of original drawings and plans have been sorted and transferred to the new map-cases.

We would not be able to perform many of our day-to-day functions at current levels without the dedicated efforts of the Archives volunteers, and we are pleased to record here our heartfelt thanks for their generous support. For 1994/95, they included Hazel Cramer, Marsha Holden, Sandra Jacobsohn, Irving Mann, Helaine Staver, and Pamela Wickliffe. Kay Ginther, Evelyn Ruskin-Gordon, Melanie Petroskey, and Joan Rosenberg are currently on leave, but we look forward to seeing them back in the Archives again whenever their schedules may permit.

Because of the imminent closing and the pressures imposed on Conservation and Registration in connection with packing the collection, the ongoing updating and renovation of the galleries has proceeded at a somewhat slower pace. However, Emily Teeter still managed to install two cases of Egyptian scarabs and related materials, with new descriptive text and a revised selection of artifacts, and to place a never-before-displayed Ptolemaic-era statue of Amunhotep, Son of Hapu, on exhibit. Emily also moved the important and attractive ancient Egyptian snake (*Mehen*) game, which has become a focus of several educational activities, into a new permanent location after deinstallation of the Sports and Games exhibit.

Most of my own time has been spent working on the renovation and expansion project with architects and engineers. The spring was particularly exciting because we decided to submit a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Arts to move and reinstall our Khorsabad reliefs. It is necessary for us to move at least some of the reliefs to accommodate the ductwork that will introduce climate-controlled air into the galleries, and we have decided to take this opportunity to improve the manner in which they are exhibited. Our fourteen Khorsabad reliefs are now displayed in a disjointed fashion as individual slabs on small walls that divide the Assyrian Gallery into alcoves. The color of the surfaces of many of the reliefs is irregular, due primarily to aging and deterioration in areas of 1931 restoration, and the sometimes extensive preservation of ancient pigments is difficult to see. In addition, the reliefs are now separated from the human-headed winged bull that originally stood in Court VIII with the six larger slabs and formed part of the throne room facade with three of them. We plan to move these six reliefs and install them on either side of the bull, creating at that end of the present Egyptian Gallery what we are calling the Khorsabad Court—an evocative reconstruction of the main public courtyard in Sargon II's palace. A corridor lined with reliefs of foreigners bringing tribute will lead out of the Court—as it did in the original palace—into what is

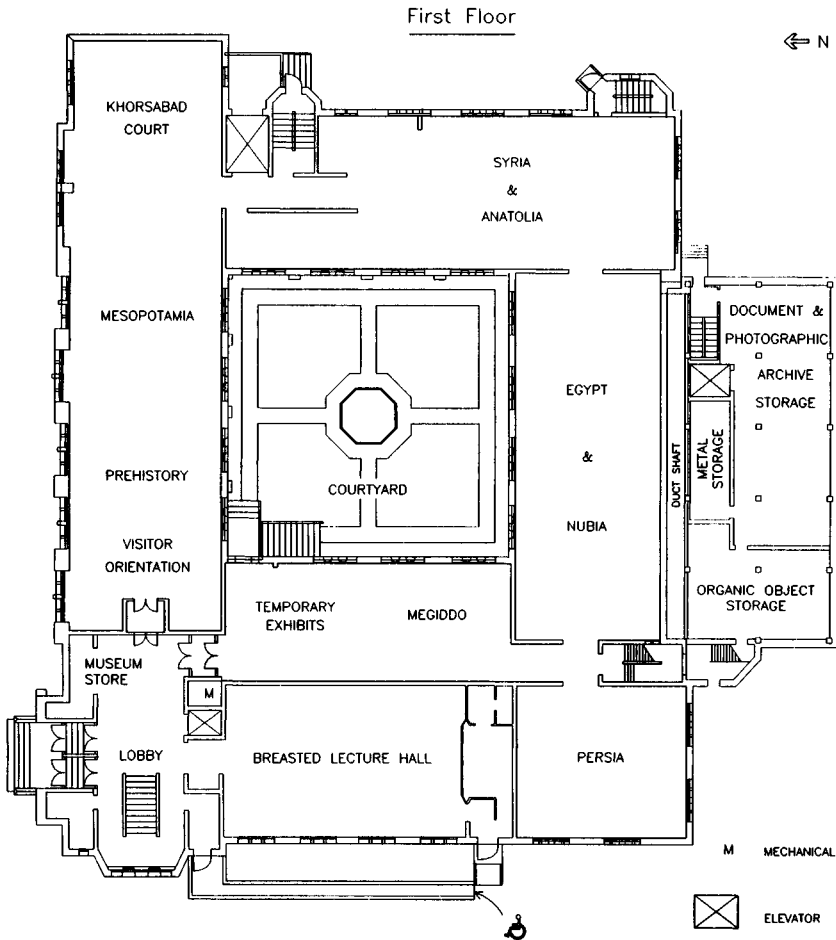


Figure 4. Plan of the first floor of the Oriental Institute after the renovation and expansion project showing one possible plan for allocation of gallery spaces

now the Assyrian Gallery, bridging the transition to the more private areas of the royal residence. The corridor will end at what may have been the king's personal banqueting chamber, decorated with small-scale reliefs showing Sargon II hunting and feasting. The recreated palace, with its colossal sculptures depicting king, courtiers, and the trappings of royal life, will serve as a setting for a wide variety of Oriental Institute events and educational programs.

Laura and Barbara have done a huge amount of work planning the best way to remove, conserve, and reinstall the reliefs—and their research is ongoing. Peggy Sanders digitized floor plans of the present locations of the reliefs, made plans showing their new locations, and created computerized renderings, from a variety of perspectives, of the Khorsabad Court, complete with scale figures of visitors (see fig. 3 and the *Computer Laboratory* section for a more complete discussion of her work). The result of all these efforts was a fine proposal, which we hope will compete successfully for increasingly limited funds from the National Endowment for the Arts.

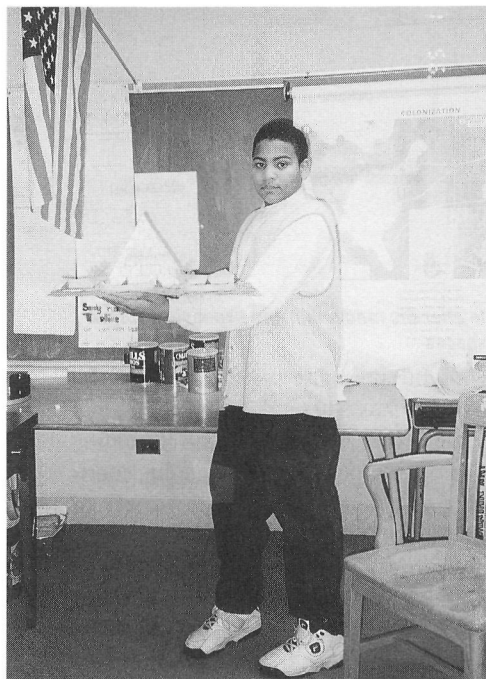
Plans for the renovation, expansion, and reinstallation of the galleries are exciting and will be progressing rapidly during the forthcoming year. The Museum staff

will be discussing many topics, including reallocation of gallery space to make more logical sense with the Khorsabad Court. One possible layout is shown in figure 4 (again the work of Peggy Sanders), and we will keep you posted as our plans progress.

MUSEUM EDUCATION PROGRAM

Carole Krucoff

Museum education services expanded greatly this year, accompanied by dramatic growth in education program participation. New audiences were introduced to the Museum through joint programming with partners that ranged from campus groups and Chicago-area museums to collaboration with regional and national organizations. Two multi-year grants continued to support special programming for Chicago's families and the city's public schools. This year, the award of a major planning grant is also allowing us to explore possibilities for outreach programming at schools and many other locations when the Museum closes temporarily for climate control and renovation.



