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# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 1996-1997 ANNUAL REPORT









*THE* **ORIENTAL INSTITUTE**  
**1996-1997**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

**Cover and Title Page Illustration:**

Terraced hills west of Dhamar, Yemen, leading down to the Red Sea

The pages that divide the sections of this year's report feature illustrations of the Dhamar Project. All photographs by the Dhamar Project team

Editor: William M. Sumner

Production Editor: Tim Cashion

*The Oriental Institute, Chicago*

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*INTRODUCTION*

***Overleaf. Village and terraced fields northwest of Dhamar, Yemen***



## INTRODUCTION

**William M. Sumner**

In the introduction to the *1995/96 Annual Report* I spoke of that year as being “an unusually eventful year.” But, as I read the articles submitted for this year’s report and riffled through the pages of the other reports we have produced since I arrived in 1989, I realized that all of our years are eventful, this year no more so than the others. However, some events of this year were firsts in the Institute’s history — the visit of an External Review Committee and the construction of a new wing are both unprecedented.

Members of the External Review Committee, chaired by Professor T. Cuyler Young, Jr., University of Toronto, and including Professors Anne Kilmer, University of California Berkeley; W. Randall Garr, University of California Santa Barbara; Antonio Loprieno, University of California Los Angeles; Peter White, University of Chicago; and Alan Kolata, University of Chicago, visited the Institute for several days in February. The committee report to University President Sonnenschein praises the organization, faculty and staff, teaching, research, Museum, and support facilities of the Institute. The report also comments on the need for more vigorous planning for the future, and raises a number of questions that might help to organize and facilitate the planning process. Finally, the committee offered specific suggestions concerning research and teaching that also provide food for thought about the future of the Institute. Now that our facilities are on the verge of significant improvement it is time to turn our attention to the fundamental aspects of our mission — research and teaching.

This has indeed been “The Year of the Hard Hat” for all of us, but most particularly for the staff of the Museum. On 15 August we held the groundbreaking ceremony for our new wing. Construction proceeded apace, guided and executed by Joe Auclair, Karen Wilson, and our colleagues at Hammond Beeby & Babka and Turner Construction. We raised the final steel beam, decorated with images from our Museum, at a topping out ceremony on 18 March. On 12 June friends and supporters joined us on the east lawn to dedicate the cornerstone. Now we all wait impatiently for the day when the switch is turned, and climate control changes forever the environment in the Museum. When the reinstalled galleries open some months later, we will have a grand occasion for celebration.

I wish to thank all of the friends of the Institute who have so generously supported the Legacy Campaign. As of 17 September 1997 this campaign, under the inspired direction of Cynthia Echols and her staff, has raised a bit over \$9 million of the \$10.1 million needed to finish the project. This success — unmatched since the

## INTRODUCTION

founding gifts of the Rockefeller family — gives me confidence that our many friends and members will assure that we easily meet our goal.

Faculty and staff research projects this past year exhibited our customary intensity, high standards, and diversity. At the same time new collaborative analytical programs in materials science and remote sensing were initiated. Archaeologists were in the field at Kestel and Tell Kurdu in Anatolia; in the Western Desert of Egypt; in Israel; in the coastal town of Aqaba, Jordan; at Chogha Bonut in Persia; along the Nile River in the Sudan; and among the terraced fields of Dhamar in Yemen. The staff of the Epigraphic Survey were busily recording the Temple of Amun and involved in a variety of conservation projects. One of the more gratifying of these conservation projects gives new meaning to the term “head hunting.” Ray Johnson discovered the long lost head of the Goddess Mut in Cairo. Mut’s head was returned to the Colonnade Hall of Luxor Temple and placed back on the shoulders of the goddess. Archaeological analysis and publication projects included work on the great collection of some 12,000 small finds from the Diyala, analysis of flints and bones from Çayönü, and publication of the first report on excavations at Chogha Mish (OIP 101).

The National Endowment for the Humanities renewed support for the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* (CAD) and the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* (CHD) and work on both dictionaries moves along at a smart pace. Additional Research Associates were appointed to accelerate preparation of the Demotic Dictionary. Other projects — the Royal Achaemenid Inscriptions Project, the Afroasiatic Index, and the Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon — continued and made excellent progress. Institute scholars were engaged in other studies on a great variety of topics: Hittite oracle questions, Babylonian medicine and concepts of disease, Neo-Assyrian prosopography, Hittite law, the legal status of women in ancient Egypt, the art of Amenhotep III, astral influences on diseases and remedies in Mesopotamia, and ancient Egyptian magical practices — to cite just a random selection.

Other notable events enlivened our year. The Illinois Association of Museums bestowed its highest award on the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools Collaboration for the World History Curriculum, a program generously funded by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Congratulations to Carole Krucoff and her staff. Professor Emeritus Hans Güterbock was elected honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and received an Honorary Doctorate from Ankara University. Peter Dorman stepped down as director of the Epigraphic Survey in order to focus his energies on personal research and teaching. Ray Johnson, Research Associate (Assistant Professor), was appointed to succeed Peter as director of the survey. Aslihan Yener was promoted to Associate Professor and granted tenure. Tim Harrison, Ph.D., a recent NELC graduate in the ancient field, accepted appointment as Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto.

The Research Archives collection surpassed 30,000 items and our electronic publications continued to grow. The Oriental Institute web site was transferred to a more powerful server, thanks to a grant from the University of Chicago Women’s Board, and John Sanders redesigned our web page. We recently had over 100,000 connections to our Internet site in one week.



## INTRODUCTION

This is my last year as director of the Institute. For your dedication to the Institute's mission, and for your hard work to realize our full potential, I thank all of you — faculty, staff, students, volunteers, docents, and Visiting Committee. Working with you has been a challenging and rewarding experience made pleasurable by your friendship and many acts of kindness. Gene Gragg has been appointed to succeed me as director, and I am confident that he will provide strong leadership as we approach the turn of the millennium.

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**IN MEMORIAM**

**Homer E. Rosenberg**

**1915–1997**

Together with his wife Joan, Homer was a dedicated and generous supporter of the Oriental Institute. A member of the Visiting Committee this past year and over many, many years an ever-witty and welcome presence at Institute events, Homer gave true value and resonant meaning to the word “patron.” We shall miss him.

**Roderick S. Webster**

**1915–1997**

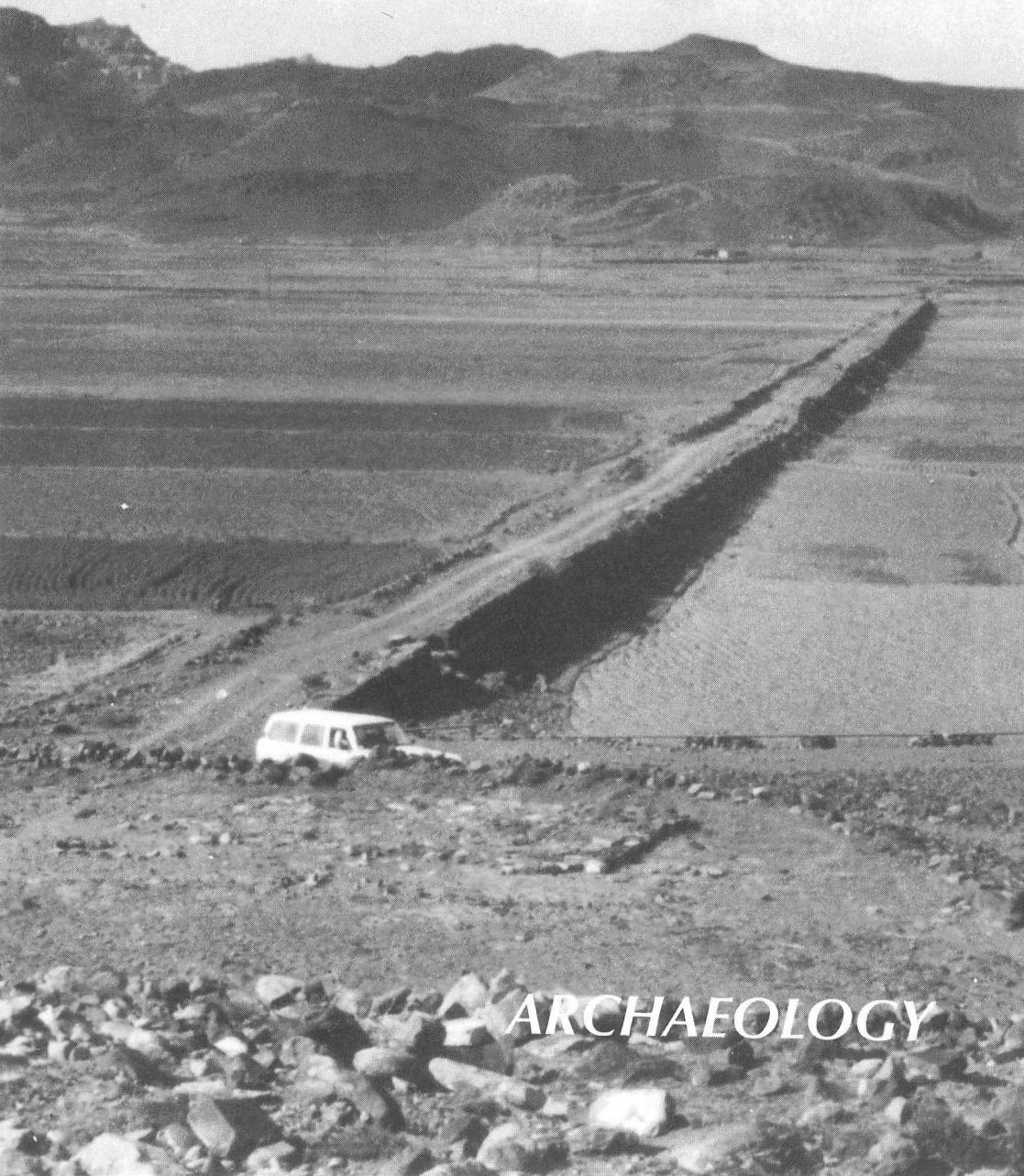
Rod, Curator Emeritus of the Adler Planetarium, served with his wife Marjorie on the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee continuously from 1958. So much a part of our history, Rod leaves a legacy of service and support that will carry the Institute forward and continue to shape our programs for decades to come. We mourn his passing.

As we mark with sorrow these deaths, we carry forward with respect and admiration our memories of Homer and Rod — and their examples of dedication, labors of love, and passionate interest, that forever enriched the Institute history and legacy.

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*ARCHAEOLOGY*



## AMUQ VALLEY REGIONAL PROJECT

K. Aslihan Yener and Tony J. Wilkinson

### Investigations at Tell Kurdu

Our 1996 investigations in the Amuq Valley continued the path-breaking work the Oriental Institute began in the 1930s, when the province of Hatay was part of the French mandate of Syria, established after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire during World War I. Between 1932 and 1938 the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago sent expeditions to the Amuq Valley to find Ḫattina, a site with monumental architecture of the late Hittite kingdom, dating to the first millennium BC, as well as to provide a thorough reconnaissance of settlement in the valley.<sup>1</sup> The Amuq survey by Robert J. Braidwood, Calvin W. McEwan, and the Chicago team found 178 mounds and of these several mounds were sounded: Chatal Höyük, Tell al-Judaidah, Tell Ta'yinat, Tulail al-Sharqi, Tell Ta'yinat al-Saghir, Tell Kurcoğlu, Tell Dhahab, and Tell Kurdu as well as a cave in the Reyhanlı vicinity at Vadi-el Hamam.

Part of our attention this year was focused on Tell Kurdu (site number 94), which had been briefly sounded in 1938.<sup>2</sup> Located in the central part of the Amuq Valley, it measures 450 × 380 × 9 m (17 ha) with a higher southern mound and lower peak in the north. One of the more singular features of the site is that it is profoundly associated with fifth-millennium BC Ubaid-related Chalcolithic period assemblages, indicating relationships to Mesopotamia and the Tigris-Euphrates basin sites, to the east in Syria. This period represents the foreshadowing of the development of complex state societies and urbanization in southwestern Asia. The presence of painted Mesopotamia-related Ubaid-like wares bring up questions of “colonial” enclaves, recently a topic of much debate especially for the subsequent Uruk period. We would like to document the transformation of relationships from a prevailing pattern of strong local cultural expressions at Kurdu (and perhaps the rest of the Amuq Valley) to one when a western arm of the Ubaid came into contact with it. The nature of these Mesopotamia- or Syria-related cultures will be the focus of our future investigations because these periods have been found in relatively narrow soundings in other areas.

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1. See *Mounds in the Plain of Antioch: An Archaeological Survey*, by Robert J. Braidwood (OIP 48; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937); *The Oriental Institute*, by James H. Breasted (University of Chicago Survey 12; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933).
  2. See *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch, Volume 1: The Earlier Assemblages, Phases A–J*, by Robert J. Braidwood and Linda S. Braidwood (OIP 61; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960).

## ARCHAEOLOGY

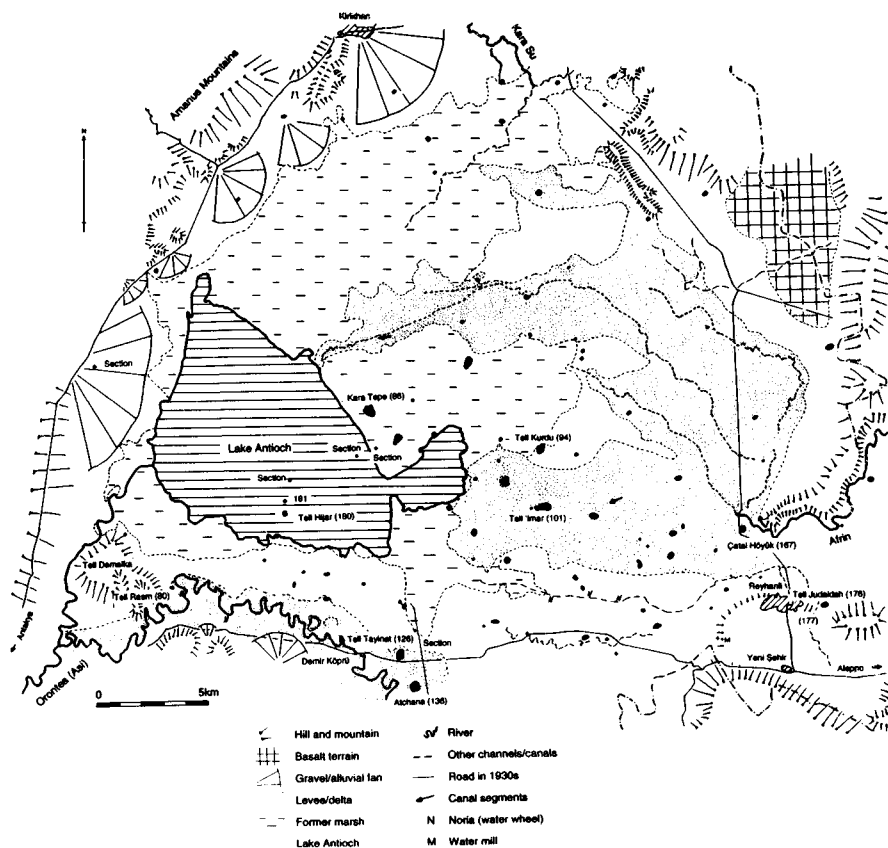


Figure 1. Map of Amuq Plain showing the location of sites within the lake

Another aim of the Tell Kurdu project will be to enhance the chronology of the Chalcolithic period. Over fifty sites had been documented in 1937 dating to the Chalcolithic period (Phases C–F) and more are anticipated in the intensive surveys projected for the dried lake bed. Although small numbers of Islamic and Roman wares were found on the surface of Kurdu, the preponderant assemblage was Chalcolithic painted wares. All were classified as “provincial” or “true” Halaf wares since Ubaid-related materials were not yet recognized in 1938. Excavations at Chatal Höyük, Tell al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta‘yinat ultimately distinguished Chalcolithic Phases C to E. Four trenches — I, II, and III on the higher mound and IV on the lower northeast crest — had been dug at Tell Kurdu. Trench IV yielded Phases D and E in mixed levels on top, with Phase C below. Trench I yielded Phases C, D, and E and Trenches II and III yielded Phase E. Our findings suggest that Phase E was confined to the higher summit, measuring roughly 150 × 200 m (3 ha).

The ceramics found at the 1938 excavations included Ubaid-like monochrome painted ware, while Ubaid-like bichrome painted ware, dark-faced burnished ware, old and new cooking pot ware and simple ware constituted the bulk of the sherds. The excavators noted that evidence of a transition from Phase E to Phase F did not exist there and that the site had been abandoned at the beginning of Phase F. The



Braidwoods (OIP 61, pp. 203–04) suggested that it also may not contain the entire sequence of Ubaid-related materials since painted sherds on the surface of Karaca Khirbet ‘Ali (site no. 168) did not fit Amuq D, E, or F and that strata representing this period may lie elsewhere. Part of the answer may lie in the publication of the excavations at Tell esh-Sheik (site no. 135), part of the British project at Alalakh (site no. 136) excavated by Sir Leonard Woolley, which revealed Ubaid-like ceramics in the upper levels. Nearby, at Tabara al-Akrad (site no. 137), the earliest levels (VII) also yielded Ubaid-related painted wares along with local flint-scraped Coba bowls. The related large site Imar al-Jadid al-Sharqi (site no. 101), located 2 km to the south of Tell Kurdu, should ultimately provide these key Chalcolithic levels when excavated.

Because of the short two-week time limit, the soundings in 1938 had been excavated in arbitrary strata of 50 cm. Architecture consisted of mudbrick and daub walls with stone foundations, although house plans could not be reconstructed because of the small exposures. Very little is known of the architecture relating to this formative period of state societies. However, our renewed investigations at Tell Kurdu have a number of advantageous aspects that promise to answer these questions. As the third most extensive mound in the Amuq Valley (after Atchana and Ta‘yinat), Tell Kurdu promises to allow broad horizontal exposures to reveal entire architectural plans for the Ubaid period since there are no later overlaying strata.

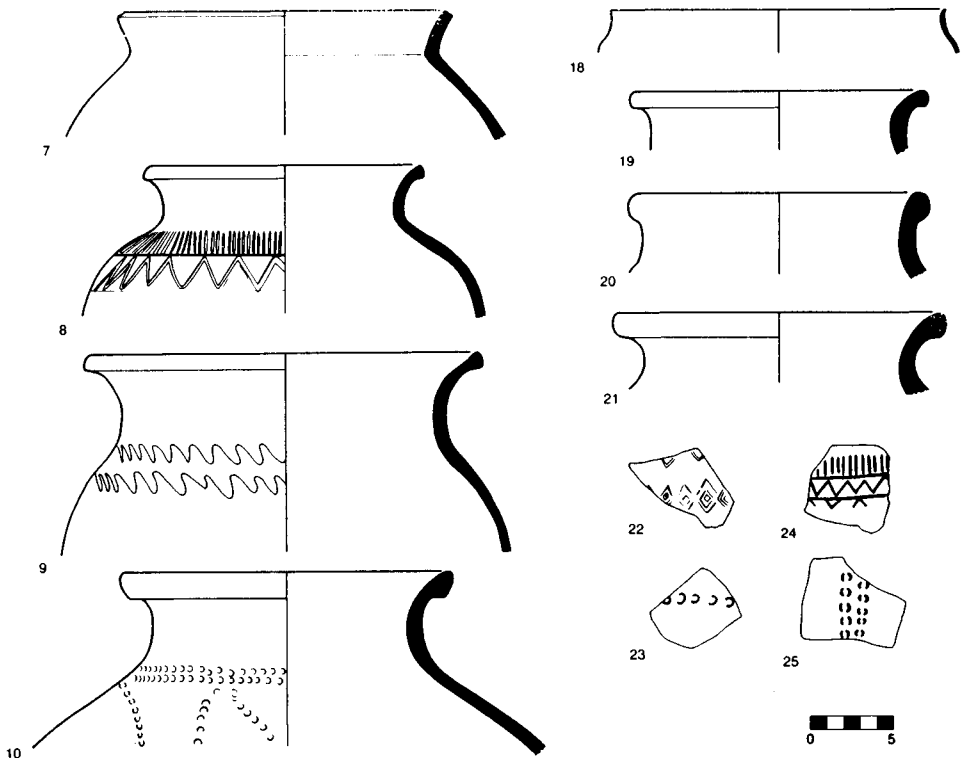
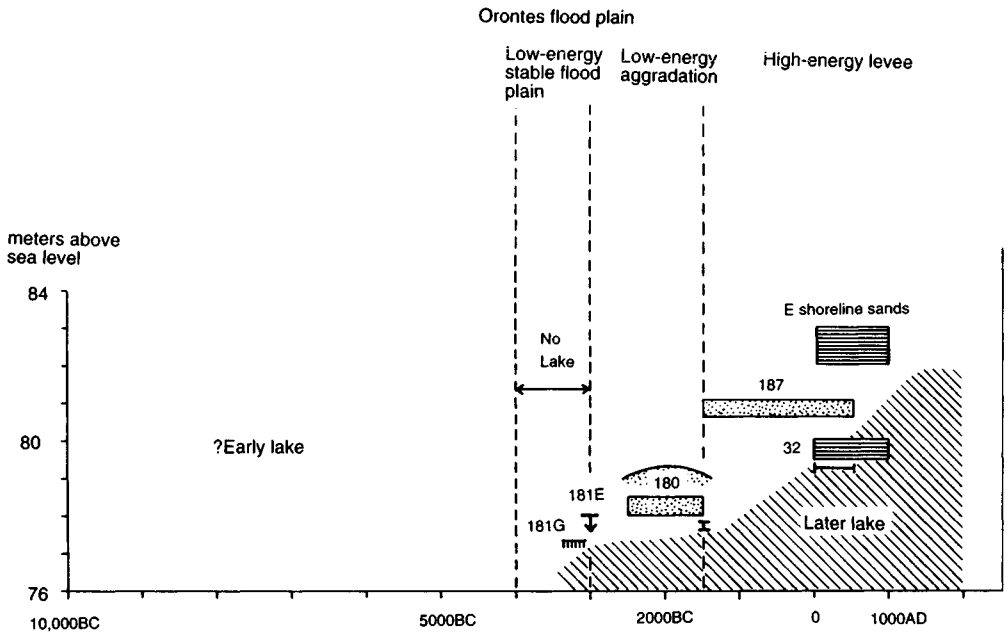


Figure 2. Amuq G ceramics of around 3000 BC, or slightly later, from site AS 181

## ARCHAEOLOGY



**Figure 3. Reconstructed rise in level of the Lake of Antioch (indicated by the oblique hatching)**

Our 1996 exploratory work at Tell Kurdu began with a site grid that was constructed over the site and work was begun within two of the  $10 \times 10$  m squares, led by Scott Branting. Unfortunately damage by modern earth-moving equipment to widen cotton fields had obliterated the earlier Trenches I–III. In addition, the summit of the mound had been leveled down by a bulldozer and the deposits were spread out over a wide horizontal area, increasing the scatter of ceramics beyond the original mound. The placement of the initial  $5 \times 5$  m trench in grid square 1009/1017 was selected in order to make best use of the existing bulldozer cut on the southeast slope. The 1 m deep and 5 m long section of this cut in grid 1004/1017 was cleaned, drawn, and photographed. The section provided a useful guide to anticipate horizons as the adjacent trench was taken down to a depth of ca. 1 m.

No coherent stratigraphy emerged from the topsoil and subsequent mixed layer, but a destruction event was found in the next layer with collapsed architectural elements and carbonized grains spread over nearly the entire extent of the exposure. Fragments of mudbrick collapse and part of a wattle and daub wall of a structure, perhaps a storage unit, was found with remains of several scatters of large pottery fragments in situ. In the adjacent trench by the cut section, a bread oven was reconstructed. Work was stopped until a full excavation team and backup staff come out for large scale excavations in 1998. The excavated material was registered, stored, and taken to the Hatay Museum for future study.

In 1997 our pre-excavation work will entail continuing the survey work. In addition, work is progressing towards the construction of a dig house that will be our headquarters in the seasons to come.

## Regional Project

In 1996 the Regional Project fell into two distinct programs. The first comprised a continuation of the geoarchaeological project that had started in 1995 with the specific intent of charting the history of the development of the Lake of Antioch. This work was continued in 1996 with the aim of providing a much broader range of environmental data for the region (see *News & Notes* 154 [Summer 1997]). The second part of the project was the continuation of the archaeological survey, which itself is building on the original survey conducted by Robert Braidwood and published sixty years ago this year. This survey is being led by Jan Verstraete, University of Cincinnati, who is specifically attempting to link the cultural patterns of the Amuq in the late second millennium BC with those of the Aegean. This work is crucial, because not only is the period of Jan's interest fundamental to the development of the Amuq sequence, but also, being Near Eastern specialists, we tend to come to many problems with an eastern or Anatolian perspective. By shifting the perspective

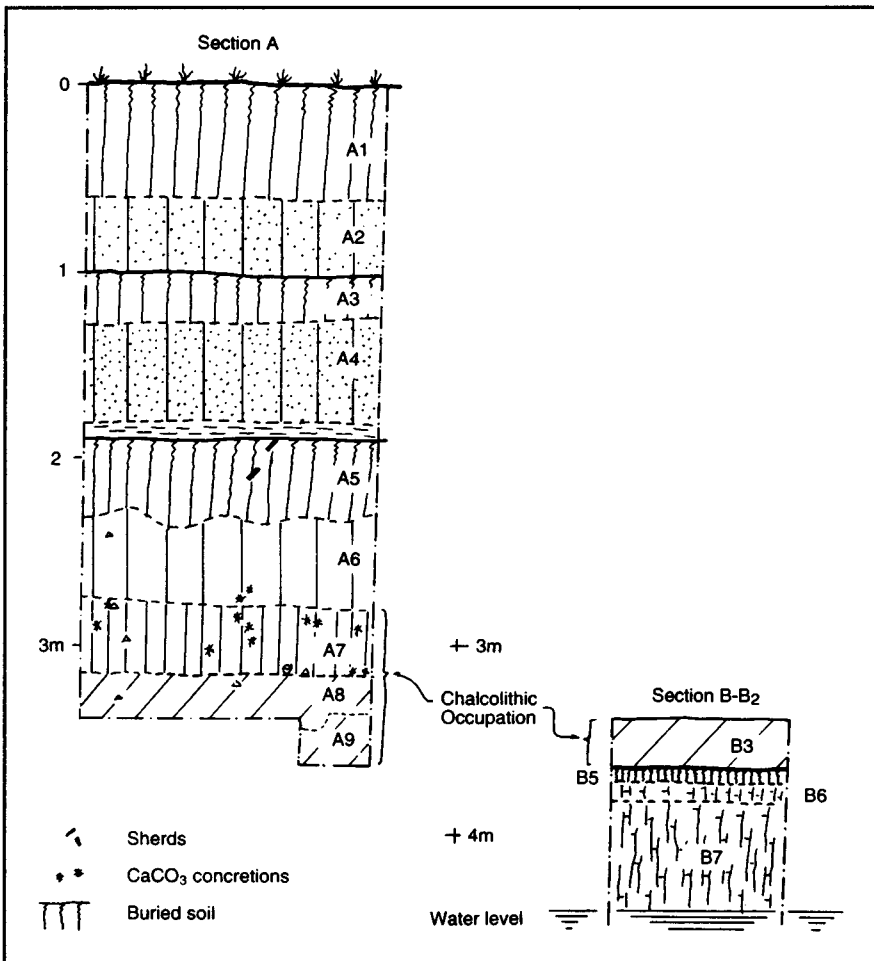


Figure 4. Drawing of main levels in the Atchana drain showing the banded alluvium (A1-A4 and A5-A6) over the buried Chalcolithic site

## ARCHAEOLOGY

towards the Aegean, we are gaining a more comprehensive view of cultural developments in the region.

### Lake of Antioch

Following two brief field seasons in 1995 and 1996, sufficient data have now been amassed to provide a general statement concerning the history of the Lake of Antioch in relation to changes in the alluvial regime of the main river, the Orontes (or Nahr al-Asi). The palaeoenvironment, as reconstructed, is relevant both to the interpretation of the archaeological data recovered by Robert Braidwood in his original survey, as well to an understanding of some gross features of the settlement pattern.

It has long been suspected that this lake was of fairly recent date. During the first field season in 1995, the age of the lake was demonstrated by the discovery of one site, Tell Hijar (AS 180) within the body of the lake, and a second (AS 181), even further within the lake and apparently sealed below the lake sediments (fig. 1). During the 1996 field season, more detailed investigations at these two sites demonstrated that a large part of the lake must have formed after ca. 3000 BC.

Clay beds sealed below site AS 181 appear to belong to an earlier lake. Within this sequence, organic material contained within sandy clays at almost 5 m below plain level have been dated by radiocarbon to around 7,500 years ago, but it is not yet clear whether these were deposited in a lake or not. Here, rather than describe the evidence for earlier lakes, we provide the latest information on the development of the Lake of Antioch itself, which is presented using evidence drawn from archaeological sites that developed prior to or during the rising stages of the lake. Parallel developments of the Orontes River are given using sections recently exposed along a north-south drain near Tell Atchana.