A student at Philip H. Sheridan School proudly displays his model of the Great Pyramid at Giza during the "Ancient Egypt Fair" presented by his class. Sheridan is one of thirteen elementary schools participating in the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools outreach program supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Alice Vernon

School and Teacher Services

The Museum Education Office has just completed the second year of a three-and-a-half year outreach program designed to make the Oriental Institute's world-renowned resources for the study of ancient civilizations available to a wide-ranging cross-section of underserved Chicago Public Elementary Schools. Supported by a major grant from the Polk Bros. Foundation, this program includes teacher training, multiple museum visits for student groups, collaborative creation of curriculum materials by teachers and museum educators, and development of Oriental Institute outreach programming to the schools. Carol Redmond, Education Outreach Coordinator, works on this project, with the assistance of Oriental Institute faculty and staff, and William Pattison and Sara Spurlark, of the University of Chicago's Department of Education. Docent Coordinators Cathy Dueñas and Terry

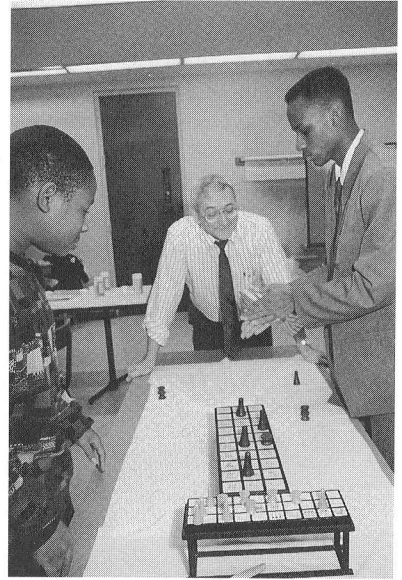
Friedman also offer invaluable inspiration and guidance to the project, as they do for every aspect of museum education programming.

Since the Polk Bros. Foundation project began in 1993, nearly twenty-five hundred Chicago Public School 6th- and 7th-grade students have visited the Oriental Institute on field trips they never would have taken without the support of this grant-funded program. The students' teachers, a panel of twenty-three 6th- and 7th-grade educators from thirteen different Chicago schools, have been meeting regularly with Education Office staff and the Museum's curators to develop classroom materials and teaching approaches that will meet a wide variety of student needs. High on the list is a "lending library" of artifact reproductions for the schools. Building upon the mini-museum loan boxes created by Joan Barghusen, Carol Redmond, who is an arts education specialist, has created beautifully crafted, authentic reproductions for new Archaeology Treasure Chests that will bring material culture from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Nubia directly into the classroom.

Introducing students to the excitement of how the Institute researches the ancient past is another important aspect of this collaborative project. This year, a newly formed corps of Oriental Institute staff and graduate students in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations have been visiting our partner schools to describe and demonstrate the work of archaeologists, artists, and language experts. Those who have taken part or are preparing classroom presentations include John Barstad, Scott Branting, John and Debbie Darnell, Thomas Dousa, Stephanie Endy, Jill Ashley Fine, Nicole Hansen, Timothy Harrison, Joshua Holo, Jerry Lyon, Catherine Sarther-Lyon, Alex O'Brien, and Yumi Roth.

The classroom presentations portion of the Polk Bros. Foundation project will assume even greater importance next year, when the Museum is due to close for climate control and renovation. Until then, however, the positive impact of the entire program can be seen in the temporary exhibits gallery, where a sampling of student projects from the program is on view. Called "Mummies in the Classroom," this exhibit is a popular stop for all our Museum tours as well as for teachers from throughout the metropolitan area who have told us that the projects offer great ideas for their own classes.

Three additional collaborative school projects took place this year. District 181 of the Hinsdale Public Schools returned to repeat a program jointly developed by the Museum Education Office and the Artifact Center at the Spertus Museum of Judaica. More than two hundred youngsters experienced the process of being on a "dig" at the Artifact Center's reconstructed tell and then saw the real results of archaeological excavation during their Museum tour at the Institute. A collaboration with Notre Dame High School in Niles resulted in an in-depth Museum tour and



Egyptologist Peter Piccione shows Chicago high school students how the senet board game reflected beliefs about the heavens and earth as part of "Space Explorers," an Oriental Institute program on ancient Egyptian astronomy cosponsored by the University of Chicago's Office of Special Programs and Department of Astronomy. Photograph by Jean Grant

research session related to the 9th-grade Catholic Schools' curriculum, which focuses on the history of the peoples of the Old Testament. William Pattison, consultant to the Polk Bros. Foundation project, also acted as advisor for this pilot program that may serve as a model for schools throughout the archdiocese.

A special science-based collaboration took place this past winter, when a group of Chicago high school students involved in a program called Space Explorers came to the Oriental Institute to examine the heavens through the eyes of the ancient



Richard Treptow tries his hand with mallet and chisel during "Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artists," a new program of field trips to the studios of Chicago-area artists. Stonecarver Walter Arnold supervises Treptow's work. Photograph by Maybrit de Miranda

Egyptians. Part of a multi-year math and science project cosponsored by the University of Chicago's Office of Special Programs and Department of Astronomy, these young people took part in six Oriental Institute sessions that included lectures, Museum tours, behind-the-scenes visits, and hands-on programming. Led by Janet Johnson, Professor of Egyptology, and Peter Piccione, Egyptologist, the program also included presentations by Laura D'Alessandro, Museum Conservator; Charles E. Jones, Research Archivist; Donald Whitcomb, Research Associate; and Jean Niblack and Carole Yoshida, Oriental Institute Museum Docents.

Such partnerships in programming greatly expand our resources and abilities to reach a wide audience. An important example is another collaboration that concentrated on teachers, this time with both regional and national partners. On Saturday, November 19, 1994, more than 250 elementary and high school teachers came to the Institute for a day-long conference cosponsored by the Oriental Institute Museum and the American Schools of Oriental Research, with additional assistance from the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology and the Chicago

society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Entitled "Beyond Indiana Jones: Archaeology as a Focus for the Interdisciplinary Curriculum," the conference featured presentations on the teaching of archaeology by educators from schools, colleges, and museums across the state and throughout the nation. This very special program could not have taken place without the generous support of Oriental Institute Visiting Committee members Maurice D. and Lois M. Schwartz, who have a long-standing interest in educational programming for teachers and students.

Public Programming

Designed to attract and serve a broad and diverse audience, education programs for the general public showed striking increases in participation this year. Attendance rose in nearly all categories of programming, nearly doubling for adult education, youth activities, and services to the university community.

Adult education programs attracted close to one thousand participants for a year-long schedule of eight-session courses; one-day mini-courses; a series of classes offered in collaboration with the Art Institute; and a new program of Oriental Institute

field trips. This year's eight-week courses included "The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Judeo-Christian Tradition" and "The Prophets of Ancient Israel," taught by Anthony Tomasino; "Deserts and Oases of Ancient Egypt," taught by Carol Meyer; "Ancient Egyptian Literature" and three sections of a eight-part series on the "History of Egypt," taught by Frank Yurco; "Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs I and II," taught by Peter Piccione; "Religion of Ancient Israel," taught by Timothy Harrison; "Archaeology Underwater: Introduction to Ancient Shipwrecks," taught by Jerry Lyon; "The Ancient Empire of Assyria," taught by Gregory Munson; "Religions of the Ancient Near East," taught by Billie Jean Collins; and "Travelers, Rogues, and Scholars: Two Centuries of American Interest in Ancient Egypt," taught by John Larson.

A mini-course, "Great City on the China Sea: The Early Islamic Port of Ayla," was offered in collaboration with the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies. This day-long seminar, complementing the special exhibit "Ayla: Art and Industry in the Early Islamic Port of Aqaba," featured presentations by Donald Whitcomb, Oriental Institute Research Associate and exhibit curator; Fred M. Donner, Associate Professor of Islamic History; and guest lecturers Irene Bierman, Associate Professor of Art History, University of California at Los Angeles; and Michael Bates, Curator of Islamic Coins, American Numismatic Society. Other mini-courses included "Dine Like an Egyptian: A Second Helping," a repeat of the popular cooking course taught by Oriental Institute docent and professional chef Mary Jo Khuri; and "Cultivating Antiquity: The Oriental Institute's Secret Garden," taught by Jean Grant, Oriental Institute Museum photographer and expert gardener, who took participants on a behind-the-scenes tour of our courtyard garden.

"Images of Eternity," a four-session course on ancient Egyptian art taught by Assistant Curator Emily Teeter, was presented in collaboration with the Art Institute of Chicago, as was "Beyond Egyptian Art," a day-long seminar for the ancient art connoisseur. "Beyond Egyptian Art" featured Emily Teeter along with William H. Peck, Curator of Ancient Arts at the Detroit Institute of Art. Both collaborative courses were offered in conjunction with the opening of the new Art Institute Galleries of Ancient Art.

"Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artists," a new program of Sunday afternoon field trips, featured visits to the studios of Chicago collectors or artists whose work is inspired by ancient techniques. The first field trip highlighted the work of Chicago stonecarver Walter Arnold; the second included a slide lecture on ancient Near Eastern textiles presented by Emily Teeter, followed by a visit to Textile Conservators, the studio of collector and Oriental Institute member Maury Bynum.

Informal adult education opportunities were also available throughout the year. A special series of free, drop-in events on Wednesday evenings began in Septem-



After seeing ancient reliefs in the Museum's Egyptian Gallery, children carve and paint their own versions during one of the free Sunday Family Programs supported by the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust. Photograph by Jean Grant

ber when Janet Helman presented “Reassembling Ancient Pottery” in conjunction with the statewide observance of Illinois Archaeology Awareness Week. “The Haute Cuisine of Mesopotamia,” a gallery tour by Oriental Institute Museum Curator Karen Wilson, was followed by refreshments that invited visitors to sample Middle Eastern treats. “Love and Romance in Ancient Egypt,” a Valentine’s Day tour offered by Emily Teeter, also gave participants the opportunity to have a sentiment for a loved one inscribed in hieroglyphs by graduate student Tom Dousa.

“Sketching in the Galleries,” a Wednesday evening drop-in program for artists, continued this year; an exhibit of selected sketches produced by these artist-visitors will be on view in the Museum this fall. Drop-in programming during the summer focused on Fridays, when the docents, led by captain Debbie Aliber, presented free Friday morning gallery lectures as part of their continuing series of summer special interest tours. The long-standing tradition of free Sunday afternoon films was enlivened this year with “Artisan to Artifact,” a film and video series highlighting the work of Middle Eastern artists who follow techniques and traditions that go back to the beginnings of recorded history.

Programming especially created for the university community drew more than one thousand visitors, including students, parents, alumni, and university staff. Museum docents offered special thematic gallery tours for three university events—Student Orientation in September, the annual Humanities Day in October, and the Reunion in June. Curator Karen Wilson was a featured speaker for the Common Core Program during June Reunion. The third annual Professional Secretaries’ Day program was also led by Karen Wilson. All of the University’s clerical support staff were invited to her gallery tour that introduced “The Scribes and Secretaries of Ancient Mesopotamia.” Museum Archivist John Larson took center stage at our third annual Students’ Open House. Cosponsored by the *Suq*, this program featured a showing of the 1930s horror classic “The Mummy,” which Larson introduced with behind-the-scenes information on the film and its special effects.

Youth programs this year attracted children from throughout the city, thanks to the creative activities developed by Museum docents and guest presenters. “Pyramids and Mummies,” the second Oriental Institute children’s theater workshop led by docents Kitty Picken and Annette Teaney, culminated in a dramatic production on the stage in Breasted Hall. At “Ancient Impressions,” a clay-tiles workshop led by ceramic artist Denise Milito, children ages 7–12 worked to create an ancient-style wall mosaic that is now on view in the Museum’s temporary exhibits gallery. During “Ancient Animals,” a parent-child workshop offered in collaboration with the Lincoln Park Zoo, docents Carole Yoshida and Patrick Regnery and members of the zoo staff used both sites to introduce families to the animals of the ancient Near East. Children’s programming during the summer featured special guided tours planned and offered by the Thursday docents, led by their captain Kitty Picken. Following each tour, a related hands-on craft activity allowed all the children to create and take home their own version of an ancient artifact.

Children and their families are a major Museum audience that the Education Office has been able to serve with extensive programming due to a multi-year grant from the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust. Every Sunday from October through May is Family Day at the Oriental Institute, with programs that range from hands-on activities and craft demonstrations to Museum-wide special events. “What a Relief!” (creating Egyptian-style carvings), “Nothing But Mud!” (making clay tablets), and

"Meet the First Superhero" (a storytelling program about Gilgamesh) were among the many Sunday activities offered this year. "African Earth," a special program for African-American History Month, featured pottery-making demonstrations by Hardy Schlick from the Hyde Park Art Center and the opportunity for visitors to make their own Nubian-style pot. Other special family events included the third annual "Mummy's Night" on the Wednesday before Halloween and "Winter Break," a city-wide event cosponsored by many of Chicago's major cultural institutions.

Family Programs attracted nearly 1,600 children and their parents to the Museum this year. Such success is a credit to the talents, creativity, and dedication of Carol Redmond, who supervises this program in addition to her involvement with the Polk Bros. Foundation project. Able, imaginative, and enthusiastic interns assist Carol with Family Programs. We could not have offered such important educational services without the involvement of Bridget Baker and Amanda Geppert, who both graduated this June. Bridget had been an intern for three years and Amanda has been with us for her entire University of Chicago career! Museum volunteer Adrienne Runge also provided invaluable support this past year, as did part-time interns Meg Hudgins and Morgan Grefe. Our high-school intern, Raya Townsend, also graduated in June. She has been a dependable aide to Education Office staff for the past three years; we are sorry to see her go! Museum docent Carole Yoshida lent her time and talents to a special drop-in activity for family visitors. She developed "Ancient Animals: On Safari for Birds, Lions, Bulls," the most recent in a new series of Museum Treasure Hunts that have been used by more than 2,000 visitors.

The innovative Family Programs staff tried an important experiment last summer, joining the Shedd Aquarium, the Hyde Park Art Center, and other cultural institutions from around the city for the Chicago Park District's new program of summer family festivals in Chicago's parks. At the Oriental Institute booth, families were invited to create their own reproductions of royal headdresses from ancient Egypt, and the parks were filled with large and small imitators of King Tut! After reaching more than four hundred children and parents in outings to just two parks, the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust generously extended our Family Programs Grant so that we could continue our "parks partners" program into next year.

The Elizabeth Morse Genius Trust has provided us with generous new support. Early in 1995 the trust awarded the Museum Education Office a planning grant to explore possibilities for outreach programming at other sites when the Museum closes for



King Tut comes alive in Marquette Park! Children and their families made ancient-style headdresses and "walked like Egyptians" when the Oriental Institute joined the Chicago Park District's "Parks Partners" summer program to offer free hands-on activities in the city's parks. Photograph by Carol Redmond

climate control and renovation. Rebecca A. Keller and Jerome D'Agostino, professional museum program consultants, are now with us to help develop a strategic plan for presenting effective and engaging off-site educational services.

From research to public information to programmatic presentations, two key people are involved in every aspect of museum education services. Kaylin Goldstein, Education Programs Assistant, is an island of calm in the midst of a busy office environment. Along with her responsibilities for school tour reservations and telephone information services for the general public, Kaylin is also the Museum Education Programs' public relations officer, media contact person, and graphics design expert, as well as an experienced program developer. Formerly a full-time staff member, this multi-talented woman is now enrolled in the graduate program in anthropology at the University of Chicago and is currently working half time for the Education Office.

Yumi Roth is the newest member of the Education Program staff. She holds a B.A. in anthropology and a B.F.A., both from Tufts University. With Kaylin Goldstein, she shares responsibilities for school tour reservations and general information services. In addition, she supervises implementation and financial bookkeeping for all reserved programs and lends her talents as artist and teacher to the development and presentation of educational programming. Her graphic design skills and computer know-how have also been a great asset to the office.