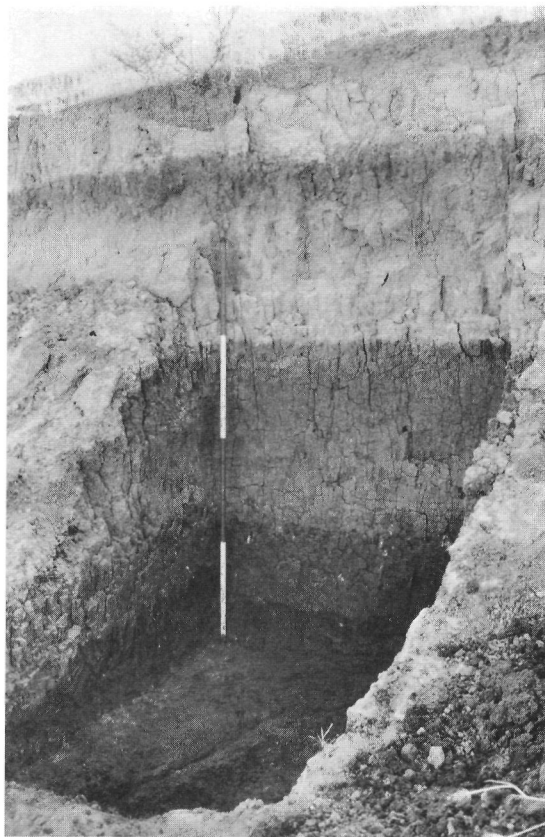
### Archaeological Sequence in the Floor of the Lake of Antioch

Both Tell al-Hijar (AS 180) and site AS 181 were discovered in 1995. The latter site was recognized by numerous sherds upcast along shallow ditches dug for the irrigation of cotton. In 1996 these ditches were cleaned to obtain a relationship between the two sites (AS 180 and 181), the overlying sediments and an underlying old ground surface. Seven sections were cleaned, three of which were within the approximate bounds of AS 181 (D, E, and F), with an additional section (G) being some 200 m to the north of AS 181.

As described in the *1995/96 Annual Report*, Tell Hijar appears as a small rock-strewn mound of some 3 ha (ca. 7 acres) within the bed of the former lake. Tell Hijar is now cut by a north-south drain and where cleaned (in locus A) the lower occupation levels of the site, dating to between Amuq H/I and L (i.e., mid-third to mid-second millennium BC) were shown to be sealed below 40–50 cm of brown shelly clay loam deposited by the former lake. Because there were pits excavated into the pre-lake old land surface, we conclude that there was no lake present at the site when the pits were dug. The presence of Amuq H, I, and L pottery within the pit fills suggests that this area was dry until at least the early second millennium BC.

Site AS 181, although recognized in 1995, was not well defined. Therefore in 1996, by the judicious cleaning of sections of irrigation canals that cut through the

site, we were able to demonstrate that the site covered about 1 ha (2.5 acres), all of which was sealed below sediments of the former lake. Within the site, section cleaning showed that lake sediments overlay horizontal floors containing large quantities of Amuq G ceramics, and these floors in turn rested upon a buried soil containing large fragments of wood charcoal (fig. 2). Near the northwest extremity of the site, section cleaning revealed a single mudbrick wall, 1.35 m wide associated with Amuq G pottery and sealed below some 50 cm of lake deposits. The size of this wall suggests that it may have been a small wall that enclosed the entire site. Because the area between sites AS 180 and 181 appears to have been open, unoccupied land, we can see that AS 181 was distinct and different from Tell al-Hijar. Interestingly, it is roughly contemporaneous with the Amuq G levels investigated at the base of Tell Judaidah by the Amuq Project in



*Figure 5. Photograph of banded alluvial sequences deposited by the Orontes River*

1995. The distinctive ceramics date to the very beginning of the third millennium BC, and must postdate by only a short time the well-known Uruk period, when this part of the fertile crescent was integrated into what has been described as the "Uruk World System."

Pottery from the cleaned sections within AS 181 form a consistent assemblage of Amuq G materials in which cooking pot wares were predominant. However, sherds of fine ware bowls and cups were more common in area D (fig. 3). From such variations between areas, it is therefore possible to infer that different parts of the site contained activities or areas of varying status. Apart from a single Amuq F sherd in locus F2, the only suggestions of pre-Amuq G occupation were one or two sherds of possible dark-faced burnished ware ceramics of Amuq Phases A, B, or C.

### **Preliminary Reconstruction of Lake**

In order to provide estimates of former lake levels, soil sections were cleaned along the east-west Afrin drain and in association with a number of archaeological sites around the former lake. These points should be regarded only as potential maximum lake levels inasmuch as they simply represent occupation levels that must have been above water level when the sites were occupied.



## ARCHAEOLOGY



**Figure 6. Large site at the north end of the plain cut by earth-moving activities**

In the Afrin drain, white silty lake marl containing fragments of freshwater mollusks and bivalve shells were present above a dark-colored old land surface, again containing fragments of small shells. This dark humic horizon beneath the lake marl appears to be a buried marsh horizon and is probably equivalent to a similar buried soil recorded in AS 181G to the south.

In addition to the presence of sites AS 180 and 181, other data points employed for estimating former elevations of the Lake of Antioch (fig. 4) included:

1. Still-water deposits on a buried land surface at Tell Sultan (AS 32) at the north end of the lake basin. These deposits show that water levels were at ca. 80.5 m above sea level during the Roman occupation of the site.
2. Roman and early Byzantine pottery on AS 180 indicate that the site was occupied during this time range. Because written sources suggest the presence of a lake by Hellenistic/Roman times, the site might have formed an island within the lake, which must therefore have been at approximately this level or lower.
3. The presence of site AS 187 (ca. 80.6–81.1 m above sea level) within the northern marsh shows that this area must also have been drier during its main periods of occupation. During the Middle Bronze Age this northern marsh area probably remained above lake or marsh level, but in Roman times the site had probably become partly inundated by water, so that this site might also have formed an island within the lake.
4. Along the eastern edge of the lake, beach and dune ridges of shelly sand contain occasional sherds of red late Roman to early Islamic brittle ware. These shoreline features suggest that water level rose to a maximum of

**AMUQ VALLEY REGIONAL PROJECT**

82–83 m above sea level during the first millennium AD, which would conform to medieval Islamic records (ca. AD 1300) that suggest the site had attained its early twentieth century size, if not more, during this time period. Between AD 1000 and the present day, depending upon the balance of inflow and outflow, lake level probably then fluctuated between 82 and 83 m above sea level.

**Orontes Valley Sedimentation**

The formation of the Lake of Antioch was ascribed by Leonard Woolley to an earthquake that caused the Orontes River to be blocked by a rock bar, or, by Robert Braidwood, to be the result of excessive siltation from the Orontes. The 1996 campaign provided evidence for the accumulation of a series of alluvial deposits that may relate to the development of the lake during the first millennium BC.

In a north-south drain to the east of Tell Atchana, two sections were cleaned in 1996 to expose a total of nine layers that formed an aggrading sequence of sediments within the ancient Orontes floodplain (figs. 5–6). At the base of the sequence at a depth of some 3 m was an old clay floodplain of the Orontes, deposited when the river flow was more sluggish than in recent centuries. Above this, three layers (A7, A8, and A9) indicate that a small site had been present on this earlier Orontes floodplain. The numerous large potsherds, some bone, flints, and obsidian demonstrate that this represents sedentary in situ occupation, of mid-late Chalcolithic date (Amuq E). This occupation occurred between about 5,000 and 4,000 years ago. Layers 5 and 6 deposited over this site were also clays deposited in a floodplain environment, but the contained sherds, which were smaller and more abraded than those below, can be tentatively dated to no later than the second millennium BC. Above this, sandy clays were deposited by higher energy floods as layers A4 to A1. Flood loams, Layers A4–A1, were devoid of pottery, but occasional small freshwater mollusks from layer 4 confirm that these deposits accumulated in a riverine environment.

When we look at the Orontes River sediments in combination with estimated lake levels, we see that the periods during which there was no lake or there were low lake levels correspond to the early phases of the Atchana drain (A9–A5) when flood energy levels were low. The rise in lake levels, which appears to have taken place during either the later second millennium or first millennium BC, therefore corresponds approximately to the period of increased flood energy of the Orontes (i.e., layers A1–A4), or to a possible channel shift. Although further dating evidence is required from both the lake and riverine environments, it seems that the lake developed during the second or first millennium BC, possibly as a result of increased flooding over the banks of the Orontes. Such flooding would have resulted in the accumulation of large bodies of water in the low-lying land within the basin center. If such flooding occurred frequently, there would have been insufficient time during the summer for evaporation to remove the accumulated water, thereby resulting in a gradual increase in lake level. Such inputs could have been reinforced by the arrival of additions of surplus irrigation water from irrigation canals, as was suggested in our first interim report. It must be emphasized, however, that further survey may provide more evidence on the history of the lake. Although to date we have not been

## ARCHAEOLOGY



*Figure 7. Site of Gölbaşı Höyük within Lake Gölbaşı at the north end of the Amuq Plain*

able to find any evidence of an artificial barrage, it remains possible that a dam across the lower Afrin above its junction with the Kara su could account for the formation of the lake. Alternatively, tectonic or earthquake activity, or even climatic change, could have contributed to the development of the lake.

### Archaeological Survey

Despite increasing evidence for the loss of sites below a sedimentary veneer, the Amuq still offers a vast array of archaeological sites. Archaeological survey is taking place concurrently with environmental investigations and excavations at Tell Kurdu in order to complement and update the earlier surveys of Robert Braidwood and U. Bahadır Alkım. Particularly crucial is the recording of sites that for various reasons are suffering damage as a result of the extension of irrigated agriculture particularly cotton fields. Altogether, 93 sites have been recorded at some level of detail during 1995 and 1996. This compares with a total number of 178 sites that were surveyed, within both modern Syria and Turkey, during the original Braidwood survey. Furthermore, a number of sites in the northern part of the plain have been re-surveyed, either because they were omitted during the Braidwood survey or because they occurred where the Braidwood and Alkım surveys overlapped, and it was therefore necessary to provide more details on individual sites. Particular emphasis was placed on the Gölbaşı area (immediately north of the mapped area illustrated), in order to provide a record of settlement and cultural change to complement the prospective results of pollen coring within that lake and adjacent wetlands.

To conclude, the second field season has shown a dynamic landscape. Not only has the lake expanded to encroach upon what must originally have been cultivated land or pasture, but also riverine flood levels appear to have increased significantly

in more recent times. Although it is still too early to state which environment coincided with which period, it is clear that the environment is not just a passive factor in the development of the local economies.

## Acknowledgments

The 1996 Amuq season was conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums, and the Antakya Museum. The team was directed by K. Aslıhan Yener. Tony J. Wilkinson directed the regional geoarchaeological and archaeological surveys. Scott Branting, graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (NELC), and Hatice Pamir, archaeologist at the Mustafa Kemal University in Antakya, undertook the investigation at Tell Kurdu. Jan Verstraete, graduate student at the University of Cincinnati, Neslihan Hazırlar from the University of Diyarbakır, and Murat Süslü, archaeologist at the Mustafa Kemal University, investigated the settlements with Tony J. Wilkinson. Tülin Arslanoğlu, archaeologist at the Mustafa Kemal University, and Eleanor Barbanes, graduate student at University of California at Berkeley, handled topographical mapping, section drawing, and illustrating the ceramics. Elizabeth Friedman, graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and Charles Johnson, Susan Mini, and Ercan Alp of the Advanced Photon Source are in the process of analyzing soil samples and metal finds from the Amuq at Argonne National Laboratory.

We are particularly grateful to both the Oriental Institute and its members — especially Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. (Bud) Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz, and Ms. Melanie Ann Weill — who contributed financially to the success of the project. Special thanks go to Mrs. Theodore D. Tieken and Malcolm H. Wiener and the Institute of Aegean Prehistory for their continuing support of the project. Volunteers Betsy Kremers and Bud Haas as well as research assistant Simrit Dhesi greatly added to our ability to process finds from the site in Chicago and we thank them sincerely. We are grateful for the help and support given by the members of the Antakya Archaeological Museum. In Ankara we have been greatly assisted by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums. In Antakya we are grateful for the help given by the Hatay Museum Director and staff members Hüseyin Dinçer, Faruk Kılınç, Lale Saraç, and also to the newly established Mustafa Kemal University and its rector, Professor Haluk Ipek. Thanks also go to members of the Hatay and Reyhanlı administrations, Utku Acun (Vali), Erdoğan Üzdemir (Assistant Vali), Ayhan Çiftaslan (Assistant Vali), Hasan Eliaçık (Culture), İbrahim Oflazoğlu (Tourism), Mehmet Hazırlar (Library), and Ümer Doğanay (Kaymakam).

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## AQABA

### Donald Whitcomb

The city of Aqaba has a dual role in the nation of modern Jordan; first, it is a major port for maritime commerce and may soon become a free port for this region. This commerce is one that has medieval and ancient antecedents, as exemplified by the Indian Ocean trade of medieval times, when it was the "port of Palestine on the China Sea" in the words of Muqaddasi, or as part of the Eastern spice trade in the classical periods. The second role is that of visitors. For the past 1,400 years this

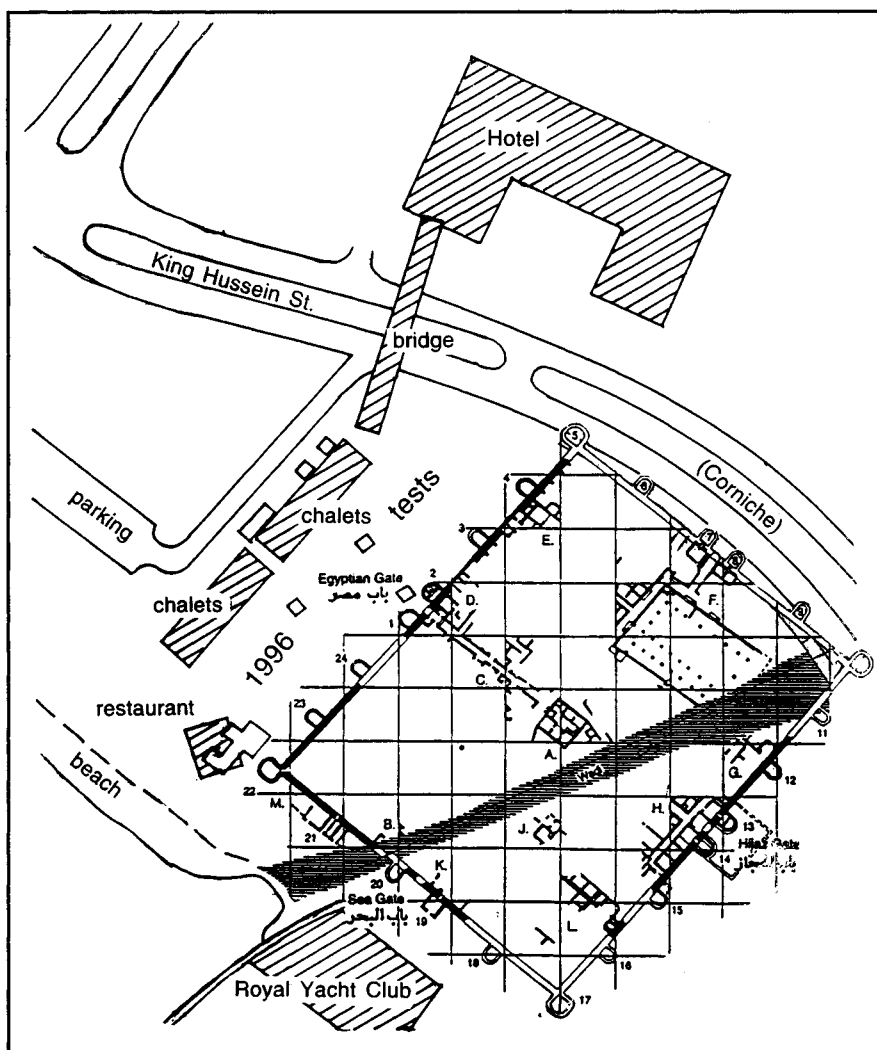


Figure 1. Plan of the site of Aqaba with hotel development project and the 1996 test excavations

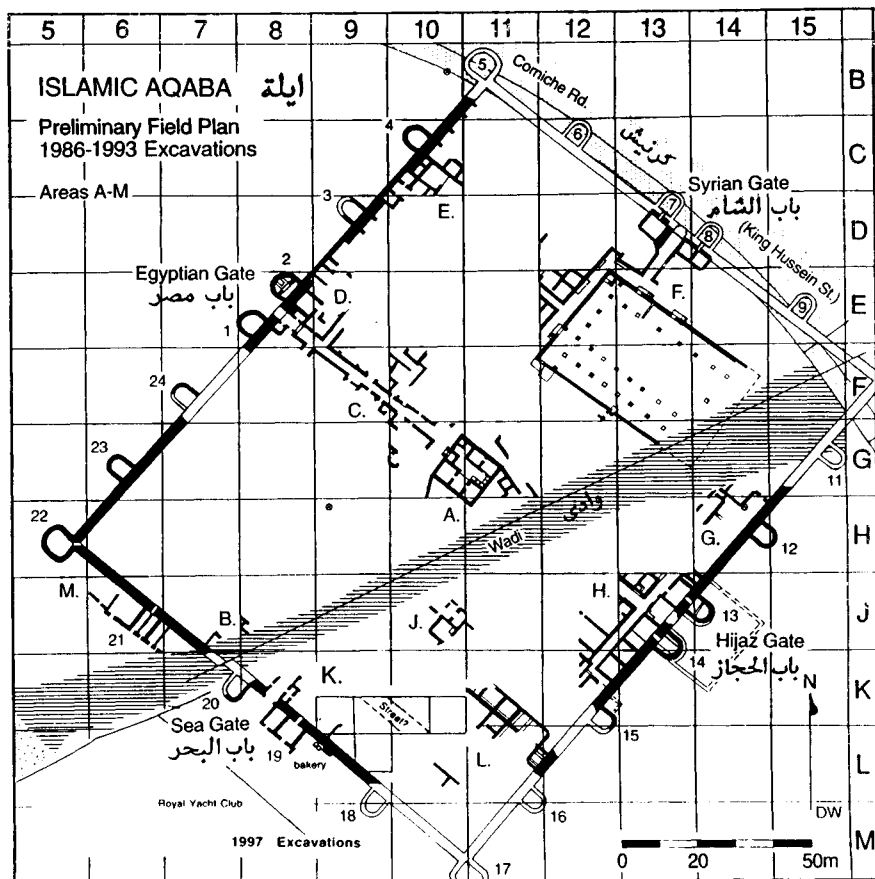


Figure 2. Plan of the site of Aqaba with the 1997 excavations near the Sea Gate

southern port of Bilad al-Sham (or greater Syria) was a major station on the Pilgrim route from Palestine, Egypt, and north Africa going to the Hijaz (Mecca and Medina). While fewer pilgrims travel by land now, another type of visitor has become more frequent, the modern tourist. The peace with Israel has meant a great increase in the number of visitors to Jordan, particularly those drawn to the unique wonders of Petra.

The Aqaba Project began more than ten years ago with funds from USAID for the purpose of tourism enhancement of the town of Aqaba. The result was a series of joint excavations of the Oriental Institute and the Department of Antiquities of Jordan that have revealed an early Islamic city, founded during the early caliphate of 'Uthman ibn 'Affan. This town was occupied from ca. AD 650 to the arrival of the Crusaders after AD 1100. The site has given an historical depth to the modern port of Aqaba and, together with the new excavations on the nearby Roman site by S. Thomas Parker of the University of North Carolina, the tourist can view the remains of over one millennium of occupation in the heart of the modern city.

The present challenge is to create an understandable monument from these subterranean ruins for tourists and Jordanians interested in their heritage. One of the problems is providing a context or transition from the modern town undergoing



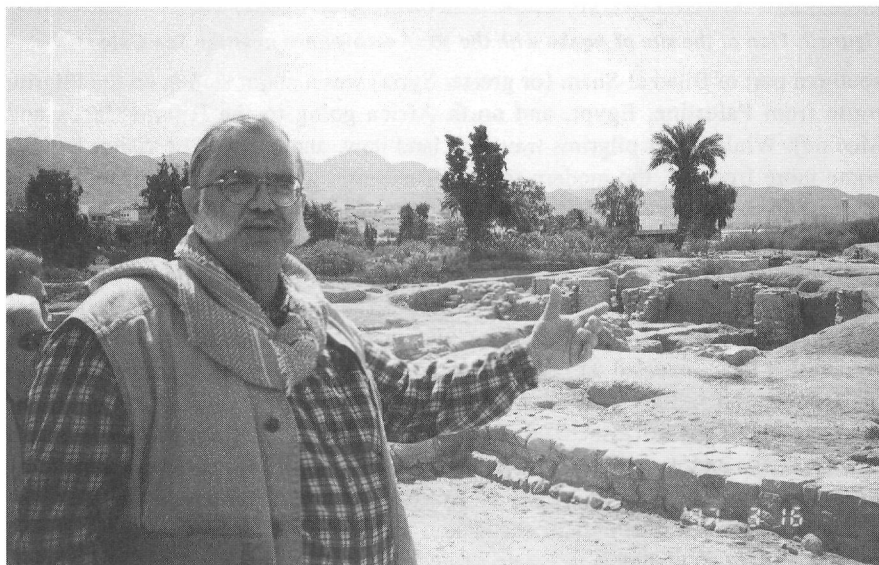
## ARCHAEOLOGY

rapid development. Unlike Jerash, Petra, and other major antiquities in Jordan, the site of Ayla has been totally covered. The remains are below present ground level and the visitor must imagine the elevations of buildings and monuments. This is possible with interpretative and educational materials used in conjunction with reconstruction and attractive display of the excavated remains. The idea of an archaeological park within an urban environment is not completely new to Jordan; witness the enormous success of Jerash, Umm Qais, and the recent Spanish/Jordanian work in Amman. The “archaeological park” presentation of the Roman/early Islamic remains in Madaba partakes of many of the same problems as Aqaba, problems which massive funding may begin to solve.

### Chalets of the Northwest

The remains of the northwest city wall, with its towers and the Egyptian Gate, were excavated in 1987 and have been reconstructed. The Egyptian Gate had a complex and interesting history, which is explained in graphics on the site. This gate was opened in 1995 and the visitor may now pass through the gate and walk along an Abbasid street, a street not traversed for a thousand years and not even imagined a few years ago. The approach to this gate and its towered walls is the most dramatic view of this early Islamic city. It is the interaction of this approach to Ayla and development of the modern city which is the subject of the present plans for the Movenpick Hotel. This large and luxurious hotel will be across the King Hussein Street (formerly the Corniche Road); it will be connected to the beach front by a massive bridge crossing the entire roadway. Other features of this hotel complex will be a series of chalets and a restaurant close to the beach.

The owner immediately recognized the need for a clear and unimpeded view of the northwest city wall and offered to set the chalets as far as possible from the ar-



*Figure 3. Explanation of the site to the 1997 Oriental Institute tour group near the Egyptian Gate. Photograph by Bernadine Basile*

chaeological remains of Ayla. The present plans allow the visitor — both foreign tourist and Jordanian national — direct access through the Egyptian Gate as a principal entrance into the monument. Though details have not been worked out, there seems a possibility to privatize some of the land in front of the city wall and the adjacent beach. Another possibility is the privatization of the entire site, a move which will assist in its preservation but will limit access to this national monument.

The proposed development of the land northwest of the city wall of Ayla will potentially affect antiquities in that area. Two test soundings made by the construction company have encountered substantial stone walls. The limited excavations outside the city wall, made in 1987 near the Egyptian Gate and in 1992 near the corner tower of Ayla, suggest that expansion of settlement might have taken place during the Abbasid period (ca. 750–970). While this expansion would reflect a population increase and expanding prosperity, it is unlikely that major artistic monuments were constructed. Rather, the remains of a typical medieval town may be found. Such remains are surprisingly rare and their documentation would be of great use for urban historians. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that unique structures will be found, or structures that could not be duplicated within the walled city. Specifically, one may expect a continuation of the small shops from the Egyptian Gate toward the northwest. Behind the shops were probably modest suburban dwellings. In a similar manner, the series of shops found above the beach in 1992 may extend toward the west as another *suq*, perhaps one catering to Abbasid tourists enjoying the beach. There will be a possibility of a more elaborate dwelling, an Abbasid “villa,” or even a small mosque serving this quarter.

Ms. Sausan al-Fakhri, Inspector of Antiquities for Aqaba and its region, placed a series of soundings into this area to be developed in 1996. Despite very limited resources and time, she made a preliminary examination revealing the quantity and characteristics of these archaeological remains. Near the Egyptian Gate was evidence that the street continues to the northwest, passing through an open area (about 50 m wide), then encountering stone and brick buildings. These were mainly Abbasid and Fatimid in date, though lower levels may have been late Umayyad/early Abbasid. One of the structures appears to have been a small mosque. A second area examined the proposed location of the restaurant near the beach, which revealed a large building complex that appears in part to have been used for storage. Given the context near the beach front *suq* discovered in 1992, one might suggest a continuation of this economic activity, perhaps with a khan or storehouse located in this area. This assessment of extra mural settlement ties into the excavations, about 100 m to the west, by the University of North Carolina (the Roman Aila project) in 1994 and 1996. At present a publication is planned that will combine the data from the northwest city wall, the Department of Antiquities soundings, and the University of North Carolina trenches into one appreciation of Ayla’s medieval suburbs.

### **Abbasid Yacht Club**

Archaeological investigations on the southeast side of the wadi began in 1988 and continued in 1989. The property belongs to the Royal Yacht Club of Jordan and these excavations enjoyed the active cooperation of officials of the Royal Yacht Club, the Aqaba Region Authority, and the Department of Antiquities. This quarter

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**Figure 4. Don Whitcomb describing the excavations of the Egyptian Gate discovered in 1987. Photograph by Bernadine Basile**

of the Islamic city revealed a vital part of the medieval city, with over 200 m of city wall with towers and two city gates. Through the monumental Sea Gate (Bab al-Bahr, area K) passed much of the commerce from Egypt, Iraq, and China. The most important gate was the Hijaz (or Mecca) Gate; this gate (area H), facing the Holy Cities, was closed in the earliest Islamic period and the area outside the gate used as a Muslim cemetery.

The Sea Gate produced few artifacts but illustrated the history of the city in its structural changes, a pattern remarkably similar to the changes in the Egyptian Gate. The mound of the archaeological site was truncated over much of the eastern side. Whether by natural causes or by human action, an accumulation of 3.5 m of clean sand covered the archaeological remains and has now been removed, which provides an opportunity to investigate the earliest period of occupation, the Umayyad, without an overburden of late occupations. Such had been the case in discovery of the Hijaz Gate in 1988 and the subsequent excavations found a very early cemetery. Since this discovery, the hypothesis that the mosque of ‘Uthman ibn ‘Affan may be located nearby has been one of the goals of the Aqaba project.

Construction of the marina and club house was deferred until these investigations had outlined the main archaeological features in this area. One of these features was the square tower (tower 19), excavated because of its formal anomaly in 1989. That season had produced ample evidence of an extensive Abbasid “urban renewal,” perhaps necessitated by the destruction caused by the 748 earthquake. In relatively low areas, where an Umayyad city plan was anticipated, this reconstruction was encountered. Unfortunately, limited funding prevented the proof (or disproof) of the Umayyad mosque hypothesis. The meaning of the alteration of the horseshoe-shaped Umayyad tower into a square tower did not become clear until the 1992 excavations. During that season, area M revealed a series of shops along the

sea wall, two of which incorporated the remains of tower 21. This area was a large *suq* or Abbasid shopping center ranged along the beach front.

In March 1997, area K was again investigated through a series of trenches directed by Sausan al-Fakhri. Five 10 × 10 m squares were excavated and revealed a double range of large rooms on either side of an apparent street (see plan). The frustrations of 1988/89 were revisited in that the lowest walls clearly belonged to the Abbasid period. In an attempt to understand this phenomenon, she placed a series of deep test pits into each square. These happily produced earlier wall phases and the long-sought Umayyad evidence. The character and function of this sector of the Umayyad city must remain ambiguous until further excavations can be conducted. Part of the project was to clear the heavy growth of acacia shrubs, reeds, and even a volunteer palm tree from in front of the Sea Gate and square tower. This was a promise of cooperation to the Royal Yacht Club that the archaeological site would become an attractive asset to the marina rather than an embarrassment. The gateway and street were cleared and leveled with several doorways revealed on either side of the street. Beside the square tower, another large shop was discovered; the exterior of the shop was cleaned but its interior left undisturbed for a more leisurely and careful excavation in the future. Finally the face of the city wall was cleaned, revealing walls and remains of at least four large ovens placed against the wall. These ovens must have belonged to a large bakery that served visitors entering the city. As we made this discovery, the yacht club was just finishing the swimming pool area with an outdoor barbecue. This included an oven for baking fresh bread for its modern visitors — directly facing its predecessor dated some 1,000 years earlier.