The growth and expansion of Museum Education Programming could not have occurred without the support and goodwill of every member of the Oriental Institute's faculty and staff. Nothing would have been possible without the vision, dedication, and enthusiasm of the Education Office staff. Special thanks go to the Museum docents for their interest, their ideas, and their ongoing support of new Education Office activities. To Janet Helman and Bud Haas a grateful thank you for your friendship and your never-failing encouragement.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman

Since its creation nearly twenty-nine years ago, the Volunteer Program of the Oriental Institute has evolved and changed to accommodate the many needs and interests of a group of dedicated Museum docents and volunteers. This year was one of growth and exploration as the Volunteer Program continued to expand its services to the Oriental Institute and the Museum visitors.

Docent Training Class

Despite the uncertain timetable concerning the Museum's closing for renovation and climate control, we decided to offer a Docent Training Class in September. The syllabus encompassed a concentrated seven-week training session plus two Docent Day lectures and Gallery Study activities. We were very pleased to have the active par-

ticipation and involvement of both the Curator, Karen Wilson, and the Assistant Curator, Emily Teeter. Their skillful input from both the academic and curatorial viewpoints was extremely valuable and much appreciated throughout the entire course. The 1994 Docent Class officially graduated on December 5 at the Annual Volunteer Recognition Ceremony and Luncheon. Our congratulations to class members:

Britt Bonner, Janet Calkins, Hazel Cramer, Evelyn Ruskin Gordon, Mary Harter, Aaron Mayer, Catherine Mardikes, Corrine Moran, Robert Randolph, Helaine Staver, Les Stermer, Pam Wickliffe, and Dewitt Williams. We extend our thanks to all the faculty, staff, and volunteers, whose collective efforts helped to make this year's training class a great success. The lectures were presented by Lanny Bell, John Brinkman, Norman Golb, John Larson, William Sumner, Emily Teeter, Anthony Tomasino, Karen Wilson, and Aslihan



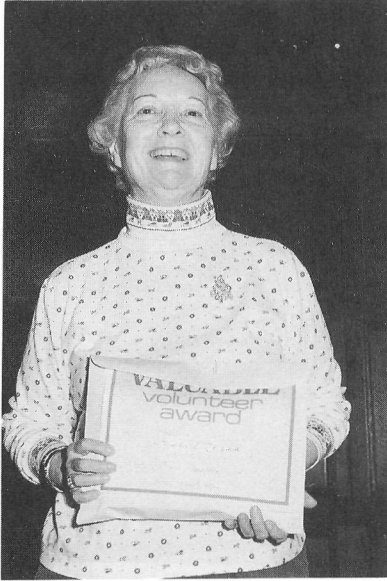
Mrs. Elizabeth Sonnenscheln (center) welcomes Curator Karen Wilson (left) and Registrar Raymond Tindel (right) to the President's home for a special Docent Day Tea Reception, Monday, January 30, 1995

Yener. Dorothy Blindt, Peggy Grant, Janet Helman, George Junker, Mary Shea, and Elizabeth Spiegel were responsible for the gallery studies. We would like to express a special note of thanks to George Junker for his valuable audiovisual assistance throughout the training class and to Joe Searcy and Kate Luchini for their help with setting up tables, chairs, and fans each week for everyone's comfort in the galleries.

This year the Volunteer Training Manual was completely revised, updated, and presented in a new format. We want to thank the following people for their contributions to this enormous project. Without their support this valuable resource could never have become an accomplished reality. The contributors to this project were Abbas Alizadeh, Tim Harrison, Carole Krucoff, John and Peggy Sanders, Emily Teeter, Thomas Urban, and Karen Wilson. With the revision of this manual, we were able to discover the source of many of the articles, which were contributed by the docents when the original Docent Training Manual and Study Guides were written. The hard work and dedication needed to create this kit was an inspiration to all of us as we saw the enormity and scope of the original work compiled by Joan Barghusen, Peggy Grant, Janet Helman, Carlotta Maher, Kitty Picken, Janet Russell, and many other unsung heroes. Our thanks and gratitude go out to these pioneers for their vision and foresight. They gave volunteers past, present, and future an extremely valuable learning tool and an important resource for further study.

Docent Days

Docent Days were well attended and enthusiastically supported by the docents and the volunteers. The faculty expounded on some interesting topics, exposing us to new interpretations and current research. This year we expanded our horizons by having Docent Days outside of the Oriental Institute. We enjoyed field trips to the Art Institute and to the Field Museum. Each experience enhanced our knowledge



Muriel Nerad proudly shows her volunteer award certificate for twenty-five years of service

and appreciation of art history, anthropology, and archaeology. Our thanks to the members of the faculty, staff, and volunteers, who were so generous with their continued commitment and support of the Volunteer Program. The people contributing to the Docent Day programs were: Karen Alexander, Abbas Alizadeh, Katherine Austin, Dorothy Blindt, Cynthia Echols, McGuire Gibson, Norman Golb, Jean Grant, Phil Hanson, Janet Helman, Janet Johnson, George Junker, Carole Krucoff, Mary Jo Khuri, John Larson, Carlotta Maher, Anita Morgan, Ingrid Rowland, John and Peggy Sanders, Larry Scheff, Margaret Schröder, Beth Spencer, William Stein, William Sumner, Ray Tindel, Kent Weeks, and Karen Wilson.

No year would be complete without the Annual Holiday Luncheon and Volunteer Recognition Awards in December. Over one hundred people attended this festive occasion. Faculty, staff, and volunteers gathered in the Egyptian Gallery to enjoy a delicious Middle Eastern buffet prepared by the

Cedars of Lebanon Restaurant. This year's luncheon was made possible through a generous gift from the Estate of Docent Teddy Buddington. The morning presentation was a wonderful pictorial retrospective by John Larson on the Breasted Legacy, highlighting the past seventy-five years. Immediately following the lecture, the Annual Volunteer Recognition Awards were presented. Our congratulations to this year's recipients:

Five years

Leila Foster, Ruth Hyman, Sandra Jacobsohn, Barbara James, Samantha Johnson, Caryl Mikrut, Patrick Regnery, Bernard Shelley, and Agnethe Rattenborg

Ten Years

Rebecca Binkley, Charlotte Collier, Cathy Dueñas, Gordon Evison, and Alice James

Fifteen Years

Dorothy Mozinski and Mary Shea

Twenty Years

Terry Friedman and Peggy Wick

Twenty-five Years

Muriel Nerad and Eleanor Swift

Thirty Years

Elizabeth Tiekens

Heart of Gold Nominee

Peggy Grant was this year's Heart of Gold Nominee. This award is sponsored by the United Way/ Crusade of Mercy to honor outstanding individuals and organiza-

tions for their many contributions to their communities. For nearly twenty-five years Peggy has exemplified the true spirit of volunteerism here at the Oriental Institute, and we were delighted to be able to nominate her for this prestigious award.

Library

Under the watchful guidance and skillful cataloging of our Docent Librarian, Debbie Aliber, our active lending library continues to grow and flourish with interesting new titles. The library now offers volunteers the option of borrowing tapes of professors' Docent Day lectures as well as members' lectures. We have received some wonderful donations to the library from the faculty, staff, and volunteers. This year a Book Sale was organized in June to help streamline the library collection as well as raise funds for updated editions. For this project, Debbie received advice and help from Lilian Cropsey, Peggy Grant, Kathy Mineck, and Dorothy Mozinski.

Projects, Research, and Special Events

One of our volunteers, Denise Paul, donated her time and expertise to do a meticulous translation of two beautifully illustrated French books, *Une Ville en Mésopotamie sous Nabuchodonosor: Babylone*, by Étienne Morin, and *Un Village d'artisans égyptiens sous Ramsès IV: Deir el-Medineh*, by Viviane Koenig and Michel Jay. Thanks to Denise's efforts, these translated resources are now available in English for everyone to enjoy.