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## DHAMAR PROJECT

**Tony. J. Wilkinson and McGuire Gibson**

### Introduction

In the fall of 1996, we carried out a very successful campaign of survey and excavation in the mountains south of Sanʿa, Yemen, continuing the work reported in last year's *Annual Report* (see the section entitled "Oriental Institute Investigations in Yemen: Progress Report"). The most important finding was the existence of towns at an earlier date than has been hitherto been demonstrated for southern Arabia. Traditional scholarship regards the first Arabian towns as being the direct result of growth stimulated by the frankincense trade between southern Arabia and the Mediterranean during the first millennium BC, roughly coincident with references to the Queen of Sheba (or Sabʿa). However, the 1996 field season demonstrated that towns developed much earlier, slightly before 2000 BC. Rather than growing up in the arid valleys fringing the Arabian desert, as was the case for the Sabaeans incense

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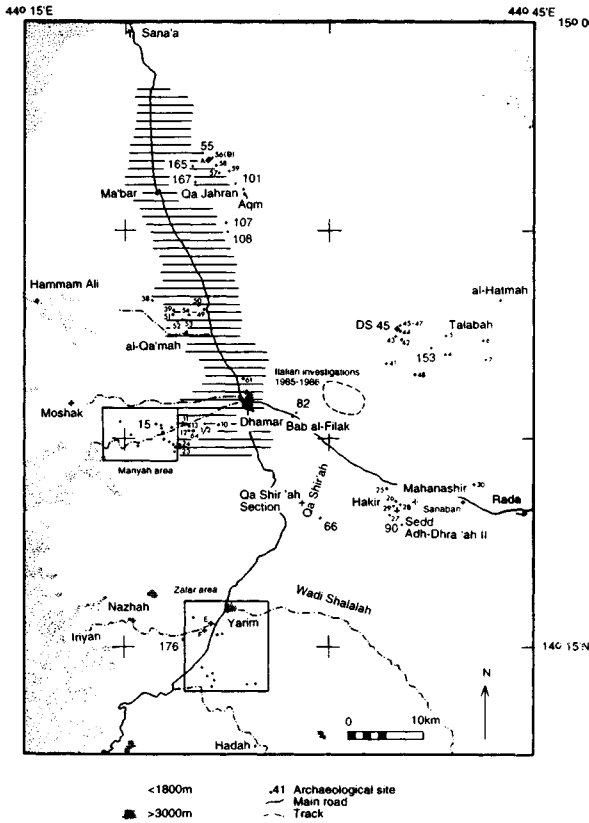


Figure 1. Map of Dhamar area

Institute who contributed to the project budget, especially to one major donor. Without these donations, fieldwork would have been impossible. In San'a, we must also thank Dr. Noha Sadek, Resident Director of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, who helped with advise and logistical support throughout the field season.

Our primary goals during the 1996 field season were to improve our knowledge of early town development on the Yemen high plains and to supply additional information on the early stages of growth of terraces. Chris and Julie Edens were separately funded by a grant from the American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS) and were thus able to investigate a major Bronze Age town, Hammat al-Qa (DS 101), discovered in the previous field season. In addition they extended the 1995 soundings undertaken at the multi-period site of al-Sibal (DS 66) in order to obtain additional dating evidence for the earlier phases of that site (fig. 1).

### Bronze Age of the High Plains

Ever since the pioneering work of Alessandro de Maigret in the early 1980s, it has been known that Bronze Age sites did exist in Yemen and that they were occupied as early as the first half of the third millennium BC. However, these straggling vil-

trade towns, these earlier centers developed on the more verdant plateau to the southwest, at elevations in excess of 2,000 m.

The 1996 field season took place in late October and November 1996. The team was again based in Dhamar, this year staying in a house nearer to the old *suq*, and conveniently close to the house of our long-term representative Ali Sanabani. In addition to ourselves, the team comprised Christopher Edens, his wife Julie Edens, and our two representatives, Ali Sanabani and Khalad al-Ansi, who provided assistance at every stage of work. We wish to acknowledge the full and generous cooperation of the General Organization of Antiquities, Manuscripts and Museums, San'a, especially Dr. Yusuf Abdullah, for speedily granting permits and necessary papers to permit fieldwork to go ahead according to plan. We are particularly grateful to members of the Oriental

lage-scale communities were recorded in the more arid part of the highlands. It seemed natural to expect the more verdant highlands around Dhamar to house much more extensive remains of Bronze Age occupation. It therefore came as no surprise that following our discovery of such sites in 1994, we were finding more and more Bronze Age sites during 1995. They then became positively common during 1996. Such sites were not only larger than their counterparts to the northeast, but also they were more organized, so as to be recognizable as towns.

By this we mean

- a. These sites were characterized by a dense scatter of buildings, usually rectangular (fig. 2), laid out over as much as 4–5 ha (1 ha = 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 2.47 acres).
- b. One site (DS 101) was surrounded by an external defensive wall with gates. A second (DS 66) also showed signs of an outer wall (fig. 3).
- c. There was evidence for a settlement hierarchy in the form of large central settlements, with occasional outlying “satellites” that might have been either subordinate or at least less populous communities.

On the other hand, as yet, we have no sign that any of the sites had large public or religious buildings. Given the limited scale of our excavations, this absence is hardly surprising.

It is not yet clear whether such large communities occurred over the entire area of the Yemen highlands or were restricted to certain areas. Within the Dhamar survey region, large Bronze Age settlements appear to be more common within the semiarid fringes, whereas to the south and southwest, where rainfall is higher, such sites paradoxically appear to be less frequent. However, this may simply be because, in the moister areas, agricultural terracing has been better developed so that archaeological sites have been progressively dismantled in the quest for building stones or covered up by the growing terraces. If the concentration of large early sites in the semiarid area is a real phenomenon, it is possible that they developed for a specific reason, namely as gateway communities that grew up at the boundary between the arid semi-pastoral zone to the northeast and the moister sedentary zone to the southwest. Settlements in such zones often grow in response to the greater prosperity that is generated by trade between the communities in these different zones. They therefore

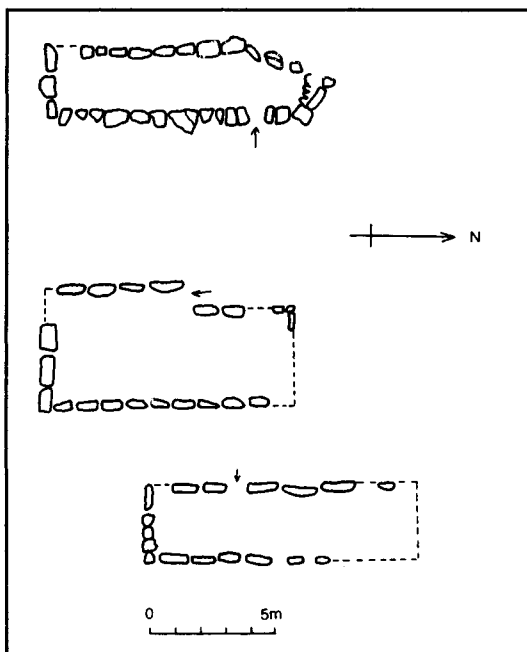
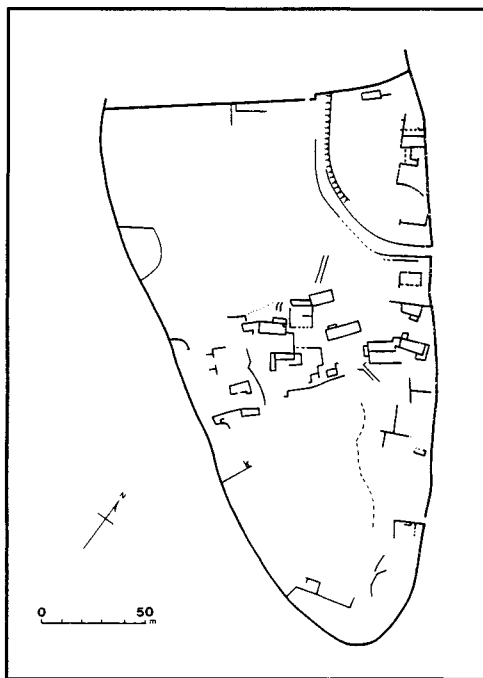


Figure 2. Bronze Age long houses from DS 187

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**Figure 3. Plan of the Bronze Age site of Hammat al-Qa. By Chris and Julie Edens**

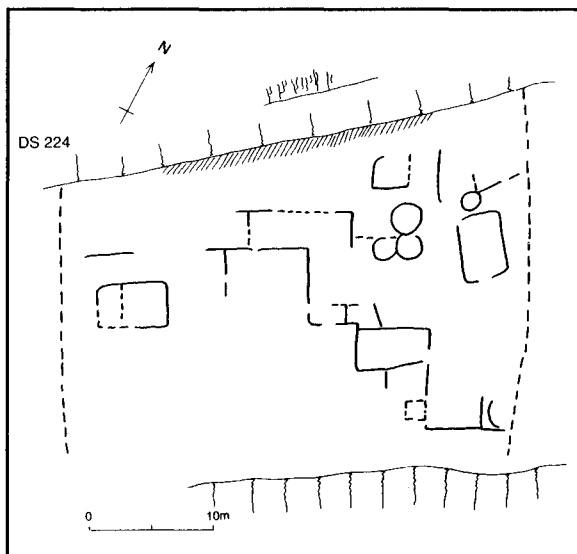
sites appear as well-laid-out communities, with a few rough subrectangular dwellings and other structures within compounds (fig. 4). The middens yielded classic examples of Khawlan type pottery (fig. 5), which suggests that these smaller, village-type sites actually relate to those within the area of Khawlan, rather than those of the high plateau with which we have been dealing.

Because these smaller sites have only been subjected to surface collection rather than excavation, we can only date them ceramically. The equivalent sites to the northeast in Khawlan have however been excavated and have provided dates that span the third millennium BC (fig. 6). Although roughly contemporaneous with al-Sibal (Site DS 66, near

prosper as a result of their position at a point where exchange of goods is most convenient.

Although these Bronze Age sites grew up, approximately at least, during a period when the ancient Near East could be seen as part of a great, loosely interlinked group of trading systems, there is no evidence that the highlands of Yemen belonged to such a "World System." Not only are ceramic parallels with other parts of the Near East fairly tenuous, but also other links with the outside world appear to be minimal. To date, the only trace of contacts outside the area is the presence of a single marine shell found on the surface of a Bronze Age site near Bawsan, towards the north of the survey area.

Interestingly during the 1996 field season, in the most arid northeastern part of the area, we started to find traces of smaller village-scale Bronze Age communities, analogous to those found by the Italians in Khawlan. Although small, such



**Figure 4. Sketch plan of the small Bronze Age village at DS 224**

Dhamar), the Khawlan sites are slightly earlier than Hammat al-Qa (DS 101), the large walled town on the plateau, which appears to have been occupied around 2000 BC. It is therefore feasible that sites such as Hammat al-Qa actually developed at the expense of the smaller Khawlan type sites, which were occupied during the third millennium and then declined towards the close of that millennium. In other words, the growth of Hammat al-Qa could have been fueled by the decline of smaller sites to the northeast. At this point our deductions stray into the world of environmental determinism, that dangerous area where one can perceive human communities as responding solely to environmental factors. This perception is encouraged by the fact that it is during the later part of the third millennium BC that the Indian Ocean monsoon appears to have been weakening, so that rainfall in the highlands decreased. As a result of these global environmental changes it could be argued that those marginal settlements nearer to the desert had to be abandoned, and the occupants shifted west to the moister highlands, where they joined and enlarged the preexisting communities to form proto-towns. Although such ideas are tantalizing, we know that human communities in ancient times had many ways of coping with the uncertainties of their environment. These may have included increased irrigation, development of runoff agriculture, or a changed emphasis upon pastoral resources and so on. Conse-

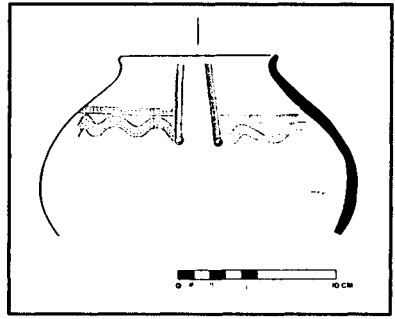


Figure 5. Bronze Age pot from DS 224

ditions, that dangerous area where one can perceive human communities as responding solely to environmental factors. This perception is encouraged by the fact that it is during the later part of the third millennium BC that the Indian Ocean monsoon appears to have been weakening, so that rainfall in the highlands decreased. As a result of these global environmental changes it could be argued that those marginal settlements nearer to the desert had to be abandoned, and the occupants shifted west to the moister highlands, where they joined and enlarged the preexisting communities to form proto-towns. Although such ideas are tantalizing, we know that human communities in ancient times had many ways of coping with the uncertainties of their environment. These may have included increased irrigation, development of runoff agriculture, or a changed emphasis upon pastoral resources and so on. Conse-

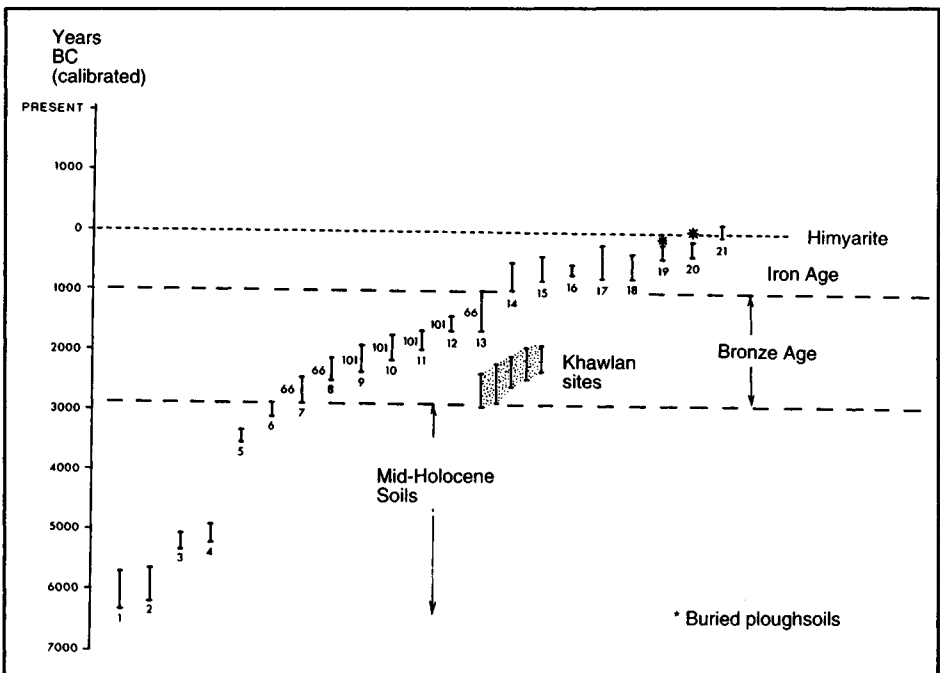


Figure 6. Radiocarbon dates from sites and soils in the Dhamar area



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Figure 7. Iron Age-Himyarite site of DS 198 viewed from nearby hill

ment apparently continued through the second millennium BC, into the Iron Age, towards the close of which the area became more integrated with global systems of trade. It was at this time (about one or two centuries before the Christian era) that the Himyarite state developed. The 1996 field season provided more evidence for Iron Age and Himyarite towns, as exemplified by the walled towns sketched and described in *News & Notes* 154 (Summer 1997; see figs. 7–8). In addition, at two sites pits exposed sections up to 3 m deep through remains of stratified occupation layers that yielded finds of typical Himyarite type. Such trenches were not excavated by the Oriental Institute team, but rather by village people seeking to enlarge their houses or dig wells. One particular site — Bawsan in Hada — provided not only a range of finds, such as bronze bowls, stone bowls (fig. 9) and Himyarite inscriptions, but also the large bath area illustrated (fig. 10). This group of tanks was cut into the soil (whether a natural stratum, earlier archaeological levels, or bedrock, we do not know) and was associated with a large building made of well-cut typically Himyarite stones, presumably a type of ritual baths. Such finds underscore the cosmopolitan sophistication of the Himyarite communities, examples of which were

quently it would, at this stage, be unwise to argue for major shifts of population from the small number of dated sites that are known to us at present.

### Iron Age

Nevertheless, as the chart of radiocarbon dates makes clear, we now have sufficient radiocarbon determinations to demonstrate that settle-

ment first brought to the notice of Oriental Institute members by Raymond Tindel in his campaigns at the Himyarite capital of Zafar.

### Conclusions

It is now evident from three brief field seasons that the Yemen high plains were well populated back to the third millennium BC, that town size settlements



Figure 8. Iron Age-Himyarite gate at DS 212, with Khalid al-Ansi as scale

existed, and there was almost certainly continuous occupation up to the present day. However, we are only beginning to sketch the development of early communities in this region. We still need to extend our knowledge of the original inhabitants of the plateau and to trace the early development of terraced fields. Progress was made in 1996, both

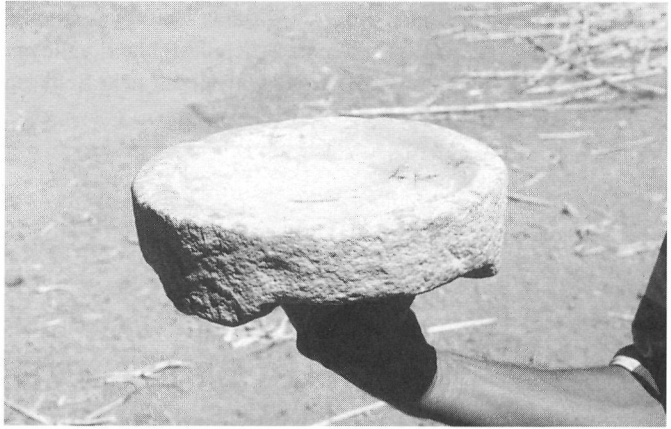


Figure 9. Stone bowl from Himyarite site of Bawsan

in the excavation and dating of terraced fields, and these now seem to date back until around 2000 BC. However, we still need to obtain radiocarbon dates for the earlier phases of fields and to try to link their use with the development of settlement in the highlands. This information will then enable us to determine whether the growth

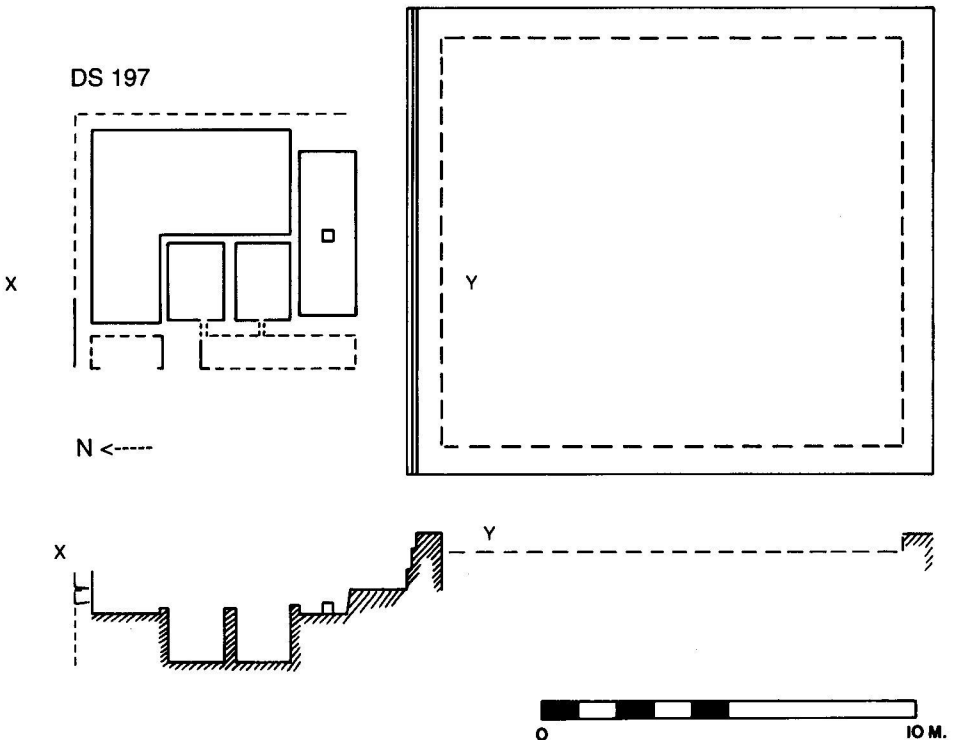


Figure 10. Possible ritual bath (to left) attached to large Himyarite building at Bawsan

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of the typical flights of terraced fields really was stimulated by the growth of settlement and population within restricted highland valleys. The answers to such questions, and numerous others, must await our next field season scheduled for February and March 1998.

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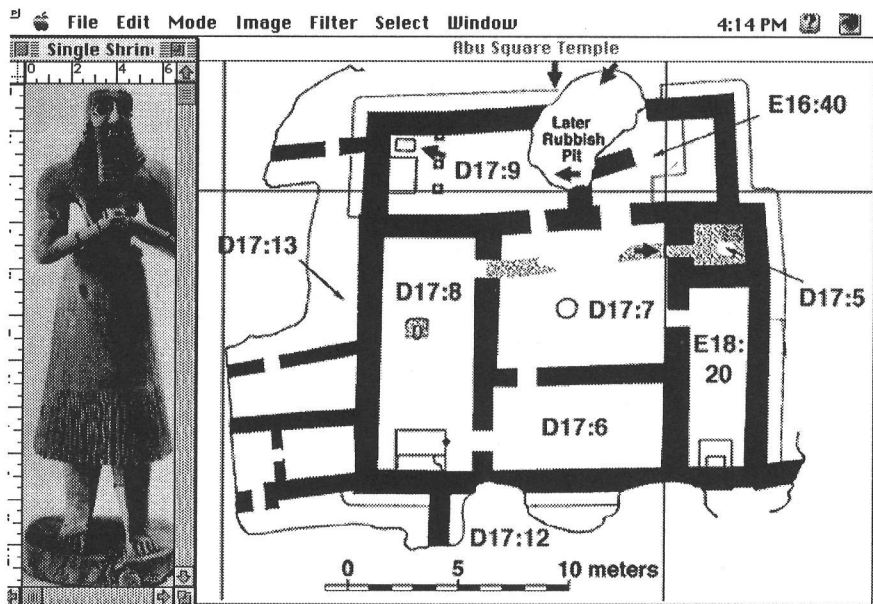
### DIYALA OBJECTS PROJECT

**Claudia Suter and McGuire Gibson**

The Oriental Institute Diyala Expedition of the 1930s carried out research of extraordinary vision and ambition. At a time when the archaeology of the Near East was still in its formative stages, the Diyala Expedition set out to establish for the first time the basic history and material culture of early Mesopotamia. Scholars then had only the haziest idea of which material objects were markers of what historical periods; the best they could do was to identify things as vaguely Sumerian or Babylonian or Assyrian. Under the leadership of Henri Frankfort, the Diyala team excavated four sites in the Diyala basin, an area to the northeast of Baghdad. The results of eight seasons of work were extraordinary. The patterns of material culture and history laid out by the team remain, with many changes in detail, an essential framework not just for the Diyala area, but for all of Mesopotamia from 3200 to 1800 BC.

Archaeological excavations are of little value if the results are not published. The ambitious plan to produce eleven volumes of final monographs was realized to a remarkable degree, despite the interruptions caused by World War II. Frankfort completed four of the volumes before he died prematurely in 1954. Pinhas Delougaz, Seton Lloyd, and others, working through the late 1960s, produced one volume on pottery, two on different sets of temples, and one on private houses and graves. In 1990, Thorkild Jacobsen, then in his 80s, finished the last of the architectural volumes on Old Babylonian public buildings. In fact, all but two of the books have been published: *Miscellaneous Objects from the Diyala Region*, the last of the basic data presentations, and a summary volume entitled *Four Ancient Towns in the Diyala Region*, which was meant to appear after all of the other volumes were done.

With a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, we have been working for almost three years to produce the *Miscellaneous Objects* volume. Although the title might indicate that the objects are of trivial importance, this material is actually the key to understanding fully all that has been presented in the other volumes. There are more than 12,000 objects involved, even when we exclude the pottery, cylinder seals, and sculptures that are already published. This volume deals with both extraordinary art objects (baked clay plaques with fresh and unusual motifs, clay figurines, stamp seals, amulets, clay bits impressed with stamp seals, and superb cylinder seals), all of the jewelry (precious and semiprecious stones, gold,



#### *A sample of the Diyala CD-ROM publication*

silver, etc.), amulets, tools, weapons, stone vessels, and odd bits and pieces that are truly miscellaneous.

In many ways, the “miscellaneous” objects are the most critical items when one is trying to find out the function of a particular room or building. Being often the most utilitarian kind of objects, these items would be discarded when broken. Thus, along with fragments of pottery, the miscellaneous items are more likely to be found where they were last used (cylinder seals, being beautiful and often of semiprecious stone, would be kept as heirlooms or as jewelry long after their use as an authenticating device). Analysis of objects found together often can give us new insights into the everyday life of ancient people, but it can also tell us something about domestic arrangements, ritual, magic, and even healing practices that are only hinted at in the ancient written sources.

The project uses cutting-edge techniques to deal with old material. We are working on material that has been out of the ground for more than fifty years, and we are relating it to the previously produced volumes, but we are making a radical departure by putting all of the information into a computer database. For almost three years now, the project staff, including student assistants and three volunteers, have been using computers, scanners, a CD-ROM recorder, and other equipment to enter not only the information on each object (its type, size, shape, and findspot) but also a full description with a photograph and/or a drawing.

During the past year, our efforts have been directed toward making sure the electronic catalog is accurate, while using it to organize and analyze two specific categories of objects: stone vessels and objects found in one building complex, the Shu-Sin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers at Eshnunna.

Two of the volunteers, Joyce Weil and Carole Yoshida, have used a flat-bed scanner to enter into the database all of the available photographs of objects here at

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the Oriental Institute. Items represented not by photographs, but by negatives, will now be scanned in by using new technology that the University has acquired in the past year. With a negative scanner, the computer can be instructed to reverse the image and deliver a positive, photograph-like result on the screen. Images may be enhanced or blemishes on the negative may be eliminated, much as in traditional photographic processing.

The scanning of photographs and drawings of plans and objects allows us to use those storage and retrieval features for which computers are designed. Thus, we can rapidly find all of the images of any object, even when it is shown on several photographs. We can also keep track of various images from different angles of a given item. Because the photograph catalog exists as part of a much larger database that has information on findspot, material, dimensions, references to similar objects elsewhere, previous publication history, and present location of the object with museum registration numbers, we can link the images with the verbal information in a number of ways.

Working with both the field records, such as object registers and cards for individual objects, and the previously published Diyala reports, we have now entered all of the unpublished miscellaneous objects, but we have also included those items that have already been published. The reason for entering the previously published items is to make the database as complete as possible in order to allow the user of the final product to place the miscellaneous objects in context with all of the other items found in a given locus. It is the association of objects in a context that allows refinements of dating and attempts to determine the function of a room or space. If we restricted the database only to the unpublished items, a researcher would find it cumbersome and ineffective to constantly refer back and forth between computer and books. It is better that we, who know the data and the findspots best, enter all of the relevant information as accurately as we can so that the future user will have an easier job of research.

In the study of objects, a scholar often visits a museum to look at them in minute detail. Thus, we have to tie in, as much as possible, our database to the records of the museums in which the objects now reside. Helaine Staver, our third volunteer, has been undertaking the arduous, painstaking job of matching the information on Diyala objects in the Oriental Institute's electronic database with our own.

Insofar as it is possible, we are also scanning into the computers all of the relevant plans and even some photographs of the buildings in which the objects were found. When completed, the database will make it possible for someone to "click" with a computer mouse on a map of a site, get a plan of a particular building, then "click" on a particular room to be able to see a picture of the room and a list of all of the objects found in it, including full descriptions, drawings, and photographs. We include here some examples of a "screen" from a demonstration of how the final product might work. Anyone wishing to view the demonstration may do so by setting up an appointment with the project staff in the Oriental Institute.

As noted above, we have been testing the database by analyzing one category of objects, the stone vessels. These objects are usually plain but can be elaborately carved with figures. In sorting the vessels by type, findspot, level, etc., we have found that the database works quite well, but we are still finding inconsistencies in our own entries (for example, in one place a shape will be called a bowl and in an-

other a cup) or between our information and that in one of the publications. These inconsistencies cause us not only to regularize our database, but also sometimes lead to interesting questions on the interpretation made by the original excavators on a specific object.

A more telling demonstration of the usefulness of the database is the research of one of the student assistants, Clemens Reichel, who is reworking the Shu-Sin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers as his Ph.D. dissertation. This complex of buildings, the subject of the earliest of the Diyala publications, was created as a temple to the divine Ur III king, Shu Sin (formerly read as Gimilsin, ca. 2170 BC), attached to an administrative palace of the province of Eshnunna. Very soon, Eshnunna broke away from the Ur empire and the local kings turned the temple into just a secular wing of the palace. The entire complex underwent several architectural changes during the next fifty years. In all of the levels of the complex, hundreds of objects were found, including cylinder seal impressions on clay. In addition, the excavators recovered more than 1,200 cuneiform tablets from the entire sequence. Reichel is reexamining the architectural changes, resorting the levels, and viewing all of the objects in their original contexts. He is finding the electronic database to be remarkably useful in the task of analyzing the material. Whereas formerly he would have been making multiple index cards, sorting the material by findspot and by type of object or by other combinations, and then trying to see patterns, now he can have the machine do the sorting by any combination he can devise. The database is especially valuable in allowing him to ask for all of the examples of a specific decorative element on a seal or part of a name, and get a listing that allows him to identify even a small, badly preserved bit of clay impression with a particular person's seal. Already, at an early stage in his analysis, he is finding that the seal impressions and seals are patterning very well by findspot. Thus, a particular official can be seen to have rolled his cylinder seal on lumps of clay that were used to seal up one or two specific rooms, or to seal jars or baskets in a very limited group of rooms. Thus, he can localize the working area of a particular official. He can also, sometimes, see a person's seal on clay that is scattered somewhat wider, indicating a wider range of responsibility in the hierarchy or a distribution of goods. When he compares the information derived from the seal impressions with that on the tablets, even more intriguing information should emerge. He should begin to reconstruct a "paper trail," or rather a "clay tablet trail," throughout the complex. And when he combines this information with that from all of the other kinds of objects, he should be able to present a truly new synthesis of activity in an administrative building.