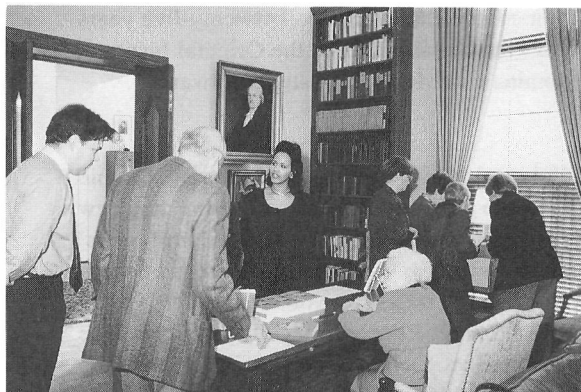
In January a very special Docent Day was arranged for the Museum docents, faculty, staff, and volunteers. Mrs. Elizabeth Sonnenschein, wife of University of Chicago President Hugo Sonnenschein, hosted a lovely afternoon tea and reception in the President's home. The guests were treated to an interesting lecture presentation by Museum Registrar, Ray Tindel, who spoke about "The Hidden Treasures in the Oriental Institute Basement." The event was topped off by a special book signing for Georgie Maynard. Georgie proudly sat in the President's study and personally autographed copies of her recently published memoirs, *Letters From Turkey, 1939-1946*.

Lilian Cropsey, Wednesday afternoon Docent Captain, has been researching and assessing the Museum's slide collection to help create a permanent slide library for the Education Office. The compiling of this collection will be an extremely valuable educational tool for Outreach Programming.

Two weekend docents, Dorothy Blindt and Melanie Petroskey, have designed, sewn, and embroidered an exquisite costume fit for an Assyrian noble or king. This beautiful tunic will become a part of the Outreach Treasure Chests, a useful re-



Holiday Luncheon and Volunteer Recognition, Monday, December 5, 1994. Standing, left to right: Pam Wickliffe, Britt Bonner, Janet Calkins, Hazel Cramer, Mary Harter, Evelyn Ruskin Gordon, Catherine Mardikes, Helaine Staver, Robert Randolph, and Les Stermer (not shown: Aaron Mayer, Lorraine Moran, and Dewitt Williams)



Georgie Maynard (seated) autographs copies of her recently published memoirs, *Letters from Turkey*

source available to teachers and students in the Chicago Public Schools.

Many Museum docents assumed additional responsibilities above and beyond their regularly scheduled guided tour duties in order to develop and present special interest topics and tours in conjunction with several highly successful Museum events. Mummy's Night, New Student Open House, The American Academy of Science Tour, Humanities Day, Ancient Animals

Parent-Child Workshop, Children's Theater Workshop, Pyramids, Mummies, and Magic, and Reunion '94 were all very successful. Enthusiastic audiences, many for the first time, visited the Oriental Institute Museum and were graciously greeted by our docents and volunteers. Our thanks and appreciation go out to the following goodwill ambassadors:

New Student Open House

Jane Belcher, Samantha Johnson, Diane Posner,
Steve Ritzel, and Janet Russell

The Academy of Science Tour

Debbie Aliber, Peggy Grant, Patrick Regnery, and Carole Yoshida

Mummy's Night

Jane Belcher, Joan Friedmann, Jo Lucas, and Diane Posner

Humanities Day

Dorothy Blindt, Masako Matsumoto, Georgie Maynard,
Patrick Regnery, and Carole Yoshida

Students Open House

Britt Bonner and Dorothy Mozinski

Reunion '94

Debbie Aliber

Other docents lent their time and talents to a wide variety of public programs for youth, family, and adult audiences. Their invaluable contributions are described individually in the *Museum Education* section.

"Romancing The Past"—A Night To Remember: A Tribute to Seventy-five Years

We would like to express our gratitude to the many docents and volunteers who devoted their time and their talents to ensure a successful dinner benefit commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Oriental Institute. The leadership of Margaret Foorman, Janet Helman, and Mary Jo Khuri as Dinner Co-Chairs was pivotal

in creating a truly memorable event. The floral centerpieces were masterfully designed and produced by Masako Matsumoto with the help of a close friend, Fujiye Nakamura. Kitty and Rita Picken wrote an informative botanic description to complement and explain the beautiful floral arrangements. Carole Yoshida researched and contributed a written description of ancient seafaring vessels. Many other docents and volunteers were involved in the addressing of the invitations for this major event: Charlotte Collier, Ida De Pencier, Joan Friedmann, Bud and Cissy Haas, Sandra Jacobsohn, George Junker, Nina Longley, Carlotta Maher, Dorothy Mozinski, Denise Paul, Rita Picken, Rochelle Rossin, and Mary Shea.

Everyone's collective efforts helped to produce a celebration and social event that we will long remember with great pride.

In Memoriam

This year marked the loss of two loyal friends and supporters of the Oriental Institute and the Volunteer Program. We were deeply saddened by the sudden death of Barbara James. She had been a devoted Friday morning Museum docent for the past five years. Barbara was an avid traveler and an active member of the South Suburban Archaeological Society. She is missed by her many friends and fellow docents.

This past winter Calla Burhoe passed away. While Calla was a Wednesday docent she developed a tour with a Biblical emphasis. This research gave the docents an important guide to better understand the museum collection and how some of the artifacts relate to the Bible.

Outreach

One area of major focus this past year has been the continued programming of activities and projects for the docent and volunteer staff during the time that the Museum will be closed for installation of climate control equipment and renovation. Numerous ideas have been proposed for this interim period. At the suggestion of Carole Krucoff and with the generous support of the Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trust, we were encouraged to seek outside consultants to assist us with developing, evaluating, and implementing fresh ideas for programming during the period of renovation. In April Rebecca Keller and Jerome D'Agostino joined the Education Department as consultants to study and evaluate the most effective means of developing an outreach program with special emphasis on the involvement of the docent and volunteer corps. Several docents, including Alice James, George Junker, Jo Lucas, Nina Longley, Larry Scheff, and Helaine Staver, were involved in the first phase of this research project with Rebecca and Jerry. They conducted a telephone survey with numerous other institutions that currently have effective



Raymond Tindel talks to the volunteers about the "Treasures of the Oriental Institute"



Two Sunday docents, Jane Belcher (left) and Diane Posner (right), get into the spirit and costume of Mummy's Night

outreach programs in place. It was interesting and reassuring to hear that many of these cultural institutions had or would in the future experience similar renovation and programming challenges. A wealth of information was acquired, which will help us better direct our outreach programming to serve more specific and targeted audiences.

Some of the docents have already eagerly volunteered to take the Museum "on the road" by giving lectures and slide presentations in the schools. Carole Yoshida had a wonderful experience with the 6th-grade class at Church Junior High School in Elmhurst. Her forty-five minute presentation mesmerized 135 students who were seated quietly on the library floor.

We want to express our appreciation to Saturday Docent Bernie Shelley and to volunteer Denise Paul for their generous donations and gifts of audiovisual equipment to the program. These gifts will permit us to implement our community outreach efforts more effectively.

In Retrospect

This has been a productive year with a great deal of promise and vision. The activity level in the Volunteer and Museum Education Office continues to increase as we expand our programming activities to incorporate innovative learning opportunities for all of our visitors young and old. Six people now share the small space in room 202, which is constantly bustling with activity. Kaylin Goldstein and Yumi Roth spend much of their time scheduling docent tours, arranging film showings, and keeping us up-to-date on any last minute changes. Their great sense of humor and excellent organizational skills have been vital to the smooth operation of the Volunteer Office. Carol Redmond, Education Outreach Coordinator, continues to develop and supervise Family Programs and Outreach activities for the Chicago Public Schools. Her creative and imaginative hands-on activities beautifully complement docent-led tours. In a year of expansion and exploration, Carole Krucoff, Head of Museum Education and Public Programs, has been a constant friend and supporter of the Volunteer Program. Her soft-spoken voice and manner instill calm and direction in an office pulsating with activity.

The docents and volunteers continue to invest their time, talents, and many skills to enhance the smooth operation of many areas in the Museum. Whether "behind the scenes" or direct public contact, they perform their duties efficiently, dependably, and with great enthusiasm. The major portion of our volunteer corps are Museum docents, who skillfully guide groups through the galleries on an incredible journey into the past, making archaeology and history come alive! This year Museum docents conducted guided tours for 21,326 visitors.

As the following lists demonstrate, the volunteers are a vital, dynamic force helping to serve the Oriental Institute in many capacities. Collectively and individually they are a treasured asset.

Advisors to the Volunteer Program

Peggy Grant, Janet Helman, and Carlotta Maher

Honorary Volunteer-At-Large

Elizabeth Sonnenschein

Museum Docent Captains

Deloris Sanders	Tuesday a.m.
Larry Scheff	Tuesday p.m.
Nina Longley and JoAnn Putz	Wednesday a.m.
Lilian Cropsey	Wednesday p.m.
Kitty Picken	Thursday a.m.
Elizabeth Spiegel	Thursday p.m.
Debbie Aliber	Friday a.m.
Georgie Maynard	Saturday a.m.
Melanie Petroskey and Carole Yoshida	Saturday p.m.
Teresa Hintzke and Steve Ritzel	Sunday

Regularly Scheduled Museum Docents

Nancy Baum	Ira Hardman	Diane Posner
Bernadine Basile	Mary Harter	Dawn Prena
Jane Belcher	Marsha Holden	Robert Randolph
Christel Betz	Barbara James	Patrick Regnery
Dorothy Blindt	Samantha Johnson	Barbara Rollhaus
Britt Bonner	George Junker	Joan Rosenberg
William Boone	Mary Jo Khuri	Alice Rubash
Janet Calkins	Barbara Klawans	Norman Rubash
Charlotte Collier	Betsy Kremers	Janet Russell
Hazel Cramer	Judy Licata	Laura Sanchez
Erl Dordal	Michael Loveless	Anne Schumacher
Catherine Dueñas	Johanna Lucas	Lillian Schwartz
Bettie Dwinell	Catherine Mardikes	Mary Shea
Anita Eller	Kay Matsumoto	Daila Shefner
Gordon Evison	Aaron Mayer	Bernie Shelley
Marilyn Fellows	Caryl Mikrut	Helaine Staver
Esther Fifield	Roy Miller	Les Stermer
Shirley Freundlich	Kathy Mineck	Bernadette Strnad
Terry Friedman	Ken Moore	Annette Teaney
Joan Friedmann	Corrine Moran	Richard Watson
John Gay	Dorothy Mozinski	Eve Weinberg
Evelyn Ruskin Gordon	Jean Niblack	Pamela Wickliffe
Anita Greenberg	Carolyn Payer	DeWitt Williams
Mary Grimshaw	Rita Picken	Beverly Wilson

Substitute Docents

Betty Baum	Barbara Frey	Muriel Nerad
Bud and Cissy Haas	Peggy Grant	
Margaret Foorman	Alice Mulberry	

Suq Docents

Barbara Baird
Muriel Brauer
Charlotte Collier
Barbara Frey
Ruth Hyman
Peggy Kovacs

Lorraine Kubiak
Asia Lerner
Georgie Maynard
Agnethe Rattenborg
Rochelle Rossin
Mary Schulman

Anne Schumacher
Eleanor Swift
Jane Thain
Norma van der Meulen
Barbara Watson

Substitute Suq Docents

Lois Cohen
Peggy Grant

Janet Helman
Jane Hildebrand

Jo Jackson
Mardi Trossman

Museum Archives Volunteers

Hazel Cramer
Lilian Cropsey
Evelyn Ruskin-Gordon
Kay Ginther

Marsha Holden
Sandra Jacobsohn
Irving Mann
Melanie Petroskey

Joan Rosenberg
Helaine Staver
Pamela Wickliffe

Registrar's Office Volunteers

Debbie Aliber
Leila Foster
John Gay
Peggy Grant

Mary Grimshaw
Janet Helman
Georgie Maynard
Patrick Regnery

Lillian Schwartz
Dick Watson
Peggy Wick

Photography Laboratory Volunteers

Maria Åhlstrom

Irene Glasner

Dawn Prena

Irving Mann

Computer Laboratory Volunteers

Robert Randolph

Les Stermer

Education Office Librarians

Debbie Aliber
Lilian Cropsey

Peggy Grant
Georgie Maynard

Kathy Mineck

Ceramic Restoration

Elizabeth Tieken

Assistants to Epigraphic Survey

Carlotta Maher

Crennan Ray

Elinor Smith

Assistants to the Prehistoric Project

Diana Grodzins

Andrée Wood

Suq Office and Stock Room Volunteers

Georgie Maynard

Eleanor Swift

Membership Office Volunteers

Charlotte Collier

Mary Jo Khuri

Hittite Dictionary Project Volunteers

Irv Diamond

Irene Glasner

Kathy Mineck

Denise Paul

Iranian Prehistoric Project Volunteers

Peggy Grant

Janet Helman

Volunteers Emeritus

Elizabeth Baum

Carol Green

Vida Wentz

Mary D'Ouille

Sally Grunsfeld

Sally Zimmerman

Ida De Pencier

Joan Rosenberg

Laurie Fish

Eleanor Swift

Museum Education and Family Programs Volunteers

Adrienne Runge

Raya Townsend

Museum Education Outreach

Dorothy Blindt

Nina Longley

Melanie Petroskey

Lilian Cropsey

Jo Lucas

Larry Scheff

Alice James

Kay Matsumoto

Helaine Staver

George Junker

Dorothy Mozinski

Carole Yoshida

SUQ**Denise Browning**

This year was a very busy year for the *Suq*, which thankfully resulted in increased sales over last year. As we get closer and closer to closing for renovation we are taking on more outside activities. Besides the four-day bazaar at the Newberry Library in November, we also participated in the Illinois Historical Preservation Agency's two-day fair at the James R. Thompson Center building in downtown Chicago. Several autographings—especially for Norman Golb's new book *Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls* and for our own Georgie Maynard's book *Letters from Turkey*—helped to boost our sales. Our inventory sale in June was a great success with a 21% increase in sales.

We have also entered the world of computers by being listed on the World-Wide Web. We plan to be expanding our mail orders through the Internet as more and more people are learning about the Oriental Institute and the *Suq*.

The highlight of our year was a luncheon we gave for our docents at the home of Jane Thain. She was a very gracious hostess and we all enjoyed the afternoon immensely. The *Suq* is so fortunate to have such an amazing group of volunteers. Every one has their own individual skills that contribute to making the *Suq* the success that it is. Thank you!

Thanks should go to our office staff, too, for their wonderful contributions. It was a busy year for them also. Natalia Uribe visited Columbia, Paul Spruhan was in

Ireland, Siobhan Ritchie was in Portugal, Kate Sarther was in Crete, Turkey, and Syria. Paul and Natalia graduated this spring after working four years with us. They will both be here next year working on graduate degrees and Siobhan will graduate this summer after working three years with us.

Docents—Loyal Regulars

Barbara Baird	Lorraine Kubiak	Jane Thain
Muriel Brauer	Agnethe Rattenborg	Norma van der Meulen
Barbara Frey	Rochelle Rossin	Barbara Watson
Ruth Hyman	Mary Schulman	
Peggy Kovacs	Ann Schumacher	

Docents-Loyal Extras

Peggy Grant	Janet Helman	Jo Jackson	Mardi Trosman
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Docents Behind-the-Scenes

Eleanor Swift	Georgie Maynard
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Newberry Volunteers

Barbara Baird	Denise Paul	Lisa Stitzil
Lorraine Kubiak	Diane Posner	
Shannon Paul	Margaret Schröder	

Jewelry Designers

Norma van der Meulen	Asia Lerner
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Inventory Technicians

Barbara Baird	Barbara Watson
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Bryan Earl dries vanned ore during the smelting experiment in the courtyard of the Oriental Institute, 1994

MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT

Cynthia Echols

The close of fiscal year 1995 offers an appropriate vantage point from which to assess fundraising initiatives over the past five years. Looking at membership and annual giving through vehicles such as membership fees, tour programs, and benefit dinners from 1990/91 to 1994/95 we see a 54% increase in gifts. All categories of private, nonfederal support from 1990/91 to 1994/95 show a 33% increase. These increases—for which we thank our many generous members, patrons, and funders—indicate a positive curve for support that we will continue to nurture in coming years. Looking at private, nonfederal contributions and excluding Museum programs and building project campaign monies, we realized a 52% increase in support for research, field projects, and publications from 1990/91 to 1994/95. This pattern confirms that the extraordinary, onetime building fundraising campaign will lead to stronger support and increased financial stability for all areas of the Oriental Institute. The Development and Membership Office will continue to pursue strategies that provide balanced support for the full spectrum of Institute and Museum activities.