As we have indicated in previous *Annual Reports*, the final product of the Diyala Project will be a "publication" that consists of a book on paper, with chapters that discuss classes and types of objects and offer interpretations of the uses and history of each class, with limited illustrations (photographs and drawings) of the classes and types. The innovation in this "publication" lies in the fact that the book will be accompanied by a computer disk or disks that will contain the complete catalog of objects, with all of the known information and illustrations of both objects and findspots. The catalog will *not* appear in the paper volume, allowing us to reduce the cost of production and the purchase price. Instead, the buyers of the "publication"

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will be able to print out the catalog onto paper if they wish. More important, readers can take the data on the disc, reorder it in any way they desire, run a variety of analyses on the material, and look at the data in novel and unanticipated ways. If we can finish the project on schedule in the year 2000, this will be the first "publication" of its kind in Near Eastern archaeology, and perhaps in all of archaeology.

We have been fortunate enough this year to gain the support of the University of Chicago Women's Board for the project. From this source, we will receive a sizable grant that we use as a match for funds already pledged by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and we continue to seek additional contributions to complete the NEH match.

## EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

Peter F. Dorman

The documentation of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple of Amun at Medinet Habu (fig. 1) was the primary focus of the Epigraphic Survey during its seventy-third field season, which opened on 2 October 1996 and closed six months later on 1 April 1997. Nonetheless, a number of other priorities provided us with a remarkable variety of activities and discoveries during the year, especially in the area of conservation, that have led to unexpected new avenues for research.

As always, the collation of drawings and consultations with the artists formed the major tasks for the epigraphers this year, who concentrated largely on the interior painted chapels at the temple of Amun, decorated jointly by Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III. In the course of six months at Medinet Habu, epigraphers John and



*Figure 1. General view, from the northwest, of the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu and its sacred lake; the eastern High Gate looms behind*

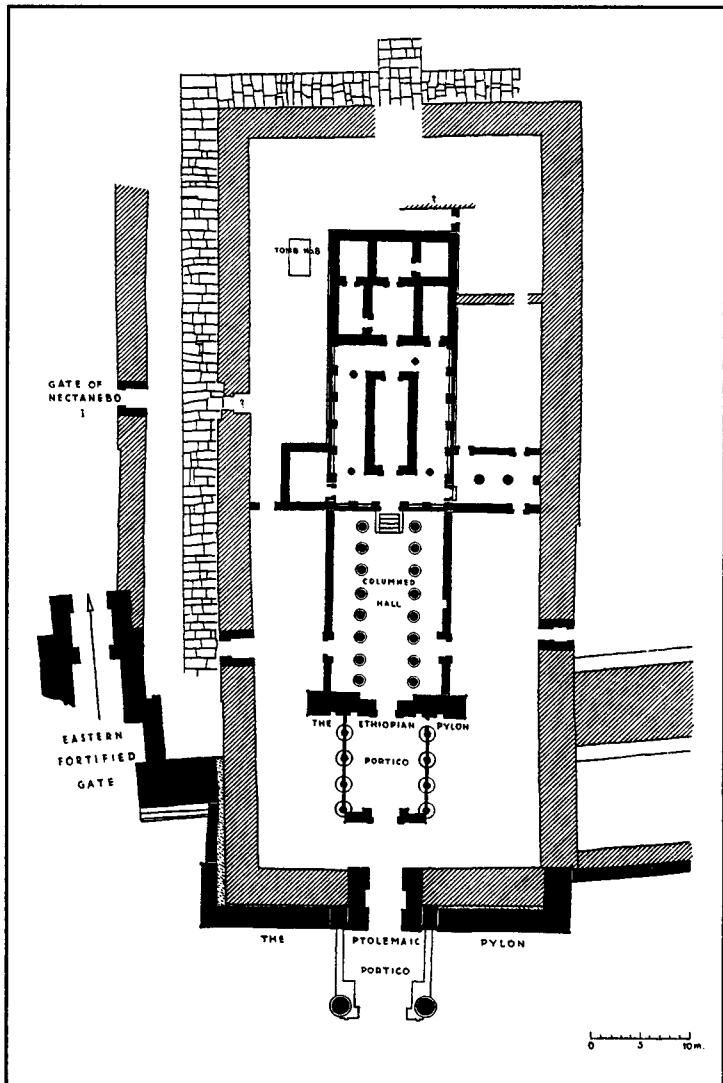
Debbie Darnell, Drew Baumann, and myself worked on forty-seven drawings in various stages of completion, and of these, twenty-five were given final director's approval for publication. Artists Tina Di Cerbo, Sue Osgood, Margaret De Jong, and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky undertook the penciling and inking on twenty-two additional enlargements, all of these lo-

cated in the Eighteenth Dynasty temple's exterior portions, which will form the basis for a future volume: the sanctuary for the portable bark of Amun and the columns and ambulatory that surround it. The ambitious goal of this season was to complete the epigraphic field work for the chapels and facade that will comprise the subject matter for the first volume on the temple of Amun. Thanks to extraordinary efforts of the epigraphers and artists — and despite the unexpected demands arising from the conservation work at Medinet Habu — we came within five collations of meeting the goal.

The brevity of this summary on our epigraphic work

belies the many weeks and months devoted to the documentary effort, nor does it do justice to the many small questions resolved in regard to the sequence of recarving and repainting evident in the painted chapels; nonetheless, a number of other activities require more explicit description.

The five-year Luxor Temple Fragment Conservation Project, initiated last year under the guidance of conservator John Stewart and funded through a grant awarded by the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), was resumed at the beginning of December. John returned to Chicago House for just a week to make a brief condition survey of the inscribed block



*Figure 2. Plan of the temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, showing the location of the Ptolemaic columned hall, focus of conservation work during the 1996/97 season*



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**Figure 3.** *The statue of Tjanefer, a priestly official of western Thebes, found in one of the foundation trenches of the Ptolemaic hall*

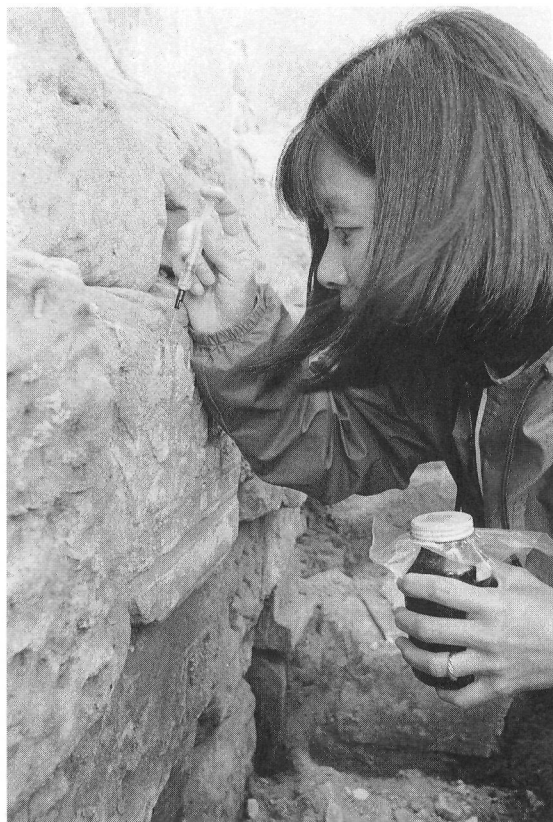
fragments behind Luxor Temple and to review conservation procedures with our new fragment Hiroko Kariya, who then undertook the tasks of consolidation, desalinization, and documentation for the next three months on-site. The treatments of the stone fragments included successive applications of the consolidant Wacker OH, which has been shown to be remarkably effective over the last ten years on our fragments, as well as tests using other types of consolidants. Several methods of application were attempted, the most common being the painstaking procedure of drip-feeding from a glass pipette, occasionally enhanced by pre-wetting the surface with ethanol to facilitate absorption. Wacker OH and other substances must be used under restricted ranges of temperature and humidity, and Hiroko was able to control these atmospheric limits to a certain degree under makeshift shelters erected in the blockyard. Dr. François Larché, director of the Centre Franco-Égyptien pour l'Étude des Temples de Karnak, kindly made supplies of Wacker OH available to us;

this critical substance cannot be purchased locally and is difficult to import. It is hoped that next season a more durable laboratory can be set up to provide longer working hours and more stable temperature and humidity controls. Hiroko also tested different kinds of poultices to remove salts from the fragments and analyzed the salts as well. At the end of the season, a protective covering of steel and canvas was built over one mastaba where the more fragile fragments are now stored, to keep rain from hitting deteriorating surfaces; recommendations for next year include the improvement of storage, the creation of a computer database to keep track of the ever-increasing information on the fragments, and environmental monitoring.

Yet another program of conservation and documentation was begun at the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu during 1996/97, again thanks to a second generous award from the EAP, which will run for at least five years. This ambitious project includes funds to support the epigraphic tasks of the Survey, but the emphasis remains on the multiple problems of site protection: the structural stability of the temple, the cleaning of wall reliefs, the consolidation of the roof, the improvement of water drainage, and the enhancement of visitor access. The major concern has been the evident settling of the side walls of the Ptolemaic columned hall (fig. 2), the focus of recent work during the 1994/95 and 1995/96 seasons, where trenches had been previously opened up by Egyptian conservators in an effort to minimize capillary action of groundwater on the temple walls. In October we were pleased to have Dr. Conor Power, a structural engineer from Boston, on hand for advice on how best to stabilize the walls and protect their foundations, which consist of reused blocks, most of which originally belonged to a monument of the Kushite period. After consideration of his valuable recommendations, together with the observations made by John Stewart and Hiroko Kariya on the condition of the subterranean stones, it was decided to photograph and plan the foundation courses to the extent

possible without disrupting the physical structure of the walls and to rebury them in situ to minimize the corrosive effects of salt damage on excavated stones recently exposed to open air. Trenches along the side walls of the Ptolemaic hall were reopened so as to reveal as many of the subterranean blocks as possible, and photographer Yarko Kobylecky was then faced with the sudden task of documenting 170 Kushite and Ptolemaic relief blocks out of approximately 400 stones exposed in the foundations, all of them located inside narrow trenches with very little room to maneuver. As the foundations came to light, Tina Di Cerbo undertook the drawing of elevations of the walls, carefully renumbering the blocks and using the plans as a key for the ongoing photography.

The reopening of the trenches was supervised by stone cutter Dany Roy, who was placed in charge of the structural work at the small temple, and also faced the challenge of moving a granite monolith located along the northern wall of the Ptolemaic hall. This engraved stone, originally from the tomb of Pedamenope (Theban tomb 33), had been reused in antiquity as the lintel of the northern doorway of the hall, and after the initial clearance of the temple in modern times it had been left upright on the ground. Using wooden rollers, ropes, planks, a series of jacks, and excellent advice from our colleagues at the Centre Franco-Égyptien at Karnak, Dany and a crew of four workmen from Chicago House were able to shift the massive lintel away from the foundations to a position next to the northern gateway of Taharka, where it rests on heavy wooden beams until a new emplacement for it can be made. From excavation photographs of the Oriental Institute taken in the 1920s, however, it was evident that the stone had not been moved during the excavation of the temple by Uvo Hölscher, so that the trench clearance below this point became a focus of interest. Preliminary examination of this area, jointly supervised by Debbie and John Darnell, revealed a section of decayed mudbrick and sandstone in the upper strata, while toward the bottom of the trench this mixed material gave way to a series of bricks laid along a ramp-like slope leading down toward the lowest foundation courses.



*Figure 4. Hiroko Kariya applies consolidant onto a painted relief reused in the foundations of the temple of Amun, in an effort to retard further deterioration*

During the reclearance of the interior trench of the northern wall, the workmen made an unexpected discovery, to our great astonishment: the statuette of a priestly official, lying in pure sand below the threshold of the northern doorway and just within the Ptolemaic hall itself (fig. 3). To judge from earlier excavation records, Hölscher's clearance of the hall had, in general, descended to a depth of well over a meter; but the area of the northern doorway had apparently been avoided, perhaps because it was needed as a point of egress for the dumping of excavated debris. Whatever the reason, it is clear that the statuette had been deposited in the original sand bedding for the foundations of the Ptolemaic hall, presumably after it had been



**Figure 5.** After photography of the subterranean foundation courses, Dany Roy supervises the reburial of the trenches, packing sifted soil next to the foundations and filling the remainder of the space with clean sand

damaged and deemed no longer worth keeping as a votive object. Now headless and having lost its base, the statuette is nonetheless a magnificent piece of minor sculpture, probably carved during the fourth century BC. The inscription of the back pillar identifies its owner as Tjanefer, whose duties involved the cults of Amun at the temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu and at the Ramesseum, the cult of the deified architect, Amenhotep son of Hapu, and services at the temple of Hathor-Maat at Deir el-Medina. Tjanefer is portrayed with a long priestly robe, tied high over the waist, wearing an undertunic and with a document case tucked under his left arm.

A different challenge faced us at the southeast corner of the hall, where several subterranean walls had been discovered by Hölscher and identified by him as a Kushite tomb. Their interior surfaces were covered with columns of texts and vignettes that had been systematically attacked with chisels, doubtless at the time they were covered

over by the Ptolemaic construction, and once again we asked Yarko to obtain complete photographic documentation. With pictures in hand, John Darnell and Drew Baumann spent many hours in the deep trenches, trying to establish what remains of the original text and searching for parallels at the Chicago House library. Their tentative conclusion is that the composition seems to be an underworld text based on the treatise known as "Amduat," or the "Book of What Is in the Netherworld."

Preparatory to refilling the trenches, Hiroko investigated the condition of the exposed foundation stones, noting areas of severe deterioration, testing for salts, and

treating twenty-nine blocks in immediate danger of losing their surface decoration (fig. 4). Following procedures recommended by the conservators, Dany then undertook the reburial of the foundation courses, using soil originally removed from the trenches that had been sifted to remove larger particles. The finer soil was intended as a cushion for the fragile surfaces of the blocks and to maintain the same relative content of soluble salts in the foundations and the earth. In successive layers approximately 30 cm deep, this fine soil was compacted between the surfaces of the foundation stones and a horizontal plank held in place by sand bags (fig. 5); the remainder of the trench was filled with clean sand. On the surface a layer of pebbles was spread to reduce climatic changes at ground level and to discourage animal and human disturbance of the trenches. As a final measure, five monitors were placed at strategic points around the perimeter of the hall to act as indicators of future subsidence in the walls or the door jambs.

The conservation efforts at Luxor and Medinet Habu could not have been successfully carried out without the gracious permission of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, as well as the invaluable advice and keen interest of the staff members of the EAP in Cairo, in particular the Director, Dr. Robert “Chip” Vincent, and Technical Advisors Dr. Bill Remsen and Dr. Jarek Dobrolowski, whose visits to Luxor gave us the opportunity to exchange differing points of view and to consider various procedural options. We are most grateful for their enthusiastic support and their advocacy of our research goals.

One memorable highlight of the year was the reattachment of the face of the goddess Mut to the colossal pair statue of Amun and his consort that stands inside the northern entrance of the Colonnade Hall at Luxor Temple. Identified in 1995 by Ray Johnson as part of the Luxor dyad, the face had been shipped to Luxor in the summer of 1996 by Dr. Mohammed Saleh, Director of the Egyptian Museum in



*Figure 6. Ellen Pearlstein uses a solvent to clean the head of the goddess Mut, still strapped into position on the large dyad after a successful rejoining*

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Cairo, through the kind permission of Dr. Abd el-Halim Nur ed-Din, then Secretary General of the Supreme Council for Antiquities. With the arrival of conservator Ellen Pearlstein of the Brooklyn Museum in the month of January 1997, Ray began final logistical planning with Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities in Luxor, for the challenging task of reattachment. Working on wooden scaffolding erected around the dyad and in full view of the hundreds of visitors pouring through Luxor Temple, Ellen inspected and cleaned the statue and drilled preliminary holes for the attachment dowel with the assistance of Hiroko; Dany Roy lent his practical knowledge to solve the problem of hoisting the four-hundred-pound (180 kg) head into exact position. In one remarkable twelve-hour operation, the head of Mut was removed from storage for the last time and raised onto the scaffold; a dowel hole was bored into the rear surface of her face, the break surfaces were cleaned and sealed, a steel dowel was inserted, and the head reattached with a layer of epoxy. The final joining was achieved at 7:30 PM, illuminated by studio lights set up by Yarko, when only a few tourists were on hand to applaud the event. While the head was still strapped in position in the succeeding days, Ellen completed the cleaning of Mut's face, revealing a good deal of original paint around the eyes, and mortar fills were then applied to stabilize the statue and to reconstruct partially the areas of loss (fig. 6). This unusual restoration of a statue still standing in its ancient location was made possible by generous contributions from Ms. Marjorie Fisher-Aronow and Mr. Jack Josephson, to whom we are deeply indebted for making the reconstruction possible.

In addition to his task of documenting the newly revealed relief blocks at Medinet Habu, Yarko was kept busy in the studio at Chicago House, making new enlargements and keeping up with the demands of bleaching and blueprinting drawings for the artists and epigraphers. He also completed a series of detail views required for our second volume on Luxor Temple as well as new photography for the Amun and Mut dyad, which will be included in the same publication. On hand to assist Yarko with his tasks this year was Ellie Smith, the Survey's archival assistant, who spent February and March at Chicago House; her boundless energy and enthusiasm were most welcome toward the end of the season, when she acted as Yarko's faithful assistant in the field and registered over four hundred large-format negatives and seventy-five rolls of 35 mm film, bringing our precious photographic archives database up to date.

As in every recent season, Debbie Darnell devoted at least half of her time to her typically meticulous administration of the Chicago House library and the considerable challenge of keeping this irreplaceable research facility current. Just over two hundred books were acquired in 1996/97, bringing our total holdings to 17,381 items. With the assistance of John and Drew, Debbie organized the inventory of books that had been delivered during the previous summer, as well as a separate shipment of library volumes that had been bound in Cairo under the supervision of our friend and colleague, May Trad. Debbie also managed the onerous task of accessioning, hampered to some extent by an intractable printer that refused to produce the necessary library cards for several months. She continued to cultivate contacts with booksellers in Europe and Cairo, investigated the purchase of survey maps from the Luxor cadastral office, and prepared payment authorizations and new

orders. For several weeks during the winter, our dedicated library volunteer, Nan Ray, rejoined the staff in Luxor and was an invaluable help in assisting her with accessioning, stamping, and labeling new books for shelving; Nan also updated final entries on the library series databases created during the last several seasons. Thanks to these collective efforts, the library at Chicago House remains one of the finest research collections for the study of Egyptology anywhere in the world.

Our administrator, Ahmed Harfoush, most ably managed the multifarious tasks of running the office and household functions of the Survey during this season. Taken together, these duties are rather akin to maintaining a large bed and breakfast that is also attached to a laundry, garden, machine shop, transportation service, vegetable farm, payroll and financial bureau, visitors' center, computer facility, and dispensary, with the occasional large party thrown in for good measure. Ahmed did yeoman service in helping to plan and run the annual Friends of Chicago House tour, and at the end of the season put in many long hours installing a completely new financial management system and entering the season's financial records.

The Friends of Chicago House tour proved to be a great success again this November, featuring Thanksgiving dinner served poolside at the Winter Palace Hotel and an unforgettable day trip to the temple of Hathor at Dendera, to which we were dutifully escorted by military convoy. The gala black-tie dinner and dance at Chicago House was more lively than usual, with the traditional tangos and heavy metal music having to share the spotlight with some line dancing and the Macarena.

One noticeable gap in the festive weekend was the absence of Carlotta Maher, still recovering from a broken hip suffered in Chicago in early autumn, and whose charm and effervescence were very much missed. But Carlotta did arrive in Luxor to spend six weeks with us in January and February and continued her invaluable fundraising activities, welcoming guests to the house for tea, continuing her library lectures to fascinated tour groups, and dashing off countless notes to well-wishers all over the world. We were delighted to have her back at Chicago House even for a



*Figure 7. A shaft of sunlight and a serene smile warm the face of Mut, reunited with her divine consort, Amun, in the large dyad of the Colonnade Hall in Luxor Temple*

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limited engagement. Partly in recognition of her unflagging efforts on behalf of the Survey since 1985, Carlotta was awarded the first James Henry Breasted Medallion at a gala dinner in May, an event attended by over 350 people, including a large number of past and present Chicago House staff, thanks to the generosity of Marjorie Fisher-Aronow and Diana Grodzins.

Back at the Oriental Institute, Hratch Papazian handled the "home" operations for our development efforts, recording incoming contributions and keeping us in touch with the latest donor news. The most important financial development for the Survey during the season was the establishment of the joint committee (with ARCE) and the trusteeship for the new USAID endowment that now provides additional income for Chicago House on a perpetual basis. We owe a special debt to Tom Heagy for his kindness in serving as the Survey representative on this committee. We are also grateful to Anita and Solon Stone for their generous gift of a Hewlett Packard Laserjet printer for our office in Chicago.

Our colleagues from North Karnak, Drs. Jean and Helen Jacquet, were in residence at Chicago House for the month of March and provided timely advice on the pottery finds emerging from the trench clearance at Medinet Habu. Helen also continued to make great progress on her manuscript on the rooftop graffiti from the Temple of Khonsu at Medinet Habu, to be published as an Epigraphic Survey volume in the established Khonsu series.

In February Ambassador and Mrs. Edward S. Walker, Jr., graciously hosted a large reception at their residence on the grounds of the American Embassy in honor of Chicago House, an annual occasion that has given us an opportunity to remain in contact with our Cairo friends in the business, diplomatic, and professional communities. We remain indebted to the Walkers for their keen interest and sponsorship of the Survey's work on the monuments of ancient Thebes.

Because of increased tourism to Egypt this last year, our guest book was filled with the names of 891 visitors during the six-month season. Thirty-six library lectures were presented to organized groups that had scheduled their visits in advance, and a great many more (sometimes three a day) were given to small groups and individual drop-ins. In the course of the season we welcomed sixty-three dinner guests and twenty overnight guests, most of them professional colleagues, who were able to utilize our research facilities to the fullest, and who spent a total of 121 guest nights under our roof.

During the spring months at the Oriental Institute, the editing of the final manuscript was completed for the second volume to appear on Luxor Temple: *The Facade, Portals, Upper Registers, Columns, Marginalia, and Statuary of the Colonnade Hall*, now augmented by the new photography completed on the reassembled colossal dyad of Amun and Mut and by Ray's study on the statuary. John compiled the glossary, assisted by Drew, and assembled a working mock-up of the plate section; Debbie completed her study on the column cartouches. We anticipate sending this publication to the printers in the fall of 1997.

This was also a season of turnover for Chicago House. On 1 March 1997, I handed over directorial duties to my successor at the Epigraphic Survey, Ray Johnson, in order to return to the Oriental Institute and assume full-time teaching responsibilities. As a dedicated Survey artist for eighteen seasons, Ray has both the professional competence and institutional familiarity to provide direction and vision





**Figure 8.** *The 1996/97 staff of Chicago House – with some visitors – in the courtyard of the residence: standing (left to right): Dany Roy, Hiroko Kariya, Ahmed Harfoush, Margaret De Jong, Peter Dorman, Ray Johnson, Ellie Smith, Drew Baumann, Yarko Kobylecky; seated: Tina Di Cerbo with Nikon, Betsy Bryan, Sue Osgood, Henri Riad, David Maher, Carlotta Maher, John Darnell, Debbie Darnell, Linda Cohn-Kobylecky with Gigi Roo*

for the years ahead. Ray also served as Assistant Director from 1995 to 1997, most capably filling in for me during my mid-season absence from Luxor. So it is with confidence in the future and a sense of great indebtedness toward those staff members who have served at Chicago House since 1989 that I return to the University of Chicago. To these dedicated colleagues, with whom we have shared so many memorable experiences, Kathy, Margaret, Emily, and I can only say: thank you for your friendship. In addition, in the spring of 1997, Drew Baumann accepted a position with the University of Chicago Press; the Survey was fortunate enough to utilize his extraordinary epigraphic and artistic skills for four field seasons, and the loss of his talents will be keenly felt next year. We wish him well.

This last season the professional staff consisted of the author as field director (until March 1); John Darnell, Deborah Darnell, and Andrew Baumann, epigraphers; Ray Johnson, Christina Di Cerbo, Susan Osgood, Margaret De Jong, and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky, artists; Yarko Kobylecky, photographer; Hiroko Kariya, Dany Roy, Ellen Pearlstein, and John Stewart, conservators; Ahmed Harfoush, house and office administrator; Jill Carlotta Maher, assistant to the director; and Elinor Smith, photographic archives assistant. Saleh Suleiman Shehat, chief



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engineer, was invaluable in keeping all of the aspects of the expedition up and running, and Dr. Henri Riad, our resident Egyptologist, continued to assist us in contacts with the local police and security offices, as well as in administering the Labib Habachi Archives on behalf of the Survey.

In particular, we are most grateful to the numerous members of the Supreme Council for Antiquities who contributed directly to the success of the season, only a few of whom can be mentioned here: Dr. Ali Hassan, Secretary General of the Supreme Council; Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna; Mme Noelle, Chief Inspector of Luxor; and Dr. Madeleine Yassa el-Mallah, Director of the Luxor Museum.

In addition to those mentioned for specific contributions, I gratefully express thanks to many other friends of Chicago House: the United States Ambassador to Egypt, H. E. Edward Walker, and Mrs. Wendy Walker; Vincent Battle, Deputy Chief of Mission of the United States Embassy in Cairo; William Cavness and Janet Wilgus of the United States Embassy; John Westley, Justin Doyle, and Randall Parks of the United States Agency for International Development; Gerry Vincent; Mohammed Ozalp of Misr International Bank; David Maher; David Ray; Mark Rudkin; Lucia Woods Lindley and Daniel Lindley, Jr.; Barbara Mertz; Tom Heagy; Roxie Walker; Louis Byron, Jr.; Terry Walz, Mark Easton, Ibrahim Sadek, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in Egypt; and Cynthia Echols and Florence Bonnick of the Oriental Institute. Two institutions in particular have provided substantial assistance and support to Chicago House this past season, and to them we offer special appreciation and recognition: the Amoco Foundation, Inc., and the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust.

As always, members of the Oriental Institute and other friends of Chicago House are most welcome to drop by the library for a tour of our facilities. The house will be open this coming year from 15 October to 15 April. We encourage all visitors to write to us in advance if possible, to let us know the dates of their visits, 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 fax number is 381620 (011-20-95-381620). Net surfers can find our Epigraphic Survey home page at:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>

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## IRANIAN PREHISTORIC PROJECT

### Abbas Alizadeh

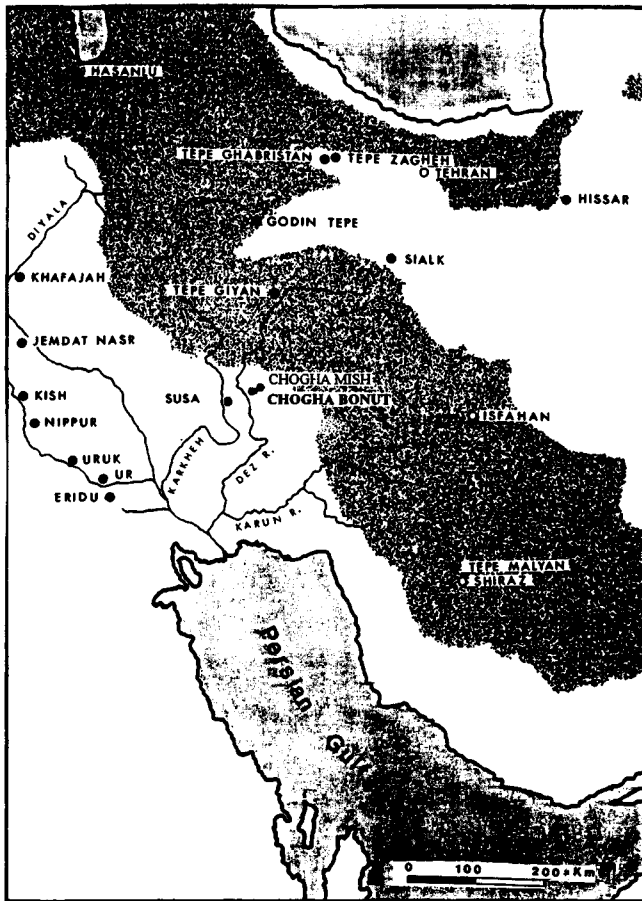
The last two decades of archaeological investigation in the ancient Near East have witnessed the discovery of an increasing number of year-round occupied large sites with no evidence of farming and animal husbandry, as well as sites with evidence of domesticated cereals and/or animals in regions not suspected to be the locus of the domestication of wheat, barley, sheep, and goats. As a result, it is becoming apparent that the prevailing paradigm of the Hilly Flanks of the Fertile Crescent can no longer explain the processes of domestication of animals and plants and the adoption of sedentary village life in the ancient Near East. Combined recent archaeological and climatological evidence, as well as improved techniques in  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating, offer a new framework within which processes of domestication of wild species of animals and cereals and sedentarization of human communities in the Near East may be interpreted to include “anomalies” not fitting in the prevailing paradigm. The excavation of Chogha Bonut was undertaken in part to test the validity of the new emerging picture of the Neolithic Revolution in the Near East.

The process of momentous discoveries of the beginning of village life in lowland Susiana was interrupted in 1978. The Oriental Institute excavations at Chogha Mish (recently published by the Oriental Institute Publications Office, OIP 101) provided a long uninterrupted sequence of prehistoric Susiana, as well as evidence of cultures much earlier than what had been known, pushing back the date of human occupation



**Figure 1. Expedition staff members: (from left to right) Hamidreza Tabrizian, Ebrahim (village boy), Abbas Moqadam, Farhad Jafary, Hasan Rezvani, Behrouz Omrani, Gabriel Nokandeh, Qoli (village boy), Messrs. Faroukh-Ahmadi and Kargar are absent**

## ARCHAEOLOGY

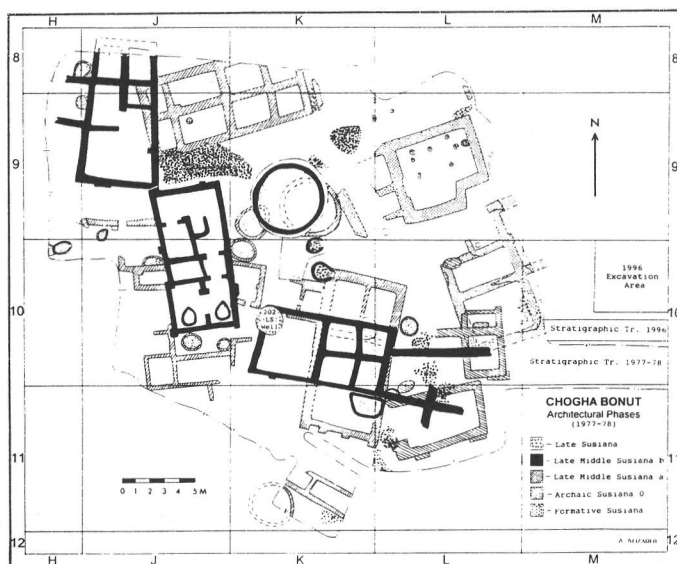


**Figure 2. Map of southwestern Iran showing the location of Chogha Bonut**

of the plain for at least one millennium. Professor Helene Kantor and Pinhas Delougaz' excavations at Chogha Mish, the largest early fifth millennium site in lowland Susiana, added the Archaic period to the already well-established Susiana prehistoric sequence. The sophistication of the artifacts and architecture of even the earliest phase of the Archaic period showed that there must have been a stage of cultural development antecedent to the successful adaptation of village life in southwestern Iran, but surveys and excavations had failed to reveal such a phase in that region. As is common in the field of archaeology, it was not until 1976 that evidence for an earlier, formative stage of the Archaic Susiana period was accidentally discovered. In that year, news of the destruction of a small mound some six km to the west of Chogha Mish reached Helene Kantor, who at that time was working at Chogha Mish. The destruction of the site was stopped and two seasons of salvage excavations were carried out under Kantor's supervision. That site was Chogha Bonut, which was destined to make a major contribution to the prehistoric sequence of Susiana, thereby increasing our knowledge about the formative stages of the initial village life in southwestern Iran. With the kind and enthusiastic support of Mr. Seraj al-Din Kazerouni, the Director of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (CHO), and his Research Deputy, Mr. Jalil Golshan, I was able to obtain a permit to excavate Chogha Bonut on behalf of the Oriental Institute and the Cultural Heritage Organization in September and October 1996. To accommodate the Cultural Heritage Organization's desire for training students of archaeology and some of its representatives, we did not hire local workers, save for a few occasions. I had with me Messrs. Gabriel Nokandeh, Abbas Moqadam, Hamidreza Tabrizian, and Farhad Jafary, four talented and enthusiastic graduate students of archaeology at Tehran University. The Cultural Heritage Organization's representatives were Messrs. Hasan Rezvani, Bahman Kargar,

of the plain for at least one millennium. Professor Helene Kantor and Pinhas Delougaz' excavations at Chogha Mish, the largest early fifth millennium site in lowland Susiana, added the Archaic period to the already well-established Susiana prehistoric sequence. The sophistication of the artifacts and architecture of even the earliest phase of the Archaic period showed that there must have been a stage of cultural development antecedent to the successful adaptation of village life in southwestern Iran, but surveys and excavations had failed to reveal such a phase in that region. As is common in the field of archaeology, it was not until 1976 that evidence for an earlier, formative stage of the Archaic Susiana period was accidentally discovered. In that year, news of

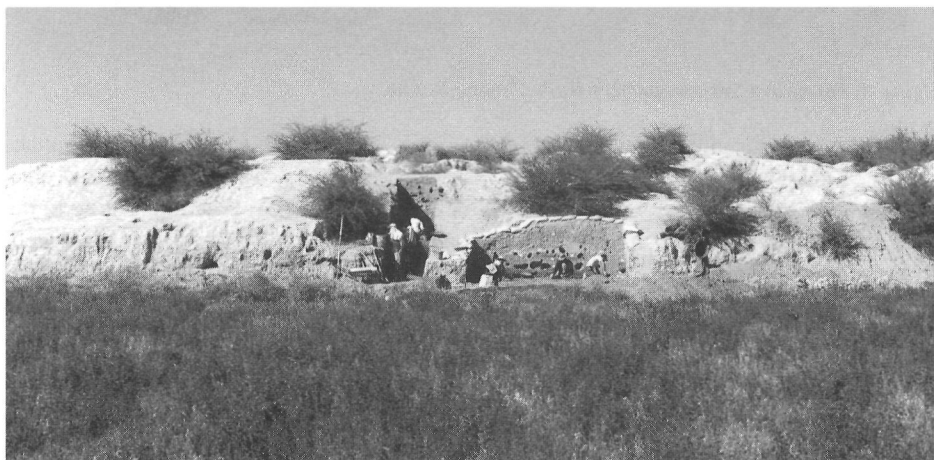
Behrouz Omrani, and Farukh-Ahmadi (fig. 1). I owe a debt of gratitude to all of these individuals, particularly Mr. Rezvani, a seasoned archaeologist, for the smooth operation of the dig. From Kantor's report, I knew Chogha Bonut displayed what she called "Formative" stage of the lowland Susiana phase, and that the site may contain an even earlier aceramic phase of the initial colonization of Susiana in the eighth millennium BC.



**Figure 3.** Plan of various architectural phases at Chogha Bonut

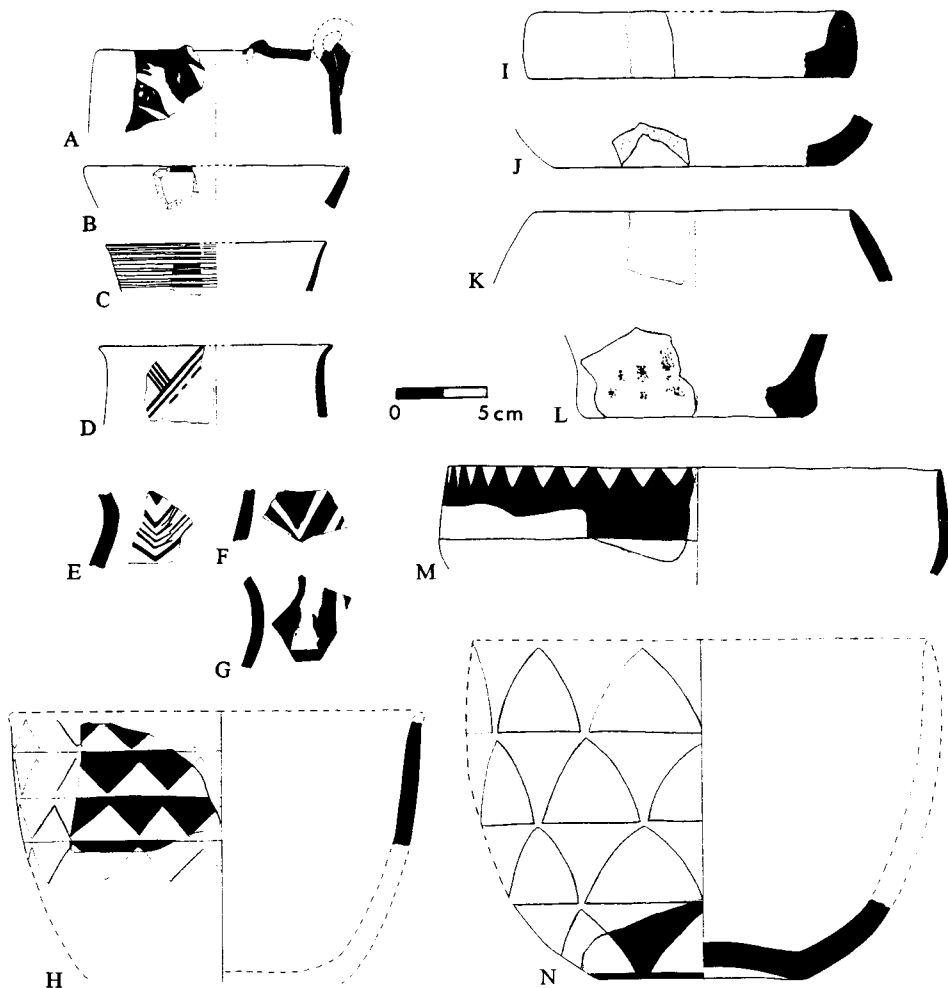
The excavation was conducted with the hope of substantiating Kantor's claim and thereby to increase our understanding of the processes of the initial colonization of lowland Susiana.

Chogha Bonut is probably the oldest lowland village in southwestern Iran (fig. 2). It is a small mound; in its truncated and artificially rounded state, it has a diameter of ca. 50 m and is 5 m high. Chogha Bonut was first occupied sometime in the second half of the eighth millennium BC, before the invention of pottery. The site continued to be occupied for much of the seventh millennium BC, until the beginning of the Archaic 1 period (the earliest period attested at Chogha Mish, some 6 km to the east), when it was deserted for at least one millennium. Then, sometime in



**Figure 4.** Chogha Bonut, excavation at square M10 and the stratigraphic trench, looking west

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**Figure 5. Formative Susiana pottery from Chogha Bonut**

the fifth millennium (Late Middle Susiana), it was reoccupied and remained inhabited into the early fourth millennium (Late Susiana 2), when it was deserted once again. Salvage excavations in 1977/78 uncovered a series of buildings dating to the Late Middle Susiana and Formative Susiana periods (fig. 3). Save for a deep well, architectural remains of the Late Susiana period were destroyed by a bulldozer. Two phases of architecture represent the Middle Susiana period; the pottery from these phases, however, falls within the range of the Late Middle Susiana (fig. 7: D–F). An erosion level, 20–80 cm thick, separates the remains of the Middle Susiana period from those of the Formative and aceramic. Except for Ali Kosh, located in the Deh Luran Plain north of Susiana, all early Neolithic aceramic sites in Iran are located in the Zagros Mountains. These early aceramic sites are informative about the begin-

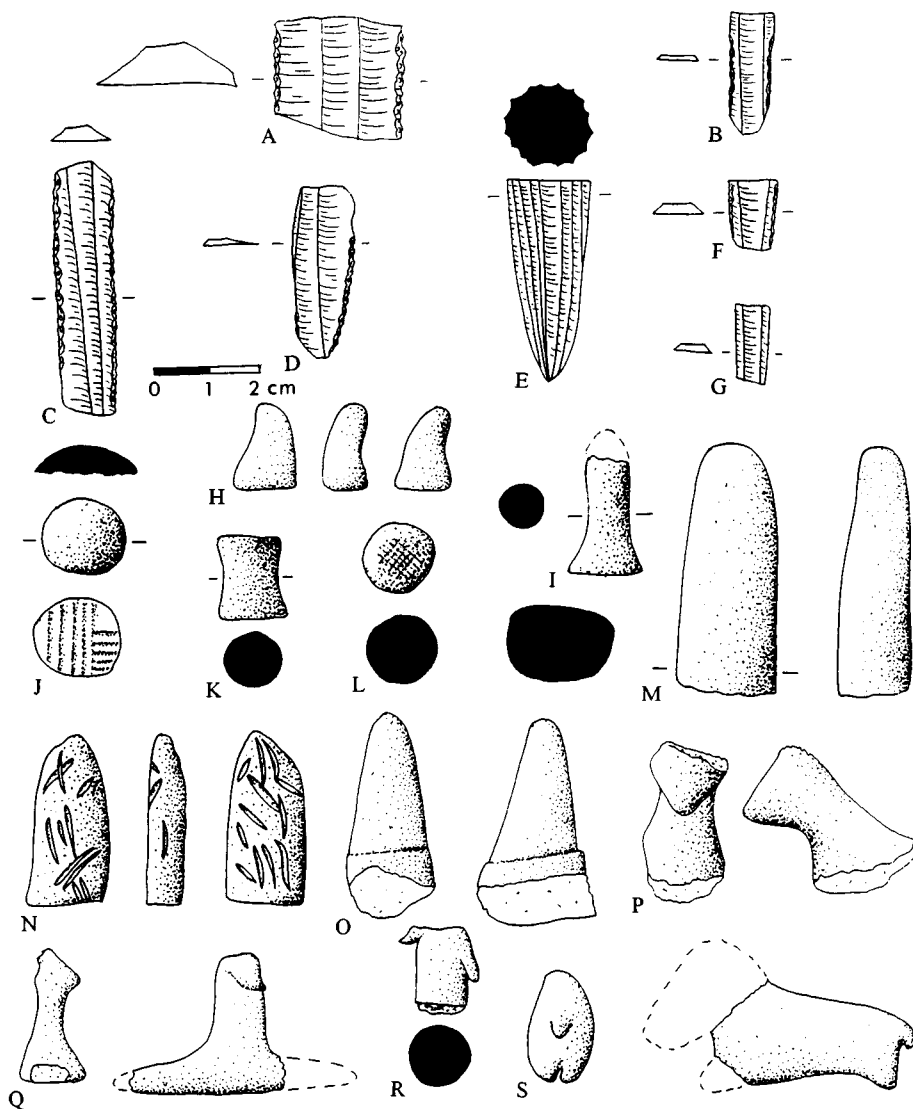
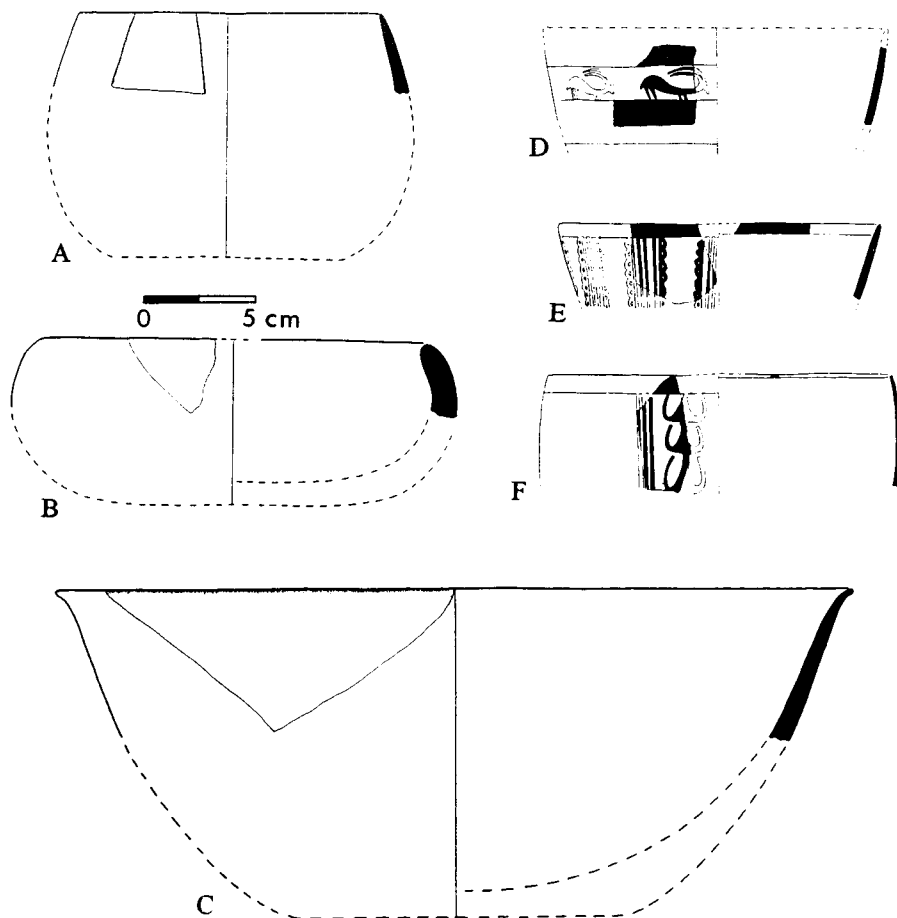


Figure 6. Various small objects and flint blades and cores from Chogha Bonut

ning of village life in southwestern Iran, but, unlike Chogha Bonut, almost all of these villages were in the natural habitat of the early domesticates and were occupied after the domestication of some species of cereals and animals had already been well under way. Some scholars believe that southwestern Iran, particularly the highland, was cold, dry, and mostly uninhabited between 11000 to 9000 BC, and that the domestication of animals and particularly cereals took place not in the mid-altitude of the Zagros Mountains but in the oases in the Levant, Jordan, and Syria. When this sudden spell of cold and dry weather (known as the Younger Dryas pe-

## ARCHAEOLOGY



**Figure 7. Aceramic Phase stone vessels (A-C) and Late Middle Susiana pottery vessels (D-F) from Chogha Bonu**

riod, ca. 11,000–10,000 BP) gradually came to an end by 8000 BC, the uninhabited regions of the Near East were colonized by groups of people who already were practicing a mixed economy of food producing and food gathering. If this were the case, one would expect to find such sites in warmer areas, more suitable for practicing agriculture in lower rather than higher altitudes. Chogha Bonu with its reported aceramic deposit was an ideal site to investigate this problem. Our special interest in Chogha Bonu was its aceramic deposit, which would make it unique among the early sites in large alluvial plains in Iran. Since the Archaic and later periods were known from Chogha Mish and Tuleii, a small site northwest of Chogha Mish, we were eager to reach the basal levels during our excavations. This proved to be a difficult task; Chogha Bonu has been bulldozed and churned up twice. In addition, two seasons of excavation by Kantor had produced a large amount of debris that had

been dumped over the slopes of the mound, but its exact location was unknown to us. Finally, eighteen years of rain and trampling by farmers, pastoralists, and their animals made it difficult to distinguish, without excavation, the disturbed and undisturbed areas of the mound.

At the base of the mound, we tested three areas and decided that the eastern sector of the mound, with its numerous ashy lenses visible right above the surrounding plain, would be the best spot to reach the lowest levels. In our 5 × 5 m trench area we reached undisturbed layers after removing about one meter of bulldozed debris (figs. 3–4). From the beginning we encountered aceramic layers accumulated in an area that seemed to have been an open court. Here we found successive surfaces with layers of alternating ash and clay. These surfaces were furnished primarily with roughly round- and oval-shaped hearths, and most contained fire-cracked rocks, very typical of the fire pits of the early Neolithic period. We found no solid architecture, but the presence of fragments of straw-tempered mudbrick indicated to us that mudbrick architecture existed elsewhere in the mound. We excavated this area to virgin soil that was only about 80 cm below modern surface. Samples of organic ash from this basal deposit and from a hearth about 1 m above virgin soil were analyzed by Beta Analytic Inc., of Miami, Florida, and yielded calibrated dates of 7295 BC and 7040–7005 BC (Beta-104552 and Beta-104555).

Since we opened our trench at the lowest possible slope of the mound, it could not give us a profile of the stratigraphy of Chogha Bonut from the aceramic phase to the end of the Formative Susiana period. To develop this profile, we opened a stratigraphic trench one meter south of our main trench and excavated it to virgin soil (figs. 3–4). It was here that we found several classes of pottery not previously known in Susiana. The earliest pottery is a soft, straw-tempered, straw face ware most certainly of the initial stage of pottery manufacture in lowland Susiana (fig. 5: I–K). Some examples bear traces of fugitive paint of probably red ochre (fig. 5: L). An early class of pottery includes straw-tempered vessels of simple shapes and decorated with crude streaks of red-maroon that, judging by the existing finger impressions, seem to have been applied to the vessel using bare fingers (fig. 5: A, G). A later class of pottery, known also from the Deh Luran Plain, is highly burnished and has a cream slip with primarily superimposed deep red/maroon triangles as decoration (fig. 5: H, N). The most numerous artifacts at Bonut, as was expected, were flint tools and stone objects. The lithic industry at Bonut is advanced (fig. 6: A–G) and the presence of various high-quality flint cores, not found locally, indicates some sort of regional exchange. No obsidian was found in the aceramic layers. Although we did not find complete stone vessels and bracelets, the fragments we found illustrate the skill and sophistication of the early inhabitants of the Susiana Plain (fig. 7: A–C). Numerous clay objects with either mat or cloth impression on one side indicate the use of clay tokens/sealing at this early stage of Susiana cultural development (fig. 6: H, J–L). A number of clay and stone figurines were found throughout the sequence (fig. 6: I, M–S). The typical T-shaped figurines (fig. 6: Q) were limited to the upper levels of the aceramic deposit and continued into the ceramic phase. Crudely shaped clay zoomorphic figurines were found throughout the basal levels of the aceramic phase (fig. 6: P, S). The rarity of stone mortars and large stone tools may be an accident of discovery since the area of excavation was rather small.



## ARCHAEOLOGY

Our most precious and potentially more informative materials are the bones and carbonized seeds that we collected from every layer and feature. The bones were never in good condition and were often covered with a thick layer of salt crystals. The fauna samples are being analyzed by Professor Richard Redding of the University of Michigan. We retrieved the seeds by dry sieving at the site and flotation in the camp. The floral samples were analyzed by Dr. Naomi Miller of the Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology (MASCA). According to Dr. Miller, the types represent a small range; most of the material comes from cereals, primarily barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). Einkorn (*T. monococcum*), bread/hard wheat (*T. aestivum/durum*), and lentil (*Lens*) are also present. Seeds from several wild and weedy taxa, notably leguminous types, grasses, and a few others were found in the samples. Soil samples for phytolith analysis are currently being tested and studied by Dr. Arlene Miller-Rosen; once the analysis is completed, we may know more about the wild plants and cultigens that existed in prehistoric Susiana. Once all of the results are in, we may be able to open a new chapter in the cultural evolution of southwestern Iran and shed more light on the processes of domestication of plants and animals and the place of lowland Susiana in the cultural development of the early Neolithic of the ancient Near East.

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## JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT

**Robert J. Braidwood and Linda S. Braidwood**

Unfortunately there has still been no resolution of the situation in southeastern Turkey that would allow excavation to resume at Çayönü. But we are happy to report that work on the publication front is proceeding slowly but surely. Oddly enough, when Çayönü was first selected for excavation by the fledgling Joint Prehistoric Project of the Universities of Istanbul and Chicago — way back in 1963 — it was one of two sites we thought to test. First, we would taste what Çayönü held for us, then proceed to test Ayngerm (S 63/7), a bit further to the east in the province of Siirt. Amazingly, in all of the years since 1963/64 through 1991, we and our colleagues have never found the time to test the second site.

One may well ask why, after some fifteen seasons of excavation at Çayönü with more area exposed than any other early site of this time range, we feel that it is essential to resume excavations when it becomes possible. If we had stopped excavations after two or three seasons, we and our “Joint” colleagues would have been convinced that we had all of the answers as to what went on at Çayönü. But by the last season (1991, when Mehmet Özdoğan was the director and the University of Rome colleagues became involved) it became clear that the views we had formed of Çayönü were entirely too simplistic. Now we are not really sure of what went on and feel that it is important in understanding this early range of time to be able to answer these questions.

## JOINT PREHISTORIC PROJECT

As to publication, we are pleased that the largest categories of materials in the Çayönü assemblages are all being coped with. In the *1995/96 Annual Report*, we mentioned that Richard Meadow of Harvard had received his National Science Foundation grant for work on the animal bones of Çayönü with his assistant, Dr. Hitomi Hongo, supervising the work. Two of the Istanbul Prehistory graduate students who had been working with and under Berrin Kusatman before her death and hope to be zooarchaeologists, are working full time on sorting the material. Hitomi also has a research grant from her Japanese institution, the Kyoto Research Center, and the study of the Çayönü animal bones is her project. She makes four or five round trips a year to Istanbul to check up on Gülçin and Banu and guide the work. Richard Meadow stops regularly in Istanbul to give aid and advice. The study is right on schedule.

One very sad note is the recent loss of our good animal bone field companion, Barbara Lawrence Schevill, of Harvard. We are grateful to her for having convinced Richard Meadow to take on the supervision of the Çayönü material after the sudden death of Berrin in 1993.

The study of the great mass of chipped stone artifacts continues in the competent hands of Dr. Isabella Caneva of Rome and Venice. She and her team are able to make only two short trips out to Istanbul each year to work on the material. They have been training two Istanbul Prehistory Department graduate students, Güner and Çiler, to whom the Prehistoric Project is now paying a modest stipend so they can work on the project full time. We are most happy with Isabella's approach to the study of the chipped stone and grateful to her for taking it on despite her busy schedule.

Dr. Metin Özbek has finished a manuscript on the human bone material of Çayönü — extremely important material since the collection is very large for such an early site. Robin Lillie, an osteologist at the University of Iowa, is working on the editing of the manuscript but finds she lacks some information which will have to wait until Aslı Özdoğan can spend time in Metin's lab in Ankara to check the material. Aslı is the person with the greatest knowledge of the materials excavated at Çayönü.

We are happy to report that two of the graduate students from Istanbul Prehistory Department have received their doctorates this year: Erhan Bıçakçı in Architecture under Professor Wolf Schirmer of Karlsruhe University and Füsün Ertug in Ethnoarchaeology under Professor Patty Jo Watson at Washington University in St. Louis.

We wish the unrest in southeastern Turkey would quiet down, but doubt that this will be soon. We do, however, have a new deep wish to return to Turkey, as we are full of enthusiasm and joy over Aslihan Yener's new goals in the Plain of Antioch (see separate report). It was there that Bob spent much of the 1930s for the Oriental Institute and that Linda first cut her teeth in field archaeology.

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## EXCAVATIONS AT KESTEL MINE, TURKEY: THE FINAL SEASON

**K. Aslıhan Yener**

During late July and August 1996, we completed the final excavation season at Kestel, the Early Bronze Age tin mine, located 2 km opposite Göltepe, the contemporary miner's village. Our University of Chicago/Boğaziçi University team was joined by specialist mining archaeologists from the Peak District Mining Museum in the UK, expertly led by Lynn Willies.

The Kestel program this final season aimed at excavating human graves and related features in the "Mortuary Chamber," which was first discovered in 1991. This abandoned mine shaft had evidently been reused in antiquity as a graveyard, something as-yet unknown in the history of prehistoric mining. Our intent was to investigate the initial ore extraction methods in the mine shaft and then date the graves. As part of the program to open the mine to tourism, six 150 watt floodlights were installed in the first chamber. Our other aim was to map surface features related to ore processing and openwork mining above the mine on the mountain slope. These areas around the entrance of Kestel Mine 1 and Mine 2 were targeted for excavation. Our last objective was to build a depot/storage structure with working space to house the ceramics, groundstone tools, and crucible fragments from both the Göltepe and Kestel excavations. The building, located in the Celaller village grammar school yard, would make these collections available to scholars seeking to do research projects on any of the Göltepe and Kestel finds in the future.

The underground galleries are extensive, measuring a minimum 4,600 m<sup>3</sup>. Fire-setting and hammering using large groundstone battering rams were the main methods of extraction. The earlier workings, found primarily in the northwestern sector of the site, are predominantly fireset and very small scale compared to the subsequent mining events. Later workings, which cut through the earlier, are larger in scope and evidence of both fire and heavy hammering are visible, perhaps indicating improved mining techniques. Extrapolating from the low-grade ore composition with 1% tin content (what remains today for analysis), the space extracted would have yielded about 115 tons of tin. Radiocarbon dating and pottery so far suggests that the major mining activities date to the Early Bronze II and III periods.