We are pleased to report that in fiscal year 1994/95 the Membership Office closed the June ledgers with unexpended revenues in the low five-figure range. These unrestricted funds enable us to enter the coming year with a contingency fund to underwrite unanticipated project costs and to assist with faculty travel and other needs. This improved margin for membership revenues resulted from slightly more aggressive marketing (for example, the use of premiums and of space advertising for tour programs) and from cost-saving measures (for example, a modest reduction in staffing and deferment of office equipment upgrades).

The Legacy Campaign to support climate control, renovation, and expansion reached \$5 million at the close of June 1995. A complete list of Campaign donors appears in the Honor Roll section of this report. Particular thanks, however, must go to Joan and Homer Rosenberg whose generous pledge—our largest nonfederal, non-anonymous gift to date—moved the Campaign to the halfway mark. We also wish to thank our corporate and foundation supporters: Amsted Industries, CBI Industries, LaSalle National Bank, MidCon Corp., People's Energy, and the Replogle Foundation. In addition we thank the generous sponsors of the 75th Anniversary Gala in October: The Daniel F. and Ada I. Rice Foundation, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago Title and Trust, LaSalle National Bank, MidCon Corp., and Turner Construction Company.

Other highlights of gifts and grants for this past year include: a planning grant to the Museum Education office from the Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trust, an endowment gift for Chicago House from Daniel and Lucia Woods Lindley, project

support from Mrs. Theodore Tieken, an extension of the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust family programs grant, a bequest from the estate of Helene J. Kantor to support publication and an endowment for archaeology student support, and Amoco Foundation support for Chicago House. For a complete list of donors during the past year see the Honor Roll at the end of this Annual Report. Listed in that Honor Roll are the many patrons who generously contributed 75th Anniversary Commemorative gifts.

The Oriental Institute Visiting Committee met July 7, 1994, December 9, 1994, and May 22, 1995. Those meetings focused on the Institute's priority project: facilities improvements of climate control, expansion, and renovation. The July meeting included dinner at the Quadrangle Club; the December meeting was held at the University Club and included a faculty research presentation by Ashhan Yener and a presentation by Provost Geoffrey Stone; and, the May meeting, held at the Oriental Institute, included a presentation by Erica Reiner, and was followed by the Institute's Annual Dinner in the Museum galleries. Among social and educational events that included the Visiting Committee were a buffet supper with Egyptologist and mystery writer Barbara Mertz in September 1994; the 75th Anniversary Gala, "Romancing the Past"; and, lunch with Egyptologist Kent Weeks in June 1995. For the anniversary gala the Visiting Committee showed extraordinary generosity in supporting the benefit and underwriting the cost of tickets for faculty and staff.

Throughout the year Visiting Committee members, the Legacy Campaign Executive Committee (chaired by Carlotta Maher, Jim Sopranos, and Raymond Tindel), and Institute volunteers devoted much time and effort to introduce our treasures—and our needs—to a growing network of prospective funders across the corporate, foundation, and individual sectors. And, as we close the seventy-fifth anniversary year, the gala benefit chairs must be thanked once again: Margaret and Jim Foorman, Janet and Bob Helman, and Raja and Mary Jo Khuri. Jean McGrew Brown, Mary Gray, Carlotta Maher, and Mary Shea led the way in addressing and personalizing invitations. Tom Heagy, who served as Corporate Chair for the anniversary gala, deserves thanks for all his efforts throughout the year to extend corporate awareness of the Oriental Institute.

Our many "ambassadors" for the Institute ensure that we will succeed in all the varied areas of research, education, and outreach that have become our hallmarks. We wish to thank a few of those many ambassadors: Charlotte Collier, Deborah Gordon, Mary and Richard Gray, Bud and Cissy Haas, Bill Harms, Bill Kurtis and Donna LaPietra, and Nan Ray. And, of course, we thank all of the Institute's Docents.

MEMBERSHIP

Cynthia Echols

As in past years, the Membership Office worked to strengthen existing service areas and introduce new programs for the benefit and enjoyment of our many patrons. We opened this year with "Romancing the Past," a 75th Anniversary Gala at the Hotel Intercontinental on October 7. Some three hundred guests attended the dinner, which included a champagne toast by Honorary Chair Bill Kurtis, a silent auction of photographs and collectibles from the Near East, remarks by Robert McCormick Adams, Secretary Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution and former Director of the Oriental Institute, and after-dinner dancing to the music of Larry Eckerling and his orchestra. This festive event raised \$50,000 toward the Institute's Legacy Campaign for climate control, renovation, and expansion. We thank the many docents and supporters who made this event such a great success.

Special events for the James Henry Breasted Society included a buffet dinner in September with Barbara Mertz (an Oriental Institute alumna and Egyptologist), who has made not one but three names for herself: under her own name, author of respected nonfiction Egyptology texts; as Barbara Michaels, author of suspense novels; and as Elizabeth Peters, author of award-winning mysteries. In April Society members and guests joined Professor Robert Braidwood and Oriental Institute Associate Linda Braidwood for a dinner talk, "Alarms and Excursions: Our 123 Years with the Ancient Near East," at the University Club. Professor McGuire Gibson and Research Associate Tony Wilkinson entertained the Society and other guests in June with a University Club dinner talk on "The Other Side of Sheba: New Discoveries in Highest Yemen."

A number of special members' events drew large audiences this past year. In January Professor Norman Golb discussed his new book, "Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?" and autographed copies. The Annual Dinner in May, marking the close of our seventy-fifth anniversary year, was enjoyed by over two hundred members. This year's dinner featured a display of photographs and prints from the Museum Archives, a computer display of options for renovated Museum galleries, and a Conservation demonstration. In early June, Egyptologist Kent Weeks of the American University Cairo presented an illustrated talk on his recent discoveries at Tomb KV 5 in Cairo. The noontime lecture attracted a standing-room-only crowd to Breasted Hall. In November the Museum hosted a Members' Preview for "Ayla: Art and Industry in the Early Islamic Port of Aqaba," a new temporary exhibit showcasing the fieldwork of Research Associate Donald Whitcomb. And in December the Membership Office hosted a cake and champagne party to celebrate the Oriental Institute's seventy-fifth year.

The Wednesday evening lecture series brought a variety of expertise and instruction to members and guests during the past year. In November Kenneth Kitchen, University of Liverpool, spoke on "The History and Chronology of the Pre-Islamic Kingdoms of Southern Arabia." Dennis Pardee, Oriental Institute and Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (NELC), presented "Recent Discoveries at Ras Shamra-Ugarit" in December. As a cosponsored lecturer with the Archaeological Institute of America, David Schloen, Oriental Institute and NELC,

presented "Recent Excavations at Ashkelon" in January. Norman Golb, Oriental Institute and NELC, spoke on "New Developments in the Search for the Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls" in February. In March and April, respectively, Thomas Levy, University of California-San Diego, spoke on "Subterranean Towns in the Negev Desert, ca. 4500–3500 B.C." and William Peck, Detroit Institute of Fine Arts, spoke on "Ongoing Excavations at the Precinct of the Goddess Mut at Karnak"; both these lectures were cosponsored with the Archaeological Institute of America.