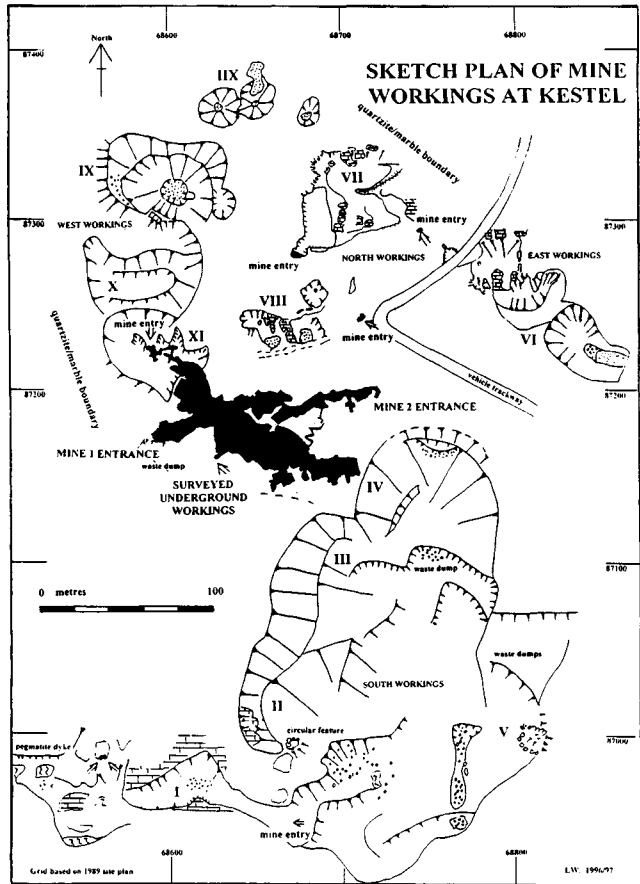
A trench was opened in the eastern end of the abandoned mine shaft, Kestel 2, Mortuary Chamber. At least three phases of use were identified in the stratified excavation sequence. The first and lowest phase constituted the extraction of ores, replete with rubble associated with mining. Early Bronze Age pottery fragments were identical to the types found at Göltepe village, thus dating the mining in this gallery to the third millennium BC. There had been substantial domestic use of the underground workings; perhaps they were even used for refuge. Inside Mine 2, at least two semi-subterranean pithouse structures constructed of stones had been built in the mine shaft after mining had ceased. These two pithouses were similar to the structures excavated at Göltepe and again contained stylistically similar Early

## EXCAVATIONS AT KESTEL MINE, TURKEY

Bronze Age ceramics. Finds also included a copper-based pin, a hematite weight, small amounts of antler, and an oven. Postdating the pithouse structures were the inhumations. The furthest extent of the Mortuary Chamber had a number of disarticulated human bones. Approximately a dozen persons had been buried in pits or extraction cavities. The ceramics found in association with this level indicates an Early Bronze III date for these graves. There had been later disturbance of at least some skeletal remains and probably breaking down of barriers separating inhumation areas from the rest of the mine-workings. The human skeletal material had probably been robbed in antiquity or perhaps carnivorous animals scattered the remains around the chamber.

Mine 1, too, had later use as a shelter. Earlier excavations in Mine 1, notably Trench 5, indicated use of the mine from the Byzantine period through modern times with no mining rubble associated with these levels. An adjacent, larger chamber had been modified by leveling the floor which had a surface scatter of pottery sherds. More recent use has been by animals leaving a variety of bones and coprolites.

At the surface, several trenches were put in to investigate the function and dating of the ore processing features surrounding the entrances of the mine shafts and open-pit mining zones. Trench T10 investigated the surface entrance of the Mortuary Chamber at Kestel Mine 2. While sinking the shaft into Mine 2 to gain entrance into the mine from the surface, a mixed level of fill was found containing pottery, antler, spindle whorls, and bones. When the trench was expanded, this area revealed an oven suggesting domestic use of the entrance area. Small scrappy walls of stone and several subphases at the entrance of the mine indicated certain organizational changes had taken place during the Bronze Age. Refractory crucible fragments, possibly from smelting activities at the surface, suggest that initial smelting occurred



## ARCHAEOLOGY



*Team member at work in Kestel Mine*

near the mine as well as on Göltepe hill. One such crucible was analyzed at the Conservation Analytical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution in 1992 and found to have a tin-rich interior surface, similar to the ones found at Göltepe. It is possible that the crucibles at Kestel could have been used to assay the ore for tin content in order to make strategic decisions during mining.

Again at the surface, another trench (T26) investigated the lower open-working area. A large stone mortar was found in situ with a central hollow shaped like a big foot. This was presumably used to crush and grind the ore to render it to powder consistency for ultimate smelting purposes. Trench T27 was placed at the original entrance of Kestel Mine 1 where an ore processing station was located. This work station demonstrated how cleverly the angle of the slope may have been used to wash the ore downslope and separate the tin from the iron and quartz by gravity. Ceramics found during the excavation of this trench demonstrated the contemporaneity of the workings to Kestel Mine 1 and Göltepe.

More open-workings are located in the broad shallow valley east of the hill and south of the Mine 2 entrance (II to V). Agricultural use has modified the waste heaps although the working faces are evident in the small western escarpment. Substantial openwork sites are found in the east (VI), north (VII), and west (VIII to XI) upslope as well. Characteristically sub-circular in shape with a working face up-hill, a crescentic dump is evident on the downside and in the hollow, depressed center a "working area" of broken stone can be seen. Some workings appear to have been cut down to bedrock under alluvial waste, while others were cut into the marble for a few meters depth. Some cut through older underground workings where they were shallow, especially through the small-scale workings northwest of Mine 1 (which may suggest contemporaneity with the large-scale underground

## EXCAVATIONS AT KESTEL MINE, TURKEY

workings that do the same). The large extraction areas on the northwest are in an as yet undetermined stratum, probably mainly quartzite, perhaps following a fault structure for ore.

The total volume of openwork type extraction cavities is still in a preliminary-estimate stage. Extraction figures for individual openwork sites, neglecting very small ones, range from around 1,000 tons to at least 15,000 tons. Technically a much lower grade ore was extracted than the underground workings, though once enriched deposits were reached, the yields within it could be high. A tentative guess would be that at least ten times as much was excavated at surface than underground, but with a yield perhaps only 10% as high, thus adding a further 100 tons to the total. Tentatively, total production estimates by our UK mining colleagues suggest a minimum yield for the whole Kestel site of around 200 tons of tin produced over perhaps a thousand years. Working such a low grade tin site was obviously worth the effort since tin still was a very rare and expensive commodity in the Early Bronze Age. Recovery of very small amounts of gold and use of hematite for pigment is also likely.

The sequence of ore production thus began at Kestel mine and openwork mining areas on the slope. Preliminary ore treatment was mainly at Kestel with final processing and smelting mainly at Göltepe. The termination of mining activity and the production site at the end of the third millennium BC suggests the discovery elsewhere of better-grade deposits and the arrival in the regional market of competing, cheaper supplies possibly brought in by the Assyrian trading colonies. It is also possible that the final stages of working were marked by dramatic climatic events which may have disrupted trade, which is evidently a matter of much debate lately.

### Acknowledgments

I am particularly grateful to both the Oriental Institute and its members — especially Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. (Bud) Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz, Mrs. Theodore D. Tieken, and Melanie Ann Weill — who contributed financially to the success of the project. Special thanks go to Malcolm H. Wiener and the Institute of Aegean Prehistory for their continuing support of the project. Volunteers Betsy Kramers, Joan Friedman, Daila Shafner, and Bud Haas, as well as research assistant Simrit Dhesi, greatly added to our ability to process finds from the site in Chicago and we thank them sincerely. We are grateful for the help and support given by the members of the Niğde Archaeological Museum, the M.T.A., and Boğaziçi University in Istanbul — especially Ergun Kaptan, Hadi Özbal, Behin Aksoy, Ayşe Özkan, Sylvestre Dupres, and Fazıl Açıkgöz. Instrumental in the excavation, illustration, and interpretation of the 1996 season were the special teams from the UK, Lynn and Sheelagh Willies, Brenda Craddock, Phil Andrews, Simon Timberlake, and John Pickin. In Ankara we have been greatly assisted by General Directorate of Monuments and Museums.

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## NIPPUR AND UMM AL-HAFRIYAT

McGuire Gibson

The Nippur Expedition made significant discoveries this year, even though the team was not in the field. Still kept from new excavation by the embargo on Iraq, the project nevertheless gained new data to combine with older material. The new material consists of satellite images and radar images of the area, both of which provide a kind of aerial view that we have not had in years.

During the 1960s, with the sponsorship of the Iraqi Department of Antiquities, I was allowed to buy from the Iraqi government an entire set of maps and aerial photographs of southern Iraq. The photographs, taken by airplane, made it possible to find sites and long-abandoned rivers and canals that were neither on maps nor visible from ground level. With the photographs, we could make detailed plans of ancient canal systems and even, in some cases, to see and record ancient fields, complete with furrows. After I had made use of a small portion of the aerial photographs for the area around ancient Kish, an important early city north of Nippur, Robert McC. Adams, the Oriental Institute's former director, utilized them for an even larger area. Each time we used them, we were obliged to return them for safekeeping to the Directorate of Antiquities. Unfortunately, with the start of the Iran-Iraq War in 1980, the Iraqi Army requisitioned the maps and aerial photographs from the Antiquities Department, and we no longer have access to them.

Since the 1980s, scholars have been able to purchase images made by a European orbiting satellite called SPOT. These images, however, were very expensive and ready coverage tended to be limited to the border, where Iran and Iraq were at war, or to more industrialized sections; there was no commercial or military interest in the non-strategic desert between the two rivers, where our sites lay. We had to commission an image of the area at even greater expense, meaning that the satellite was directed to focus on our particular area in the course of one orbit. An added disadvantage of the SPOT images is the fact that they are of relatively recent date, taken after the landscape of Iraq has been altered greatly by development in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and the war effort. Often, in these images, ancient sites that we visited in the 1960s no longer exist, or lie in the midst of cloaking irrigation.

Relatively recently, it has been possible for scholars and the general public to buy relatively cheaply some of the older LANDSAT images. These images, because of their huge scale, are invaluable for some long-term, broad-scale analyses of environmental and geographical change, but are of much less use for small area studies. Now, the United States government has declassified and made available a very low prices a set of satellite images called CORONA. Some of these images are on a scale somewhat comparable to aerial photographs and were taken in the period between 1966 and 1970, before much development occurred and exactly when Adams and I were doing survey work in southern Iraq. What we have here is images that approach the old aerial photographs in clarity and scale, and though taken later than the aerial photographs, show the landscape before it had been altered very drastically. Thus, we can look at these images from 1966 and can recognize conditions,



**Figure 1. Kite photograph showing ancient buildings underground in Area WC at Nippur. The walls show as white because they have not been as moistened by rain as the surrounding ground**

sites, and canal features that we remember from our surveys at that time. Knowing what an identifiable feature looks like on the images allows us to assume that other features giving off similar signals when the images are subject to computer manipulation are of the same type. Thus, we should be able to locate additional sites and may be able to extend the mapping of canals of a given age even though we cannot visit the area at this time. Because the images are so reasonable in price, we can buy a number of them for one area, expecting images to have been taken under different conditions and thus give complementary kinds of information. In short, when manipulated and enhanced in a variety of ways on a computer screen, these images can give an aerial view that is similar to and potentially much more informative than aerial photographs.

Let me give more specific examples of the use of these images. Since 1990, during the pause in Iraqi field work, we have been engaged in analyzing and writing up reports on our work, in some instances knowing that very important information could be provided if we had access to the aerial photographs. For instance, we know from our experience at Umm al-Hafriyat, a pottery-making center in the desert 30 km east of Nippur, that there are numerous canals cutting through and around the site. In fact, one day after a rain in 1990, we visited Umm al-Hafriyat to map the exact locations of the 400-plus pottery kilns that are visible on and around the site. That day, we could see very clearly a previously invisible river course with major canals coming off it, and smaller canals running from them. It was very easy to see that many of the kilns, rather than being randomly located, were lined up alongside



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those canals, where water would have been easily available. In 1977, we had excavated for two months at this site, but we had never been able to see such details as clearly as this. The canals were made visible that morning because it had rained moderately the day before. The moisture that had soaked into the ground was being evaporated from the ground at different rates, depending on the nature of the soil. The sand that had accumulated in the canals and the river bed had soaked up more water than the banks, made of denser clay. Therefore, the beds of the streams showed up as darker, damper lines in the desert. We had our photographic kite with us, intending to take aerial views of the clusters of kilns. Now, we saw an even more important use of kite photographs, because the canals would have shown up brilliantly from a couple of hundred feet up. But there was no wind that day, and the kite never left the ground. By the end of the day, the soil had dried out and the desert once again presented a uniformly featureless face.

Now, with access to satellite images, we have a chance to recover some of the canal network that we saw that day, if we can find an image taken just after the right amount of rain. We are, therefore, ordering several images from a variety of dates. The visible detail will not be as sharp as that available from a kite photograph, but these images, when manipulated, should show features that would not be visible to the naked eye or on a standard photograph. We have additional resources here, however. Our collaborator, Ben Richason of the St. Cloud State University, paid for a radar image to be made of the Nippur/Umm al-Hafriyat area. Radar images are extremely sensitive to differences in water retention of soils. So far, the radar image has not been manipulated very extensively, but already I can see very small canals that I know are in particular locations around Nippur and Umm al-Hafriyat; these canals did not show up on the aerial photographs we used in the 1960s nor do they appear on SPOT images. It is clear, therefore, that by studying and manipulating the radar image along with the variety of satellite images that we now have, and being able to identify certain features because of our long acquaintance with the Nippur area, we can derive extremely detailed information about the ancient landscape.

We should be able to use the images to derive new information on the site of Nippur itself, not just its surroundings. The images may allow us to extend and clarify the nature of buildings that we discovered with the use of kite photographs in the 1980s. In Area WC, at the south corner of the city, where we excavated remains of Ur III (ca. 2200 BC), Kassite (ca. 1250 BC), and seventh-century BC city walls and buildings, kite photographs also showed the plans of unexcavated houses and two other buildings of extraordinary size and complexity. The plans of all of these buildings showed up on the photographs as dark lines on a lighter ground. Here, we had the phenomenon of water retention in reverse of what I have described for the canals at Umm al-Hafriyat. Several days before we took the kite pictures, a very heavy rain had thoroughly soaked both the looser, sandier soils that had accumulated inside rooms and the denser unbaked clay brick walls. As the ground dried, the looser soils gave up their moisture faster than the unbaked bricks, resulting in the walls appearing on the photographs as dark lines. On other days, the kite photos showed the walls lighter and the rooms darker. One of the houses in WC-1 proved, upon excavation, to be Kassite, but if we had decided on the basis of that information to date all of the buildings on the aerial photographs were to be given the same

date, we would have been wrong. Another house and a much larger, more unusual building in WC-2 were proved by excavation to be of seventh-century date. About 200 m to the north, the kite photograph shows an even larger, more complex building that must be an administrative building, which I assume was also built in the seventh century, but we will not know for sure until it is excavated. Our plans to continue the excavations in WC were frustrated by the Gulf War. With the new satellite images, we may be able to locate and map other buildings in the same part of the site, in preparation for a return to the site some time in the future.

As in past reports, I must once again admit that we still have not finished the major monographs that I thought would be out by now. The report on Umm al-Hafriyat has priority, and I am making major progress and intend to have it done in the next nine months. James A. Armstrong is nearing completion of revisions of his brilliant dissertation that was based on the excavation of Area WC-2 and Area TC. Judith A. Franke's important report on the Old Babylonian houses at Area WB will be her "only focus of work this September," she pledges from Dickson Mounds Museum.

In the meantime, I have just written, with Augusta McMahon, an article for the journal *Iraq* as a follow-up to one we did in 1995 on the Early Dynastic Transition. I have also revised and expanded a preliminary report on the seventeenth Season at Nippur (1987), in which I gave details of the city walls of Nippur and a small Islamic site that appeared a few hundred meters northeast of the Ziggurat, outside the walls, when the dunes that used to sit on Nippur moved away. I have also begun preliminary work on a general article on Nippur for the *Reallexikon für Assyriologie*. Donald P. Hansen and Richard L. Zettler, who know the Inanna Temple best, will be coauthors on this piece.

As usual, I need to thank staff and students of the Oriental Institute for help in analyzing and writing up the Nippur and Umm al-Hafriyat material. John and Peggy Sanders are still an invaluable part of the expedition, supplying plans and illustrations. Clemens Reichel, Jason Ur, and Justine Way have stepped into the roles of student assistants, and show as great promise as their predecessors.

I also wish to acknowledge the great help the project derives from those donors who still give financial help although they know we cannot send back exciting news of fresh discoveries from the field. The exciting new finds from satellite images, or fresh insights we derive from the combination of data as we put together the books, must suffice for now.

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## TELL ES-SWEYHAT, SYRIA

**Thomas A. Holland**

The planned 1996/97 Oriental Institute archaeological field season at Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria reported upon in last year's *Annual Report*, was again not possible due to insufficient funding. Renewed efforts will be made during the upcoming academic year to encourage support for a final season during 1998 so that the important mid-third millennium wall painting can be completely excavated, a division of finds may be made with the Syrian Department of Antiquities so that material will be available for the reopening of the Oriental Institute Museum for both display and scholarly research, and various archaeological problems associated with the more recent excavations may be investigated and resolved in the field for inclusion in the final publication of the site.

The Sweyhat Early Bronze Age model figurine of a domesticated horse, discovered during the 1992 field season, continued to arouse interest as photographs were requested by photographic research companies for inclusion in forthcoming publications.

Apart from in-house research on the material remains from the excavations, Holland cooperated with Mr. Michael Mavros, a Ph.D. candidate supervised by Dr. Stuart Campbell at the University of Manchester, on his research applying the method of neutron activation analysis on a selection of the 1970s Sweyhat Pottery Type Series sherds at present housed in the British Museum, but available to the Oriental Institute Museum if and when shipping funds are found. The Neutron Activation Analysis project is closely related to the research at present being carried out by the University of Edinburgh at Jerablus-Tahtani on the upper Euphrates River in Syria near Carchemish on the Syria-Turkish border. The results of Mavros' study of the Sweyhat material as well as the Smithsonian Institution's metallurgical analyses of recently excavated tools, jewelry, and weapons are eagerly awaited for inclusion in the final report of the excavations.

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## THEBAN DESERT ROAD SURVEY

**John Coleman Darnell and Deborah Darnell**

Our efforts during the fifth season were focused mainly on the recording of rock inscriptions and rock art at the Wadi el-Ḥôl and Gebel Tjauti. In addition to the completion of photographic documentation of all of the primary concentrations of inscriptions, we are pleased to report the discovery of three important new sites.

## Gebel Antef

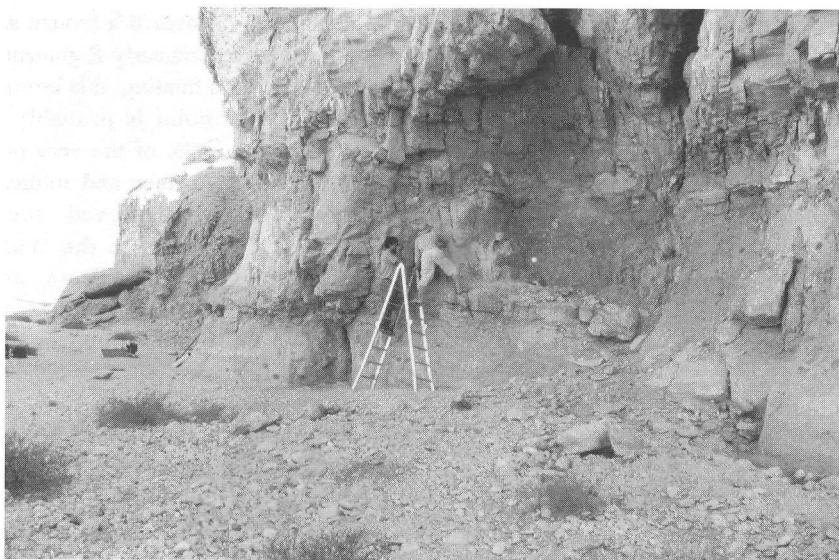
We continued to examine the area of the Seventeenth Dynasty chapel and studied intensively the ceramic remains along the ascent (cf. fig. 17b, e) and in the area of stone huts far behind the chapel. In addition to many Middle Kingdom forms, the huts yielded pottery of Nubian manufacture, perhaps associated with the policemen and soldiers whom we know — thanks to the Wadi el-Ḥôl graffiti — to have frequented this road. A surprisingly large number of Middle Kingdom camping installations were identified this season on virtually all of the roads we have mapped; the Gebel Antef huts are among the best preserved examples of such structures.

## Wadi el-Ḥôl

We have now made facsimile copies of over 250 separate scenes and inscriptions in the four major sectors of this site. This season we completed full photographic documentation of the main areas of inscriptions (fig. 1), work made possible by grants from the American and Swiss branches of the Michela Schiff Giorgini Foundation, which provided us with funds with which to hire the Epigraphic Survey's photographer Yarko Kobylecky for several days of field photography.

These inscriptions continue to provide unique glimpses of pharaonic civilization. Several demonstrate that many people of the late Middle Kingdom with rather humble titles, including apparently low ranking soldiers (compare the "soldier of the city, Bebi's son Mery," fig. 2), had attained a certain level of literacy. This fits what we know of the high efficiency of the late Middle Kingdom bureaucracy, which must have required literacy of a fairly large proportion of the population.

One of the soldiers whose inscription we copied this season has the otherwise unattested title "warrior of Hou" (fig. 3). We also have a new title "scribe of Hou," and another inscription tells us that there was a "house of life" at Hou. As the an-



*Figure 1. Wadi el-Ḥôl. Photographer Yarko Kobylecky and Egyptologist John Darnell document rock inscriptions from precarious perches*

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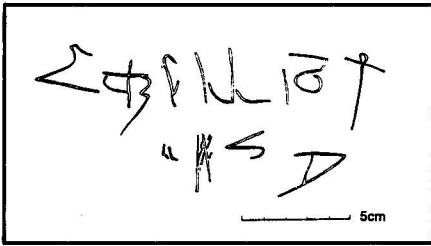


Figure 2. Wadi el-Hôl. Signature of the "soldier of the city, Bebi's son Mery"

ations, is unique, and searches have yielded no parallels from later papyri or ostraca. The text is thus remarkable not only for its content, but also for the fact that it appears to be the spontaneous literary effusion of a visitor to the Wadi el-Hôl; it tells us much about late Middle Kingdom education and literary composition.

A survey of the road as it ascends the gebel over the Wadi el-Hôl was immensely rewarding, because it led to the discovery of not only another concentration of huts

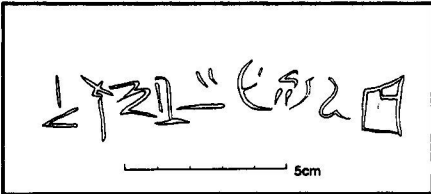


Figure 3. Wadi el-Hôl. Unique Middle Kingdom title, "warrior of Hou-Sekhem"

with Middle Kingdom ceramic remains but also, more spectacularly, of the largest area of caravan debris that we have thus far located in the Theban Western Desert. The site is a stratified mound of pottery (fig. 17c), animal dung, straw, and other archaeological material, covering nearly 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> of the gebel (fig. 4); the fact that this incredible amount of organic material sits atop the high desert is quite remarkable. A preliminary stratigraphic study suggests most of the remains are of Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate Period, and early New Kingdom date. We noted many pieces of rope in Middle Kingdom levels and discovered a bronze arrowhead (fig. 5) protruding from the Second Intermediate Period/early Eighteenth Dynasty level. As metal tips were used for warfare rather than hunting, this bronze

point is probably a relic of the very policemen and soldiers who carved their names in the Wadi el-Hôl. There are concentrations of animal dung in the deposit; in several areas someone appears to have collected this material in the form of patties, probably for use as fuel.

Study of the stratified deposits in



Figure 4. Gebel Roma. Debbie Darnell examines pottery and organic remains within a robber's trench in the mound of caravan debris

cient city of Hou — Diospolis parva — has virtually disappeared, and much of what we know about that site is of a relatively late date, the inscriptions in the Wadi el-Hôl are helping us to form some idea of the importance of Hou during the late Middle Kingdom and the Second Intermediate Period.

The Wadi el-Hôl literary text (see the 1995/96 Annual Report), with its allusions to many known Middle Egyptian literary crea-

tions, is unique, and searches have yielded no parallels from later papyri or ostraca. The text is thus remarkable not only for its content, but also for the fact that it appears to be the spontaneous literary effusion of a visitor to the Wadi el-Hôl; it tells us much about late Middle Kingdom education and literary composition.

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Study of the stratified deposits in

and over the Wadi el-Hôl and at Gebel Qarn el-Gir will likely yield exciting information regarding the men and beasts who traveled through the desert northwest of Thebes. Priority had been given to work on the Wadi el-Hôl inscriptions, which were in danger of disappearing after being attacked by thieves in 1995. Now that the level of illicit activity has dropped and primary photographic documentation is complete, we can turn our attention to the stratified pottery deposits. A new threat — this time from a canal and plans for extensive cultivation near Gebel Qarn el-Gir and close to the Wadi el-Hôl — has made excavation of the Gebel Qarn el-Gir site our number one priority for the first part of next season. We have learned we can never relax our efforts, because any site can face destruction at any time.

Our most unexpected and satisfying discovery at the Wadi el-Hôl this season was on the fringe of the mound of ancient debris atop the gebel. Near the caravanary are several square and horseshoe-shaped huts, formed of boulders collected from the desert surface. Scratched in hieroglyphs on a rough boulder forming part of one of these windbreaks on top of the gebel we found an inscription (figs. 6–7):

Made by the second prophet of Amun, Roma<sup>c</sup>

The well-known Roma<sup>c</sup>, called Roy, carved this when he was second prophet of Amun. We have here a visitor's note left by an important clergyman of the Ramesside period. Apparently Roma<sup>c</sup> once rested in this rough stone shelter, and thus we have called the site Gebel Roma<sup>c</sup>. The Gebel Roma<sup>c</sup> graffito supports Roma<sup>c</sup>'s autobiographical claims in at least two specifics. In carving as nicely as he did on the unfriendly surface of the boulder, Roma<sup>c</sup> demonstrates a remarkable skill. He was in charge of the craftsmen at Karnak, whom he says that he himself instructed, because of his own ability. After becoming Second Priest of Amun, he took charge of the treasury and the granary of Amun; Roma<sup>c</sup> further states that Ramesses II rewarded him with the high-priesthood because of the prosperity of the treasury and granary. At the time of the graffito Roma<sup>c</sup> was Second Priest of Amun, diligently taking care of the financial affairs of the temple of Karnak. The Chronicle of Osorkon at Karnak tells us that the temple of Amun possessed fields in the district of Hou, one of the termini of the ancient track from Thebes passing through the Wadi el-Hôl. In the Wadi el-Hôl we have the graffito of a grain accounting scribe of Amun named May (fig. 8), a man known

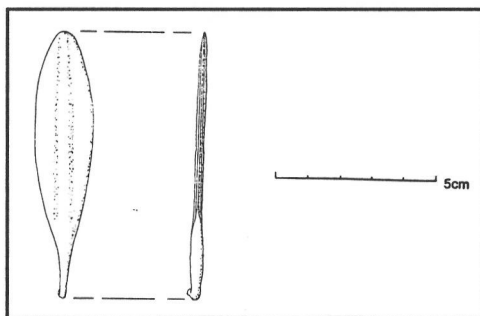


Figure 5. Gebel Roma<sup>c</sup>. Bronze arrowhead of Seventeenth/Eighteenth Dynasty date from debris deposit

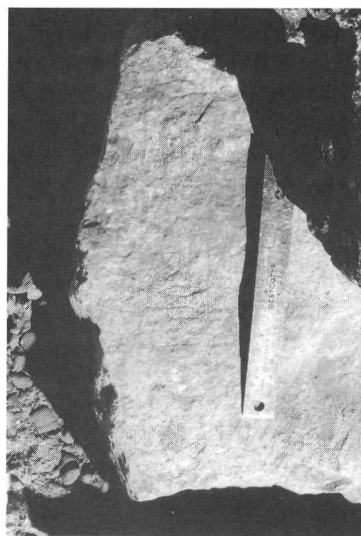
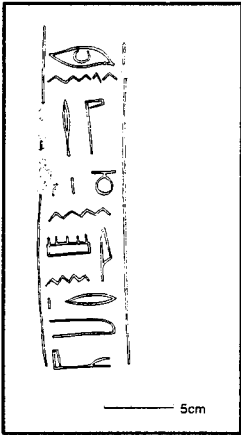


Figure 6. Photograph of the inscription of the second prophet of Amun, Roma<sup>c</sup>

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**Figure 7.** Epigraphic copy of the inscription of the second prophet of Amun, Roma

from the reign of Thutmosis III, and one may reasonably suggest that May was on his way to or from inspecting the grain of the domains of Amun at Hou. Roma was probably traveling the Farshût Road on his way to take care of matters in Hou — priestly, economic, or both. This personal involvement is consistent with his Gebel Silsilah stela, recording his supervision of work there. On the basis of the Gebel Roma graffito, the priest Roma appears in fact to have been as diligent and personally concerned with the affairs of Amun as he stresses in his inscriptions.

Roma-Roy appears to have been the Third Priest of Amun in Ramesses II's forty-sixth regnal year, appointed to the office of High Priest of Amun near the end of the reign of Ramesses II. One may thus suggest that the Gebel Roma graffito dates from between the forty-seventh regnal year of Ramesses II at the earliest, and about regnal year 66 at the latest, that is roughly between 1233 and 1213 BC. We cannot know what prompted Roma to write his title and name on the boulder. One may not be wrong in

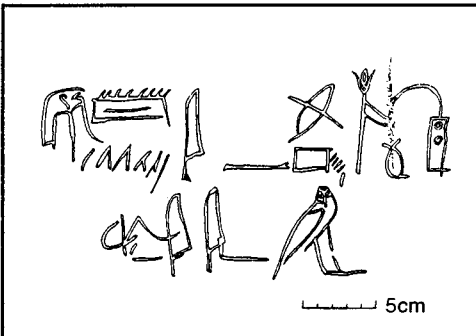
suggesting that he enjoyed writing and seeing his proud new title, in which case the date would be earlier in the possible range, around the end of the third quarter of the thirteenth century BC.