The Travel Program offered two departures in 1994/95 with Oriental Institute Archivist John Larson as tour leader: a tour of Boston museums with Egyptian collections in October and a two-week tour of Egypt in March. Assistant Curator Emily Teeter led a special Egypt Revisited tour in early March for James Henry Breasted Society members. In the year ahead we hope to offer more opportunities for travelers, including departures to Iran, Egypt, Syria, and Paris/Berlin. The membership response to expanded program offerings at locations other than the Institute and to a greater variety of tours was encouraging. We will be exploring more such offerings in the year ahead. This past year we introduced another innovation: an Oriental Institute tote bag for members only. A small number of bags are still available as premiums for membership upgrades.

The Membership Office owes much to the many staff, faculty, and volunteers who so graciously and generously assist with planning and programs. In particular we thank Thomas Urban in the Publications Office for his expert production of *News & Notes* and the *Annual Report*; Jean Grant for her event photographs; Emily Teeter for her counsel on tours and travel; and Joe Searcy for his set-up assistance. This year marked a transition in office staffing with Melanie Jansen resigning as Membership Coordinator in March to pursue a career in the travel industry. We thank Dionne Herron, Office Manager, and Diane New, Project Assistant to the Director, for so ably and efficiently taking up many tasks as we recruit a new Membership Coordinator. To our volunteers, including Charlotte Collier, Mary Jo Khuri, Janet Helman, and Margaret Foorman, we can only say "thank you" for a wonderful year of service.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Mr. Robert G. Schloerb, Chair

Mrs. James W. Alsdorf	Mrs. Albert H. Newman
Margaret Campbell Arvey	Rita T. Picken
Mrs. Jean McGrew Brown	Crennan M. Ray
Anthony T. Dean	Patrick Regnery
Lawrie C. Dean	William J. O. Roberts
Marjorie Fisher-Aronow	Barbara W. Rollhaus
Elizabeth R. Gebhard	Joan G. Rosenberg
Paul E. Goldstein	Alice E. Rubash
Helen Fairbank Goodkin	Norman J. Rubash
Margaret H. Grant	Bernard G. Sahlins
Mrs. Richard Gray	Lois M. Schwartz
Diana L. Grodzins	Maurice D. Schwartz
Albert F. Haas	Mary G. Shea
Alice Ryerson Hayes	Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.
Thomas C. Heagy	O. J. Sopranos
Janet W. Helman	Mrs. Gustavus Swift
Henrietta Herbolzheimer, M.D.	Arnold L. Tanis, M.D.
Doris B. Holleb	Mrs. Theodore D. Ticken
Marshall M. Holleb	Gerald L. Vincent
William O. Hunt [†]	Roderick S. Webster
George M. Joseph	Marjorie Webster
Daniel A. Lindley, Jr.	John A. Zenko
Jill Carlotta Maher	

THE LEGACY CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Co-Chairs

Jill Carlotta Maher O. J. Sopranos Raymond D. Tindel

Jean McGrew Brown	Marshall M. Holleb
James Foorman	George M. Joseph
Paul E. Goldstein	Crennan M. Ray
Paula Harbage	Joan G. Rosenberg
Thomas C. Heagy	Robert G. Schloerb
Janet W. Helman	

HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS 1994–1995

We are pleased to recognize the friends of the Oriental Institute who have given so generously during the period from July 1, 1994 through June 30, 1995. We are most grateful for your support.

The Membership Honor Roll is arranged in alphabetical order within each membership level. The Donor Honor Roll, also alphabetical, is divided by cumulative gift levels for fiscal year 1994/95. All names are those of the legal donors as listed in the Alumni/Development Database System. 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.

Patron

David and Marjorie Fisher-Aronow, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Arvey, Santa Barbara, California
Dr. Miriam Reitz Baer, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Brown, Lake Forest, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clissold, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. George Eden, Peoria, Illinois
Dr. Sarmed G. Elias, Chicago, Illinois
Leila M. Foster, J.D., Ph.D., Evanston, Illinois
Elizabeth R. Gebhard and Matthew W. Dickie, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Glossberg, Chicago, Illinois
Paul and Iris Goldstein, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Grant, Chicago, Illinois
Richard and Mary L. Gray, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Grodzins, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich M. Gross, Wilmette, Illinois
Dr. Benjamin Gruber and Dr. Petra Blix, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Haas, Chicago, Illinois

The James Henry Breasted Society Patron (*cont.*)

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 Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Helman, Chicago, Illinois
 Dr. Henrietta Herbolsheimer, Chicago, Illinois
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 Dr. and Mrs. Raja Khuri, Evanston, Illinois
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 Barbara Mertz, Frederick, Maryland
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 Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Straus II, Chicago, Illinois
 Dr. and Mrs. Robert Study, Chicago, Illinois
 Mrs. Theodore D. Ticken, Chicago, Illinois
 Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Webster, Winnetka, Illinois
 James Westerman, Chicago, Illinois

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 Miss Janice V. Bacchi, Encinitas, California
 Ms. Margaret C. Brandt, Eminence, Kentucky
 Mr. George Eden, Peoria, Illinois
 Mr. and Mrs. Benson Ford, Jr., Grosse Pointe, Michigan
 Raad H. Hermes, Chicago, Illinois
 Ms. Sara N. Paretsky, Chicago, Illinois
 Mr. John F. Richards, Chicago, Illinois

Contributing Members (\$250–\$499)

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Mrs. Guity Nashat Becker, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Boone, Glencoe, Illinois
Mr. Thomas F. Cope, Littleton, Colorado
Mr. Irving L. Diamond and Ms. Dorothy J. Speidel, Wilmette, Illinois
Paul Ehrenfest, Stony Brook, New York
Mrs. Willard Gidwitz, Highland Park, Illinois
Dr. David C. and Mrs. Betty S. Hess, Downers Grove, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hessler, Mt. Prospect, Illinois
Mr. Reinhardt H. and Mrs. Shirley R. Jahn, Riverside, Illinois
The Honorable George M. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, Portland, Oregon
Mrs. Marjorie H. Buchanan Kiewit, Boston, Massachusetts
Mr. P. E. MacAllister, Indianapolis, Indiana
Mr. Robert Martin, Glenview, Illinois
Mrs. Merriam and Mr. Ahmed K. Mattar, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Ms. Holly J. Mulvey, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Orwin, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. George H. Railsback, Bagni Di Lucca, Italy
Mrs. Ludwig Rosenberger, Chicago, Illinois
Dr. Arnold L. and Mrs. Maxine K. Tanis, Hollywood, Florida
Mr. Lorenzo M. Vigano, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Robert and Mrs. Rose Wagner, Chicago, Illinois

Supporting Members (\$100–\$249)

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Mrs. Mary S. and Mr. Stanley Allan, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Harold Allen, Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Joan and Mr. Edward Anders, Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Jean L. Anderson, Los Alamos, New Mexico
Mr and Mrs. Edward Aviza, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Bill Berry, Evanston, Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Blair, Lake Bluff, Illinois
Mr. Edward C. Blau, Alexandria, Virginia
Mr. Malcolm K. Brachman, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Alan R. Brodie, Chicago, Illinois
Ms. Rosemarie Bromer and Mr. Peter Nestmann, Kassel, Germany
Mrs. Naila Britain Callahan, Chicago, Illinois
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Ms. Charlotte C. Collier, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Miles C. Collier, Naples, Florida
Mr. David L. and Mrs. Dorothy Mixter Crabb, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Eugene D. and Dr. Kathryn Cruz-Urbe, Flagstaff, Arizona
The Honorable Barbara Currie, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Walter E. De Lise, Indian Head Park, Illinois
Mr. Russell G. and Mrs. Frieda M. De Yong, Chicago, Illinois
Dr. Erl and Mrs. Mildred Reinke Dordal, Chicago, Illinois

Supporting Members (\$100–\$249) (cont.)

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 Mr. Lowell B. Dwinell, Chicago, Illinois
 Mr. Marvin W. and Mrs. Barbara B. Ehlers, Deerfield, Illinois
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