On the statue CGC 42186, Roma says that he is acquainted with the "lay of the Abydene nome." Rather than referring only to the religious topography of Abydos, Roma's travels may have given him the personal acquaintance with the nome and its hinterland which Roma's statement implies.

### Alamat Tal Road and Gebel Tjauti

Work on the Alamat Tal Road continued to concentrate on the documentation of the graffiti of Gebel Tjauti. As in the Wadi el-Hôl, grants from the Schiff Giorgini Foundation have enabled us to carry out a complete photographic documentation at the site (fig. 9), and we continue to make facsimile copies of the graffiti as well, with over 140 separate texts and scenes copied to date.

We copied a number of hieratic and Coptic inscriptions and with the indispensable help of Dr. Renée Friedman we studied and made final copies of the large protodynastic inscription identified last season. We can now report that this tableau is a memorial of the Naqada IId/IIIa ruler Horus Scorpion, apparently the Scorpion of tomb U-j at Abydos. The scene appears to record the Abydene conquest of the region of Naqada at the dawn of pharaonic history. The tableau incorporates both images and early hieroglyphic groups, juxtaposing a stork pulling up a



**Figure 8.** Wadi el-Hôl. Signature of the Eighteenth Dynasty "grain accounting scribe of Amun, May"

serpent, a group meaning “victory,” with a depiction of an armed man leading a bound captive on a rope. The figure of the ruler is identified by a falcon above his head, the earliest attestation of the use of the Horus title without the serekh as a reference to the ruler. The Gebel Tjauti protodynastic tableau is thus one of the earliest certain historical documents from ancient Egypt, a record of a military expedition at least as informative as the later Narmer palette. The tableau increases in interest when one realizes that it is a document relating to the earliest unification of Egypt, predating the famous palette of Narmer by at least a century.

The Scorpion tableau’s record of an Abydene army’s use of the ‘Alamat Tal Road to outflank Naqada during the initial unification of Egypt meshes well with what the late First Intermediate Period graffiti from Gebel Tjauti tell us about the Theban army’s use of the same road to attack the area of Abydos. Together with the red ink inscription of late Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period date referring to the king traveling along the ‘Alamat Tal Road on his way to Thebes (see the *1995/96 Annual Report*), these inscriptions show important royal and military activity on the road over at least 1,500 years, a remarkable continuity of use.

Another inscription connects the name of a royal domain, otherwise known from inscriptions originating in the cemetery of Abydos, with the serekh of Narmer (fig. 10). Nearby is a protodynastic depiction of the strange animal of the god Seth (fig. 11), the earliest certain depiction of this beast from the vicinity of Seth’s cult center at Ombos.

On a branch of the ‘Alamat Tal Road with a marked late predynastic/early dynastic ceramic presence, including Nubian A-Group pottery, we discovered a concentration of well-built huts, surrounded by sherds of protodynastic vessels, and a predynastic Egyptian campsite. At the latter site there are also a number of figural graffiti, including two large and well-drawn crocodiles (fig. 12), paralleling several graffiti of crocodiles at Gebel Tjauti (cf. fig. 13), and two falcons on serekhs (for one of which see fig. 14). Graffiti of crocodiles and fish at many of our graffiti sites allude to the Nile, and specifically — through the associations of the tilapia-fish and the Sobek crocodile — to the inundation. Graffiti of stars at a number of these sites, and the record of the observation of the heliacal rising of Sothis in an inscription at Gebel Tjauti (see the *1995/96 Annual Report*), suggest observations of the rising of Sothis, herald of the Inundation, at a number of desert sites. These fit well with inscriptions from the Wadi el-Ḥôl and elsewhere referring to the worship of the goddess Hathor. These seemingly disparate graffiti point towards a widespread desert worship of the returning goddess of the eye of the sun, Hathor-Bastet as the star Sothis, returning



**Figure 9. Gebel Tjauti. Enhanced photograph of a late Middle Kingdom inscription; the vertical text reads “the weapons-carrying policeman Horemhat’s son, the officer of the royal bodyguard Amunaa.” Photograph gives some idea of the difficulties caused by the many palimpsests at the site. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky**



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atop the head of her father Re and signaling the coming of the flood waters, the rejuvenation of the world.



**Figure 10. Gebel Tjauti. Name of a royal domain incorporating the serekh of Narmer**

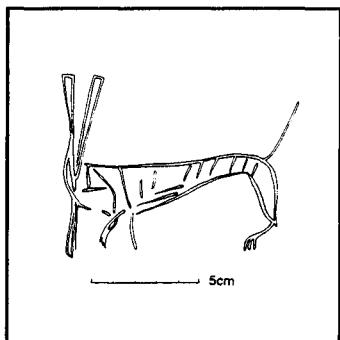
The serekhs and early kings' names at the two 'Alamat Tal Road graffiti sites show a close connection with names and serekhs known from the early tombs at Abydos. They support the implications of early cylinder seal art regarding a true established iconography for Egyptian art at a very early date. This encourages us to hope that we shall be able increasingly to understand and even read many pre- and protodynastic Egyptian representations and combinations of images. Correspondingly, the uniformity of late predynastic utilitarian vessels which we have been finding on the northernmost and southernmost routes under study suggests that the politically independent areas of the Qena Bend were already economically integrated or at least interdependent prior to the First Dynasty.

The gap between the protodynastic scenes and the Scorpion tableau and the abundance of Sixth through Seventeenth Dynasty graffiti is bridged by a number of Archaic inscriptions and an inscription datable palaeographically to the Second or Third Dynasty (fig. 15):

the royal acquaintance Iif

Our latest calculations on the date of the Gebel Tjauti Sothic observation suggest the morning of July 11, 1593–1590 BC. We are happy to report that no less an authority on Egyptian chronology than Professor Jürgen von Beckerath agrees with this dating, which fits the eleventh year of king Seweserenre of the Seventeenth Dynasty in a study he has prepared on that important but obscure dynasty.

We examined the ceramic remains associated with a string of twenty-five dry stone wind breaks in an elevated area just east of where the road drops down into the great Wadi Imran (fig. 16). These sherds support a Middle Kingdom date for the campsite and show a considerable uniformity of pottery forms. In fact, at most of the many Middle Kingdom campsites identified this season on various routes, certain forms occur with remarkable regularity — tall-necked silt jars with ovoid bodies, smaller globular jars of both silt and fine marl clay, and small red-slipped silt drinking cups. They may perhaps be the government issue equipment of the police patrols for which we have epigraphic evidence at Gebel Tjauti. Remains of enormous vessels (fig. 17d) at several spots may relate to the provisioning of patrols. Together with the graffiti, the huts and associated pottery are evidence for a wide-ranging and concerted Middle Kingdom effort to control the desert roads. They may be humble components of a system of desert surveillance, the linchpins of which were the great fortresses of the Second Cataract region. In fact, a close parallel



**Figure 11. Gebel Tjauti. Early image of the Seth animal**

to the twenty-five Middle Kingdom huts on the 'Alamat Tal Road is a similar string of contiguous huts with associated Middle Kingdom pottery on a spur of Gebel Sula in Nubia, part of the chain of patrols and communication between the fortresses of Mirgissa and Semna.

The profiles of robbers' trenches through the two towers near the beginning of the 'Alamat Tal tracks show that the structures were built of mudbricks (each approximately  $8 \times 15 \times 32$  cm) laid in headers facing perpendicular to the line of the wall on each side. Each course of headers was stepped back along the outer edge of the wall, to create a tapering mudbrick base. The use of all headers, and the presence of a thick layer of mud mortar atop the desert surface as a base for the first course of bricks, are features characteristic of monumental mudbrick structures (the mud foundation would smooth out uneven areas on the rocky desert surface, and thereby prevent the lowest bricks from breaking over these irregularities under the weight of a heavy superstructure). Stones piled up around the bottoms of the tapering bases form a glacis. Considering the road leading to these remains, and comparing depictions from the tomb of Mahu at Amarna, we feel increasingly confident that these are the bases of twin towers, probably constructed in the Middle Kingdom and heavily used during the Thirteenth through Seventeenth Dynasties, which once guarded the caravan tracks, on or within a few meters of the nome boundary between Thebes and Koptos (as we know from the presence of the road inscription of Tjauti; see the *1995/96 Annual Report*). The closest parallel to the 'Alamat Tal towers — solid walls of brick with a buttressing dry stone glacis — is the east tower of the north gate of the fortress of Semna. We hope to salvage further details about the towers through excavation next season.

### Darb Rayayna, Darb Ba'irat, and Subsidiary Tracks

On the Darb Rayayna we continued to examine the pottery associated with the dry stone altar mapped during previous seasons. The forms most closely associated with the altar belong to the late predynastic period (fig. 17a) and are thus perhaps to be associated with the serekhs of Horus Sekhen located at the graffiti site near the base of the Darb Rayayna. Together with the tableau of Horus Scorpion from Gebel Tjauti, this pro-

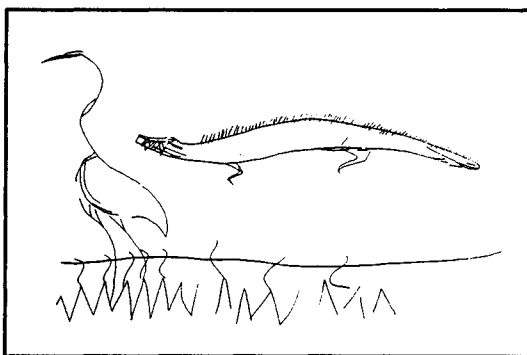


Figure 12. Branch of 'Alamat Tal Road. Inscription of large bird, crocodile, and range of smaller fowl

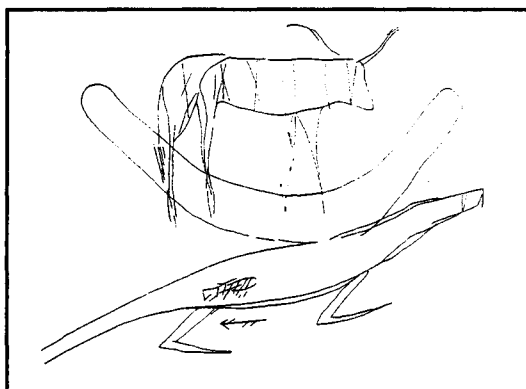
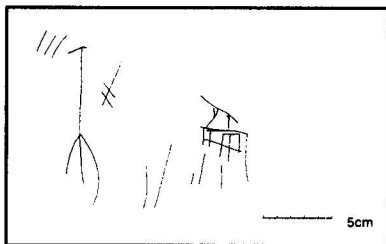


Figure 13. Gebel Tjauti. Image of a cow in a boat on the back of a crocodile, part of a large scene incorporating the serekh of Narmer at (note the fish in the crocodile's belly and the Min-symbol below)

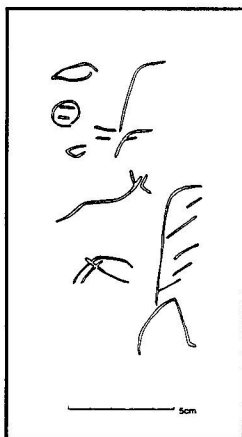
## ARCHAEOLOGY



**Figure 14.** 'Alamat Tal Road. Falcon and serekh, with other symbols

vides evidence for early attempts at bringing the Western Desert under the control of Nile Valley rulers at the dawn of Egyptian history. An investigation of nearby branches of the Darb Rayayna reveal that during the pharaonic period there was one main ascent. We have also identified a protodynastic flint atelier near the desert altar and have continued to record the Coptic inscriptions near the beginning of the Darb Rayayna.

On a satellite track of the Darb Rayayna, we found a route in use during the pharaonic period, with particularly heavy use during pre- and protodynastic times — evidenced by Egyptian as well as imported Early Bronze Age I Palestinian pottery — and during the Middle Kingdom. Near the ascent of this road, we discovered a small “hut city” of more than forty rough stone structures, many originating during the Middle Kingdom. Along this and other southern routes we have found a number of campsites with very early pottery of Nubian origin. On another subsidiary track of the Darb Rayayna we located two cave-like shelters, with stone walls added in front, each containing early predynastic rock carvings, many of cattle. In one area these carvings are pecked, a technique more common and successful in sandstone graffiti. This pecking suggests that the artist may have been more accustomed to the use of sandstone and implies that he came from the south, perhaps a Nubian cattle herder. Clearance of the sanded floors of these shelters may reveal habitation levels and allow one to say more about this very ancient traveling rock artist. Further examination of ceramic remains on the Darb Ba'irat has revealed a not inconsiderable Middle Kingdom presence on that road. Next season, we hope to follow this route to the point where it joins the road beyond Gebel Antef.



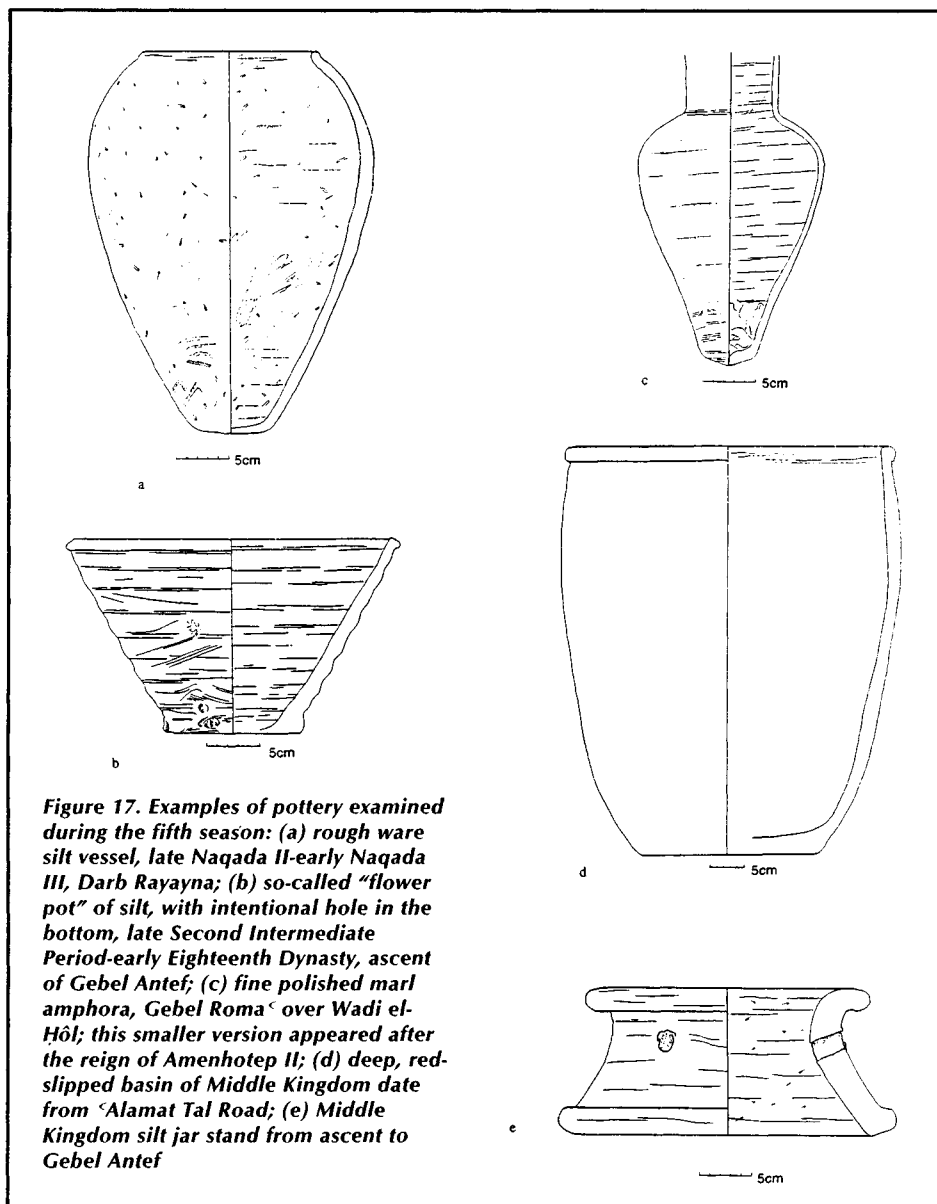
**Figure 15.** Gebel Tjauti. Second or Third Dynasty signature of “the royal acquaintance jif”

We can honestly say that this season has been our most productive yet. Thanks to the support of the Michela Schiff Giorgini Foundation, every inscription in the Wadi el-Hôl and at Gebel Tjauti is now recorded photographically in some form. This is an extremely important milestone to have reached, especially in light of increased activities in the desert near the Wadi el-Hôl. The full documentation of inscriptions and scenes is far from complete, but we have continued to make good progress with our facsimile copies. We continue to identify evidence that is ever more tantalizing in age and distribution. The



**Figure 16.** 'Alamat Tal Road. Niva “Natasha” near a group of twenty-five stone huts, apparently the base of Middle Kingdom patrolmen

Further examination of ceramic remains on the Darb Ba'irat has revealed a not inconsiderable Middle Kingdom presence on that road. Next season, we hope to follow this route to the point where it joins the road beyond Gebel Antef.



**Figure 17. Examples of pottery examined during the fifth season: (a) rough ware silt vessel, late Naqada II-early Naqada III, Darb Rayayna; (b) so-called "flower pot" of silt, with intentional hole in the bottom, late Second Intermediate Period-early Eighteenth Dynasty, ascent of Gebel Antef; (c) fine polished marl amphora, Gebel Roma' over Wadi el-Hôl; this smaller version appeared after the reign of Amenhotep II; (d) deep, red-slipped basin of Middle Kingdom date from 'Alamat Tal Road; (e) Middle Kingdom silt jar stand from ascent to Gebel Antef**

ancient presence on the desert routes of the Qena Bend began earlier and was more widespread and of greater significance than has been recognized; there is a great deal to be learned from this stimulating area of study.

We have continued to describe our discoveries in lectures, and publications of important inscriptions from the Wadi el-Hôl and Gebel Tjauti are now in press (see John Coleman Darnell, *Individual Research*).

The members of the Theban Desert Road Survey during the fifth season were John Coleman Darnell, Director, and Deborah Darnell, Egyptologist. We were

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joined again by Mr. Ramadan Ahmed Aly as representative of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, and we thank him again for his good humor and companionship. We thank Dr. Ali Hassan, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, without whose interest and support our work would not be possible. We are also very grateful to Dr. Mohammed es-Saghir, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt, and we appreciate the assistance and encouragement he continues to offer. Many thanks go to Dr. Mohammed Nasr, Director of Antiquities for Qurna, for his support. We thank Chief Inspector of Qurna Ibrahim Suleiman and Chief Inspector Mr. Bakhit for their help. We offer special thanks to Mr. Abu el-Qasem and Mr. Hosni, Mr. Hafiz, and officer Madawan from Dendera, and all of the many policemen of Qurna, for their patience and assistance when they have accompanied us on our more far-flung expeditions. Again, Helen and Jean Jacquet of the Karnak-Nord expedition offered valuable advice on ceramic analysis, surveying, and architecture. Thanks go to Dr. Henri Riad, resident Egyptologist at Chicago House, and to Sitt Madelein el-Mallah, Director of the Luxor Museum, for continuing encouragement and interest in our work. We thank Hatem el Koury, General Manager, Just Egypt for his help in the purchase of the ladder shown in fig. 1.

We thank Terry Walz, Executive Director, and Mark Easton, Cairo Director of the American Research Center in Egypt, which supported our epigraphic work through a grant from the United States Information Agency. As always, we thank Amira Khattab and Ibrahim Sadek of the American Research Center in Egypt for their friendship and essential help. We are grateful to Professor William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, and Dr. Raymond Johnson, Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, for their encouragement, and to Thomas Urban for his advice on publication preparation. We thank Dr. Pamela Rose for generously sharing information on pottery fabrics and Dr. Renée Friedman, Dr. Irmgard Hein, and Dr. Colin Hope for continuing to offer expert comments on a number of sherds and vessels. Dr. Stan Hendrickx has provided fascinating commentary on the Horus Scorpion tableau, of which artist William Schenck produced the excellent preliminary drawing. Dr. Hans-Werner Fischer-Elfert, Dr. Stephen Quirke, and Dr. Richard Parkinson have offered observations on the Wadi el-Ḥōl literary graffito. Dr. Lisa Giddy has provided welcome archaeological advice and guidance for which we are very grateful. We will ever be thinking of ways to repay the debt of gratitude we owe to Dr. Renée Friedman for contributing her extensive knowledge of early iconography to the *Gebel Tjauti* publication and sharing the excitement as the full significance of the material became apparent.

Our work could not continue without the private support of the following individuals, for whose thoughtfulness and generosity we are extremely grateful: Ms. Marjorie Fisher-Aronow, Barbara Mertz, Carlotta Maher, Crennan Ray, Alexandra Varga, Justin and Deborah Doyle, and John and Joan Westley.



*PHILOLOGY*



## CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

**Martha T. Roth**

The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary is proud to announce that we have been awarded a three-year grant (1997–2000) from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This grant will allow us to see through to publication the volumes in advanced stages of preparation, P, R, and T, and to begin work on the remaining volumes, T and U/W.

This year, the R volume, which is being printed by Eisenbrauns, occupied most of the attention of the editorial staff, headed by Linda McLarnan. By the end of June 1997, we had returned all of the first galleys, received all of the second galleys, returned second galleys 1–103, and received the first batch of pages (see illustration). The first galleys are reviewed by the members of the editorial board (Robert Biggs, John A. Brinkman, Miguel Civil, Walter Farber, Erica Reiner, and Matthew Stolper), and by outside consultants Simo Parpola and Klaas Veenhof. Final responsibility for the galleys rests with Martha Roth, the Editor-in-Charge. About half of the T volume, which is being printed by J. J. Augustin, is now in second galleys, and those second galleys have been returned to the printer to be set as pages.

Martha Roth finished editing the last of the draft articles for the P volume at the end of June. The edited articles were reviewed and prepared for final checking by our manuscript editor, Linda McLarnan. The edited articles are sent to Wilfred G. Lambert (University of Birmingham) for his review, and meanwhile here in Chicago the arduous and painstaking process of “checking” began. Checking is the crucial stage in Dictionary preparation in which every reference, page or plate number, line number, cuneiform sign, transcription, context, and translation is checked by Assyriologists against the original cuneiform tablet, copy, photograph, and/or scholarly edition. This substantive citation checking process occupied almost all of the energies of our Research Associates in 1996/97: Gertrud Farber, who is responsible for the lexical and bilingual citations; Karel van Lerberghe of the University of Leuven, who joined our team from July through December 1996; Raija Mattila of the University of Helsinki, who was with us from January through December 1996; and Barbara Böck of the University of Berlin, here from January through May 1997. Although not formally on our staff, Gabriella Voet and Ignacio Márquez Rowe, who accompanied their spouses to enjoy the delights of Chicago, also generously contributed their expertise to our project.

Timothy Collins, a doctoral candidate in Assyriology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, worked as a research assistant for the Dictionary from January to September 1996. When he became the first recipient of the



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R

**ra'abu** s.; (a vessel for, or a quality of beer); Oakk.\*; cf. *ribu* D.

I NINDA DA.NAGAR I KAŠ *ra-á-bum* bread: one DA.NAGAR, beer: one r. MDP 14 p. 68 No. 7:20 and 23.

Compare x DA.NAGAR NINDA, x KAŠ SIG<sub>5</sub>, Yang Adab 179f.

**ra'ābu** A v.; 1. to become angry, furious, 2. III to anger, to provoke, 3. III/2 to be seized by wrath; from OB on; I *ir'ub* – *ira'ub* – *ra'ub*, I/2, III, III/2; cf. *ra'bāniš*, *ra'bu*, *ra'ibu* B, *rūbu* A, *ru'ubtu*, *ru'ubu*.

sug.ba mu.un.ḫul: *ir-ta-um-ma* (its shepherd) became angry SBH 77 No. 44:26; ḫur.sag(var. adds .ta) kala.ga ba.an.ḫuš (vars. mun.ḫuš, mu.un.ḫuš) lú.an.šē.ba.an.e<sub>2</sub> (DU<sub>2</sub>+DU).dē.gá.e.me.en: *ana šadi dannu ša uš-tar-i-ba* (vars. *uš-tar-i-bi*, *ur-ta'-(ba)*) *ellāštu anāku* I (Pazuzu) will go against the mighty mountains against which I have been seized by wrath FuB 12 42:2, var. from STT 149 r. 2 and dupl. 147 r. 13, see W. G. Lambert, FuB 12 44.

[u]g-ga-tum, um-mu-lum, ma-am-lum, da-aḫ-rum = *ra'-a-bu* An IX 34ff., cf. [u]g-ga-tum = *ra-lal-bu* An VIII 107.

1. to become angry, furious – a) said of gods: *gaššat ša-li-a-at u ra'-ba-at* she is raging, . . . ., and furious RA 15 175 i 26 (OB *Agušaja*), see Groneberg, RA 75 126; [...] x TA *ālija* E.KUR-ia *bitija ra'-ba-ku* [...] x KA TA *Nippuri*<sup>ki</sup> *ra'-ba-ku* [...] x KA TA *Aššur*<sup>ki</sup> I am furious with my city, my temple, my house, [...] I am furious with Nippur, [...] with Assur 81-2-4, 218:10-12, cited W. G. Lambert, RLA 3 p. 545: *uššušāku ra'-ba-ku zenāku* I am distressed, raging,

(and) angry BA 5 657 No. 18:6, cf. *ibid.* 8 (SB lit.), see Grayson, JAOS 103 147; *adi mati Bēlti ra'-ba-ti-ma uzzuzat kabtatki* how long, My Lady, will you be angry, will your mood be furious? STC 2 pl. 83:94, see Ebeling *Handerhebung* 134; *Marduk ra'-ba-a-Ital* AFO 19 64:76; [mi]-na-a ra'- (var. -a)-ba-ta *aḫzāta* why are you angry, seized (by rage)? KAR 63 r. 4, var. from dupl. KAR 43 r. 7, cf. *ana kāša* . . . *ra-ba-ka aḫzāka* *ibid.* r. 8; *ašar ištēn ra'-bu šanū ul i-ma-al-li[k-šu]* where one is raging another cannot give advice Cagni Erra V 12; [ra(?)]-um-ma *libbuš ul iḫpala qibitu* his heart is furious, he does not give any answer Cagni Erra IIc 10; *Ereškigal imursima ina paniša ir'-ub* Ereškigal saw her and flew into a rage before her CT 15 46:64 (Descent of Ištar); *la tara'-u-bu la tazenni itija* do not rage, do not be angry with me! STT 144:12 (SB inc.); <sup>4</sup>IM *ir-ta'-ub-ma* the Storm god became angry KUB 3 87:10 (prayer of Šuppiluliuma); *nandurtu qa-lbal-ka li-ir-ta'-ub-ma* (var. [li(?)]-ru-ub-šu) (see *nanduru* A) RA 46 28:8, var. from STT 21:8 (SB Epic of Zu).

b) said of kings, officials: *ultu šar GN [u anāku itti aḫāmiš ni-ir-'u-bu* when it happened that the king of Egypt and I grew angry at each other KBo 1 10:60, cf. *itti aḫāmiš ni-ir-ta'-ub* *ibid.* 69 (let. of Hatušili to Kadašman-Enlil); [šum]-ma RN . . . *ir-da-ub ana muḫḫi* IR.MEŠ *atūšu* if RN is angered at his own servants (RN<sub>2</sub> will send troops and chariots) KBo 1 7:37, cf. *ibid.* 31 (treaty with Egypt); *u tidi atta ki šarru la ḫaših ana GN gabbāša ki i-ir-ta-ub* you know that the

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*Page proof from R volume typeset by Eisenbrauns*

Elizabeth and A. Leo Oppenheim Scholarship, Tim decided to devote the 1996/97 year to completing his dissertation on medical incantations. He was ably succeeded by Michael Kozuh, a student of Achaemenid Studies in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. These two pre-doctoral students worked verifying references for the P and R volumes, proofread and prepared for checking the articles for the P volume, and assisted in all manner of Assyriological and editorial tasks.

We continue to enjoy the good cheer and able assistance of undergraduate students participating in the College Research Opportunities Program, who perform

## CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

various lexicographic and clerical tasks for the Dictionary. In June, we said good-bye to Allison Carmody, a Linguistics major who worked with us for two years and who leaves to attend Harvard Law School. Jason Kemper and Jordan Finkin, both Jewish Studies majors in the College, continue to work on the computer catalog of the Oppenheim offprint collection. Adrienne Hosek began her initiation into the project just before the summer break. All four undergraduates joined us at a party in May to thank all of our friends and colleagues for their participation in the project, at which Barbara Böck offered a toast with the following speech:

... I wish to thank you all and in Particular Martha and Linda for the Pains-taking and Perfect PreParation of the Party. I am Pleased as Punch. But let me Proceed and reach PromPtly the Punch line of the sPeech. During our Pente-monthly stoP in this city, which was first PoPulated by Potawatomi Indians, I was occuPied with the Prudent and Precise Perusal as well as the hairsPlitting Proofreading of words beginning with the letter P. I don't want to bore you with the Picture of my Profession, neither with the Prac-tice I gained nor how much I Profited. Rather we, Ignacio and I, would like to exPress our thanks to all of you who made our stay here so Pleasant.

We hope that our new research associate for 1997/98, University of Chicago Ph.D. David Testen, will find his Participation equally Pleasant and Productive, and will Provide the final Push to send the P volume off to Press.

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## DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT

**Janet H. Johnson**

The Demotic Dictionary Project has made excellent progress this year, thanks in large part to a very generous bequest from Professor and Mrs. George R. Hughes. As a result of this bequest, we have hired Dr. Stephen Vinson as Research Associate, hired two additional Egyptology graduate students, and purchased upgraded computer processing, scanning, and storage equipment. Vinson, Johnson, and long-time graduate student assistant Thomas Dousa have spent the year checking, correcting, and updating the draft manuscript which was first written more than ten years ago. François Gaudard has undertaken the crucial, but potentially mind-numbing, job of checking and correcting background data (date, provenience, publication information) on every text cited in the Dictionary (by a conservative estimate, this will run to over 3,000 different texts!). Rob Harris has taken over the task of scanning all of these documents. Todd Hickey, a graduate student in History, volunteered to check all of our Greek citations and spent a couple of days a week doing this for several months before leaving for Cairo for dissertation research. Thomas Urban of the Oriental Institute Publications Office coordinated contacts with Lloyd Anderson of Ecological Linguistics, who has designed several printing and screen

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display fonts for the Oriental Institute; Anderson has now taken the font designed many years ago by Johnson which includes all of the transliteration characters needed for Demotic (and Egyptian in general) and begun the process of converting it from a "bitmap" font (somewhat ragged when printed on modern laser printers) into a more elegant, sharper PostScript font. To all of these people belongs full credit for their enthusiasm, dedication, concentration, and meticulous concern for detail which is so important in lexicographic work.

In September 1996, Johnson attended the Sixth International Congress of Demotists, held in Cairo. These meetings were extremely productive, with a number of fine papers presenting new texts and new studies of older material. In addition, Congress participants had an excellent chance to talk with one another about current work and ongoing concerns in the field of Demotic studies. It was especially useful to meet and get to know the several young Egyptian scholars who are working on Demotic materials and have not previously been able to attend the international meetings. Side trips to Alexandria, highlighted by a chance to see the results of the recent underwater work near the Pharos, and the Sinai Peace Canal archaeological excavations were included in the program. Johnson gave a brief report on the Dictionary at that meeting, the summary of which is quoted here:

This paper presented a brief status report on the Chicago Demotic Dictionary, the core of which is new words or meanings found in texts published between 1955 (following the publication of Erichsen's *Glossar* in 1954) and 1979. The presentation included a brief survey of the range of content and organization of the Dictionary based on entries for words beginning with the letter Y. Entries for approximately half the letters in the Demotic "alphabet" have been finished except for scanning of Demotic words and preparation of black and white facsimiles from those scans. The entries for the other half of the letters are in various stages of being checked and formatted and also await scans. Through a generous bequest by George Hughes, a full-time Research Associate has been hired and it is hoped that, in two years time, all of the checking, formatting, and most scanning will be completed.

The Dictionary, which must be used in conjunction with Erichsen's *Glossar*, will be published in two formats, standard book format (in two volumes, one volume of Dictionary and one volume of "Text Information" providing name, number, publication information, date, provenience, and access to every text cited in the Dictionary) and on CD-ROM. The latter version will allow users to transfer the gray scale scans to a graphics program to enlarge and enhance the photograph for more detailed study of the script and will also enable typical computer "searches" for related words or entries.

A brief introduction to the Dictionary has been put on the World-Wide Web, including a sample page from the letter F and a sample scan, transliteration, translation, and "text information" for a document in the collections of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago:

<http://www.oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic.html>

## DEMOTIC DICTIONARY PROJECT

As a result of discussions during the business meeting concluding this International Congress, information is being solicited for two lists: Scholars Involved in Demotic Studies and Institutions Involved in Demotic Studies. These lists are available from the Demotic Dictionary Web page mentioned above; copies of the lists may also be obtained by contacting the Chicago Demotic Dictionary Project. All of the scholars and institutions involved in or interested in Demotic studies are encouraged to send their names, addresses and other relevant information to Janet H. Johnson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, USA; e-mail: j-johnson@uchicago.edu.

Some updating can be made to that report. The lists of scholars and institutions interested and involved in Demotic studies initially put together by Johnson as a result of this appeal have now been spruced up by Alexandra O'Brien and can be consulted at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic\\_Directory.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic_Directory.html)

O'Brien is a graduate student in Egyptology who has worked for the Demotic Dictionary and now assists Charles Jones in the Research Archives. She has done extensive work pulling together World-Wide Web information and resources on Demotic, and Egyptian generally; see, for example, her "Demotic Texts Published on the World-Wide Web":

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/DEMOTIC\\_WWW.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/DEMOTIC_WWW.HTML)

Also see the text of her presentation at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt (spring 1997) entitled "Dissecta Membra in Araneo, Scattered Remains on the Web":

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

For those who like numbers, let me start with the number and storage size of the scans we are using for making the citation copies of individual words. Although there are "only" about 3,000 different texts that will be cited, many times that number of scans are required. We are scanning from published photographs and if the published photograph is larger than the size of the scanner bed (the 8.5 × 14.0 inch "window" through which the scan is made), two or more scans are needed to copy the entire text. In addition, many texts are more than one page long and each page gets its own individual scan. As of the middle of July 1997, we have almost 2,500 document scans, amounting to more than 3,000 megabytes (or 3 gigabytes) of information. For comparison, in our Macintosh world, the standard "floppy disk" that is regularly used to transfer information manually from one computer to another holds 1.4 megabytes (or 1,400 K). Thus, we have stored the equivalent of over 2,500 floppy disks worth of scans — and we have a ways to go yet!

The Dictionary files are not quite as impressive in size. Our largest file so far, the 61-page long entry for the letter Q, which was highlighted in the *1994/95 Annual Report*, measures "only" 7.7 megabytes, or 6 floppy disks worth of data. However, the longest files (S and H) are both already over 130 pages long) are still being checked and await their scans of the Demotic words; both will end up much larger than Q when they are completed. Overall, the text of the Dictionary (word entries

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and supplementary information about the texts and all of the publications cited in the Dictionary) currently takes approximately 60 megabytes, which translates into approximately 200 pages of supplementary information and over 1,500 pages of word entries. Of those, approximately 200 pages (files for the letters Y, B, F, L, Q, K, and T) are nearly complete; about 550 pages (files for the letters ʒ, ʔI, ʕ, P, Š, G, and D) are checked but await scans and facsimiles; about 475 pages (files for the letters W, M, N, H, H̄, H̄, and T) have had only their preliminary check and need final checking and formatting as well as the addition of scans and facsimiles; and over 300 pages are currently being checked, formatted, and having scans entered (files for the letters R, H̄, and S).

But of greater interest to most people, whether professional Egyptologists or not, is the content of the Dictionary. Here, too, this has been a productive year. Here I can mention only a few of the interesting philological tidbits that have gained our attention this year. As I mentioned in last year's *Annual Report*, the number and range of titles accorded to women in the Demotic texts is much smaller than that accorded to men, but Vinson has managed to increase the number by at least one, finding a reference to a woman fisherman. Another discovery of his is the probable explanation of the term *grg bnw* "hunting heron" to refer to a domesticated, trained heron used as a live decoy in fowling (a practice attested among modern Egyptian fowling). Dousa's presentation "Imagining Isis: On Some Continuities Between Demotic Documentary Texts and the Greek Isis Aretologies" at the first joint Chicago-Stanford seminar on Hellenistic Egypt (held in Chicago in February) tackled some of the especially difficult passages relating to dreams and cult that are preserved from the archive of a man named Ḥor (or Ḥorus).

Corrections to readings of individual words sometimes improve our understanding of Egyptian society or provide important underpinning to studies of cultural continuity between pre-Demotic Egypt and Egypt in the "Late period," when exposed to extensive foreign cultural influence. For instance, in a medical text from the Fayum that dates from the Roman period (but may well be a copy of an older text), the preserved portion of a broken prescription had been understood by the original editor as instructions for using a reed straw and bowl, but the exact function of those items was quite unclear. Dousa reread a key word in this passage as the word for "vapor," thereby making it clear that the prescription called for the patient to inhale the fumes of a substance through the reed straw. This form of inhalation therapy can be traced back to earlier pharaonic practices; two prescriptions preserved in the early New Kingdom medical text known as Papyrus Ebers likewise specify that a patient suffering from cough suck the vapors of heated medicinal substances through a reed straw. Here, then, we have evidence for the continued use of traditional Egyptian medical techniques at a time when Greek medicine had begun to make some inroads into the Nile Valley.

Some such corrections, frequently resulting from ambiguity in the reading of individual signs or words in the cursive Demotic script, may also, in retrospect, prove rather amusing. For example, there is a word ššw indicating a type of jar or jug, consistently written with two alphabetic š-signs (š). A few examples of a word written šš but using two different alphabetic š-signs (š), each with a stroke underneath and "flesh" determinative rather than "jar" determinative, have regularly been considered variant examples of this word. Most of the attested examples of the non-stan-

dard writing occur in lists of dowry items (especially various items of cloth and clothing, certain types of pots, and so on<sup>1</sup>) which a woman brought with her to her marriage. One example occurs in an oath by which a man named Petekhonsu denied to another named Ameniu that he, Petekhonsu, had taken a šš and a tunic. But the real clue came in an unpublished letter, a copy of which is preserved in the Demotic Dictionary files. This letter, written on an ostrakon now preserved in the Strasbourg collection, includes the statement, "I sent you a šš(?) made of palm to put on your feet." When Vinson checked the manuscript dictionary pages of Wilhelm Spiegelberg, the great German Demotist of almost a hundred years ago whose academic papers are now housed at the Oriental Institute and form an invaluable resource for the Dictionary, he discovered that Spiegelberg had already solved this puzzle (although he never published his solution). The sign being read as a š with a stroke under it is actually a writing of the sign *tw* "sandal." Thus, the word in the Strasbourg ostrakon written with two of these signs was a writing of the dual form "pair of sandals." Separate dual forms are fairly common in Egyptian for things (such as arms, legs, eyes, ears, feet, and sandals) which come naturally in pairs. Once Spiegelberg's reading and translation of this word are applied to the other examples, our understanding of the composition of women's dowries is made more precise (one pair of sandals at the expense of a type of jar). And although we cannot be certain about the value of a pair of sandals (quality, size, and material seem to have influenced the cost of sandals whose prices are recorded in the New Kingdom ostraca from the workmen's village at Deir el-Medina, on the west bank at Luxor<sup>2</sup>), their inclusion in dowry lists and the existence of an oath about the theft of a pair might indicate that they were not of negligible value.

The same mistake, accepting a superficially obvious reading that is completely wrong, also occurred with a singular form of this word *tw* "sandal," even though here this rendering led to an absurd translation. In a magical text (is that why people were willing to accept an absurd translation?) there is a passage that describes a deity who appears in the likeness of a priest dressed in byssus and "wearing a š(?) at his feet." Because the word was written with the "flesh" determinative showing that the word should indicate a part of the body, the word was for many years read š "nose." Finally, several years ago, Robert Ritner,<sup>3</sup> when working on the Demotic Dictionary, followed an old suggestion by George Hughes and recognized that the word actually incorporated this writing of *tw* "sandal" and the deity was actually dressed in *byssus* "wearing sandals on his feet." We do not usually have anything quite as imaginative as jars and noses turning out to be sandals, but attention to detail and consideration of the full context of all of the examples of a word are part of our responsibility. And at least we no longer have priests wearing noses on their feet or ordinary Egyptians shod in pots made of palm!

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1. For a discussion of the items included in dowries as attested in Demotic "marriage" contracts, see *Ägyptische Eheverträge*, by Erich Lüddeckens (*Ägyptologische Abhandlungen*, Band 1; Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1960), pp. 291–304.
  2. See the discussion in *Commodity Prices from the Ramessid Period: An Economic Study of the Village of Necropolis Workmen at Thebes*, by J. J. Janssen (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1975), pp. 292–98.
  3. See "Gleanings from Magical Texts," by Robert K. Ritner, *Enchoria* 14 (1986): 95–106, specifically pp. 100–01.

## HITTITE DICTIONARY PROJECT

Harry A. Hoffner

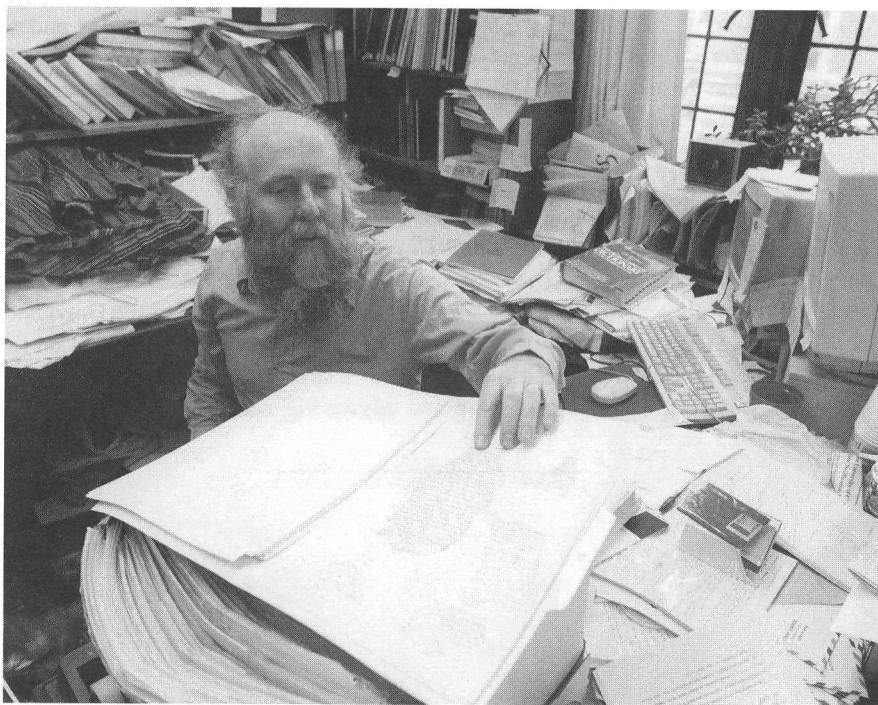
The 18 May 1997 Sunday edition of *The Chicago Tribune* in its "Metro" Section carried a two-page article by Pulitzer-Prize-winning staff writer William Mullen on the Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute. Color photographs on the front page showed Executive Editor Harry Hoffner and Research Associate Richard Beal at work in their offices (fig. 1). If you like to "surf the Web," you can find a print edition, minus the photographs, on the *Tribune's* World-Wide Web site. Just open the URL "[www.chicago.tribune.com](http://www.chicago.tribune.com)" and activate the link on the left side of the page entitled "Tribune Archives." This will produce a standard search window, in whose box you should enter the word "Hittite." The story about the Institute's Hittite Dictionary is entitled "Deciphering a Link to Past." Happy Surfing! As you can imagine, this well-written article brought the Institute and the Project much positive publicity.

This was a "roll over" year, in which Professor Hoffner had to prepare a long and complicated application for a new grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), which was submitted on 1 July 1996. We were notified in June 1997 that we had been chosen once again to receive a grant from the NEH, despite the stiff competition by many other projects for a very limited amount of available funding! ("High five" at this point.) We are very pleased about what this says for our standing in the American and international scholarly communities and, of course, in Washington! As in previous years, the NEH supplied us with the anonymous comments of the reviewers, and again these comments were highly complimentary. So, although it is sometimes frustrating that our work progresses more slowly than we would like, it is gratifying that the final product is of the highest quality.

Co-editors Harry Hoffner and Hans Güterbock, Research Associates Richard Beal, Oğuz Soysal, and Hripsime Haroutunian, Volunteer Irv Diamond, and graduate students Steve Thurston, Simrit Dhesi, and Kathleen Mineck constituted the project staff during the last year. Since our junior staff — Beal, Soysal, Haroutunian, and Diamond — is all returning, we are confident that progress on the Dictionary will continue to be steady.

Progress on the Hittite Dictionary has been good. We published fascicle 1 (*pa-to parā*) in 1994 and fascicle 2 (*parā to pattar*) in September 1995. The revision and reference-checking of fascicle 3 (*pattar to putkiya-*) was completed in early 1997. Thomas Urban of the Publications Office, who formats the Dictionary and prepares it for the printer, estimates that it will appear in the early fall of 1997.

We are about 95% through the first drafts of Š-words now. Hoffner, Güterbock, and Beal have been revising the first drafts of the Ša- and Ši-words and putting them (content-wise, not yet formatting) in final form. We are in good shape to begin the reference-checking and final formatting of the first two-thirds of the Ša-words, which should make up fascicle 1 of the Š volume. The Dictionary volumes are being set up in-house by Thomas Urban, which both speeds up the production and keeps



**Research Associate Richard Beal at work on the Hittite Dictionary**

the costs down. It is hard to beat the convenience of just taking our queries down the hall instead of telephoning or faxing to an outside typesetter, as we did with the previous volume.

As part of our commitment to the NEH, Hoffner and Irv Diamond, in consultation with John Sanders, the Director of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, are selecting portions of the published volumes of the Dictionary to be put on-line in the Institute's World-Wide Web site. Other documents of interest are being considered for on-line publication, including Hoffner's unpublished *Hittite-English Glossary*, a useful aid to private or classroom study of the Hittite language.

The distribution of responsibilities on the Dictionary staff remains the same as in previous years: (1) Newly published texts and text editions are incorporated into the main lexical files by Haroutunian, who also — together with Soysal — maintain a bibliographical database of secondary literature on Hittite texts and language. Twice a month Soysal visits the Joseph Regenstein Library to look systematically through new periodicals and books of interest. In this way certain publications that are not found in the Institute's Research Archives are made available to members of the CHD staff in photocopy. Soysal is compiling a bibliographical file that currently consists of 7,500 cards. This system is of great value to the project. Haroutunian, as editor of the *Newsletter for Anatolian Studies*, receives bibliographical input from scholars around the world, including notices of work in press and in progress. (2) Most first drafts are written by Soysal, with a smaller number by Beal and Hoffner. (3) Revising of first drafts is done by Hoffner and by Güterbock (aided by Beal).



**PHILOLOGY**

(4) Preparation of the biannual NEH application, which takes most of May and all of June in alternate years, is the responsibility of Hoffner. The next application to prepare will have to be submitted by 1 July 1998, exactly one year in advance of the expiration of our current two-year grant. As the Executive Director of the project and co-editor with Güterbock, Hoffner also makes all of the decisions concerning staffing, equipment, and day-to-day operations.

E-mail communications make possible an extremely helpful stream of day-to-day exchanges of queries and advice on Dictionary matters with our three Dictionary consultants: Professors Gary Beckman of the University of Michigan, Craig Melchert of the University of North Carolina, and Gernot Wilhelm of the University of Würzburg, Germany. In addition, although he is not formally a consultant on the CHD staff, Professor Erich Neu of the Ruhr University in Bochum has offered text-collations and very useful information and advice via e-mail. It is truly a small world!

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**RESEARCH**

***Overleaf. Alan McCune and T. J. Wilkinson puzzling over detail of main dam of Sedd al-Ajmar, west of Dhamar, Yemen***

## INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

### Richard H. Beal

**Richard H. Beal** spent much of his time proofreading, copyediting, and in other ways preparing the third fascicle of the Hittite Dictionary's P volume for publication. This fascicle will probably be considerably larger than previous fascicles. It will begin with the word *pattar* and will run through the end of the letter P. A disk containing the finished manuscript was handed over to the publisher's compositor in the middle of December. It is due to appear in the early fall. In addition to this, Beal has been reading entries from the next volume, Š, to Professor Güterbock, now almost blind, for his invaluable comments, gleaned from some seventy years of experience reading Hittite. His comments are then noted. Minor things are entered directly into the computer manuscript, while Beal takes substantial matters to Professor Hoffner to be hammered out. Meanwhile, he has also been doing a certain amount of copyediting on the texts that he has been reading to Professor Güterbock; this will make the job quicker when these dictionary articles return to his desk.

Beal's translation of a series of oracle questions has appeared in the first volume of *Context of Scripture*, edited by William Hallo of Yale. These are questions to the gods and the gods' answers. The question, often quite complicated, is presented for approval or disapproval and the god is asked to answer in a specified language (that of extispicy, augury, or symbols on a board). The particular group of questions that was translated for this volume involves ascertaining whether or not the king will be safe while cooped up for the cold and snowy Anatolian winter. It asks about such things as assassination, disease, and also road accidents. If the gods indicate that something will be a problem, they are then asked by process of elimination to chose a way of averting the danger — wintering in a different city, giving careful instruction to chariot drivers, or buying off a hostile deity. Interestingly, in the course of determining which deity was angry and in need of propitiating, it was found that it was none of the previously known deities, but an unknown deity. This shows how new gods are discovered in a polytheistic religion and is one reason that the Hittites came to talk of their pantheon as "The thousand gods of Ḫatti." A translation of the Ten Year Annals of Hittite king Muršili II is nearing completion for the next volume of *Context of Scripture*.

In January Beal and his wife JoAnn Scurlock visited most of the towns of Rajasthan, India and surrounding provinces. The intention was to extend their ever-growing slide library of Islamic civilization to some of the many monuments of the Indian subcontinent. In addition to the well-known sites of Delhi, Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, lesser known centers such as Ajmer and Tonk were visited. The bor-

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rowings from Hindu styles by the Moslems of Ahmedabad and the borrowings from Moslem styles by the Hindu rulers of Rajasthan were particularly fascinating.

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### Robert Biggs

**Robert Biggs** continues his studies of various aspects of Babylonian medicine. With a goal of documenting botanical remains from excavations in Mesopotamia to establish what plants were potentially available locally for medicinal use, he spent quite a bit of time reading archaeological reports from the past few years. Part of his results were presented in a lecture, "Babylonian Medicine: Botanical Perspectives and Prospects" at the symposium "Progress and Change in the Ancient Near Eastern Diet and Medicine" given at the Rodef Shalom Biblical Botanical Garden, Pittsburgh, in September 1996. Another of his interests in the Near East is reflected in his lecture "Turkoman and Turkish Weavings" at the Oriental Rug Symposium held at the Oriental Institute in October 1996.

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### J. A. Brinkman

As an outgrowth of a graduate seminar on chronology in autumn 1996, **John Brinkman** has begun preparing a basic handbook on Mesopotamian chronology of the historical periods. He submitted for publication a fully documented version of his paper on recent research on the Neo-Assyrian Empire and has written the first several articles in a series on Neo-Assyrian prosopography for volumes to be published by the State Archives of Assyria project. He conducted archival research at the University Museum, Philadelphia (May 1997) and at the British Museum, London (June 1997).

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### Miguel Civil

**Miguel Civil** has been working mainly on lexical projects, updating the Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon with the new tablets appearing every year, and writing monographic studies about interesting, little known, or difficult words. For instance, he has shown that *dim-sāh*, a word customarily translated "bear," is in fact a loan from Semitic *timsāh* "crocodile," also found in Egyptian as *(t)-msh*; in Mesopotamia, however, the word ended up meaning "hippopotamus," by confusion of the names of two exotic aquatic animals. These lexical studies may lead at times to unexpected conclusions, and thus the name of the capital of Anshan, read usually Adamdun, turns out now to be better read Adamshah, as a result of a study on the names for "bear." A collection of such lexical notes, intended as an international,

informal forum for the discussion of Sumerian lexicography, has been posted on the Internet under the title Sumerian Lexical Archive (SLA):

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/SUM/SLA/SLA1.html>

He has continued the preparation and study of text editions of Sumerian literary texts, some for the old Sumerian Hypertext Project, others for planned forthcoming volumes. Some neglected aspects of Sumerian grammar, especially modal and voice affixes, have also been systematically studied with surprisingly good results. Minor articles, independently published or in press, deal with a new Lipit-eshtar cone, dedicated to Nanaia, "beloved daughter of Inanna," venerated in the E-Tilmun temple in Ur; with a short laudatory text about King Ur-Namma (2112–2095 BC), written on a contemporary tablet; and with a tiny fragment from Emar (ca. eighteenth century BC) with an unexpected syllabic duplicate of an Old Babylonian letter of King Sin-iddinam (1849–1843 BC). As a result of a course on the Sumerian Gilgamesh epic, he is publishing a series of remarks and comments under the title "Reading Gilgamesh ... ." In a panel session on food in the Near East, during the AOS Annual Meeting in Miami, Civil was invited to present the Mesopotamian material. He has had accepted for publication eight articles, most of them announced in previous *Annual Reports*, since 1994. He has seen some proofs, but nothing has come to light. He expects to be able to announce at last the publication of some of them in next year's *Annual Report*.

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### John Coleman Darnell

The 1996/97 season was the fifth field season of the Theban Desert Road Survey (Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey) (see separate report). In June **John Coleman Darnell** and his wife Deborah Darnell submitted a first monograph on their desert discoveries, *The Narrow Door of the Desert of Upper Egypt: The Rock Inscriptions of Gebel Tjauti in the Theban Western Desert, Part I*, for publication to the Oriental Institute. The work introduces the site and publishes copies, photographs, and commentary on forty-four depictions and inscriptions, ranging in date from the tableau of Horus Scorpion to the cryptography of two Coptic visitors. An article by John and Debbie on two important inscriptions of the late First Intermediate Period from Gebel Tjauti — the road construction inscription of Tjauti, and the graffito of the "shock troops of the son of Re Antef" — is now in press in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, with the title "New Inscriptions of the Late First Intermediate Period from the Theban Western Desert, and the Beginnings of the Northern Expansion of the Eleventh Dynasty," and will appear in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 56:4 (October 1997). Before the end of September they hope to submit a first monographic publication of inscriptions and depictions in the Wadi el-Ḥôl; in the meantime, John has a preliminary publication of the literary text from that site in press in the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*, entitled "A New Middle Egyptian Literary Text from the Wadi el-Ḥôl," which should appear in *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 34 (1997) before the end of the year.

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John and Debbie published a note on their work at Hierakonpolis site Hk64, "Pharaonic Rock Inscriptions at Gebel Norée," in *Nekhen News* 8 (1996): 6–7. John continues to work on the final manuscript on the pharaonic inscriptions, for inclusion in Dr. Renée Friedman's final publication of Hk64.

Of his work detailed in the last *Annual Report*, three articles are still in press in *Enchoria*, and another should appear before the end of the year in *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache*. His review of *Egyptian Solar Religion in the New Kingdom: Re, Amun, and the Crisis of Polytheism*, by J. Assmann, trans. A. Alcock, appeared in *The Journal of Religion* (October 1996): 671–73. In May he completed the article "The Apotropaic Goddess in the Eye," which will appear in *Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur* 27 (1997): 1–14. John's dissertation, *The Enigmatic Netherworld Books of the Solar-Osirian Unity: Cryptographic Compositions in the Tombs of Tutankhamun, Ramesses VI, and Ramesses IX*, has been accepted for publication in the series *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis*, and he is preparing the final manuscript. He is also completing a review of *The Tombs of Amenhotep, Khnummose, and Amenmose at Thebes*, by N. Strudwick, with H. M. Strudwick (Oxford, 1996), for *Orientalia*. He is in the midst of writing an article called "For I See the Color of Your Uraei," based on a thus-far misunderstood passage in a tomb text from the late Eighteenth Dynasty. The inscription, a hymn to the morning sun, provides a unique description of the solar glory, one that links with many other texts of disparate periods, and provides a pharaonic pedigree for passages in Juvenius and the Poimandres of Hermes Trismegistos (and touching on such gnostic works as the Apocryphon of John and the Hymn of the Pearl). He is also putting the finishing touches on a note on terminology for camels in a Demotic gardening agreement from Medinet Habu, first published by Professor Charles Nims, and now in the Oriental Institute Museum.

John and his wife Debbie gave a lecture entitled "Theban Military Strategy During the First and Second Intermediate Periods (with special reference to the Theban Desert Road Survey's recently discovered rock inscriptions in the Western Desert)" at the American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo, on 25 September 1996. They also spoke on the "Ancient Caravan Routes of the Theban Western Desert" to the South Suburban Archaeological Society on 15 May 1997. John lectured on "The Eye of the Sun in the Western Desert: Popular Worship of Hathor, Sothis, and the Inundation," at Yale University, New Haven, on 6 March 1997.

During the 1996/97 season, his ninth year with the Epigraphic Survey, John Darnell served as Senior Epigrapher. He completed work on the final draft of the translation and commentary booklet for the second volume of the subseries *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple*; he also compiled a glossary and assembled a preliminary mock-up of the plates for that volume (in anticipation of Epigraphic Survey artist Sue Osgood's plate preparation work in September 1997) and continued working on New Kingdom through Roman Period texts in the Eighteenth Dynasty Temple at Medinet Habu. He also assisted the West Bank inspectorate, headed by Dr. Mohammed Nasr, in preparing further site labels for Medinet Habu.

## Fred M. Donner

**Fred M. Donner**, after many years' labor, finally completed his study of early Islamic historiography, entitled *Narratives of Islamic Origins: The Beginnings of Islamic Historical Writing*. It has now been submitted to the series Late Antiquity and Early Islam, published by Darwin Press, and should appear in late 1997 or early 1998. He also completed a short entry on "Islamic State, Structure of" for the forthcoming *Guide to the Late Antique World* (Harvard University Press), and the lead chapter, entitled "Muhammad and the Islamic Caliphate, 570–1258 CE," for the forthcoming *Oxford History of Islam*. At the 1996 Middle East Studies Association Conference, held in November in Providence, Rhode Island, he participated in a panel devoted to the medieval Islamic historian Ali ibn 'Asakir (d. 1176), presenting a paper on "Ibn 'Asakir's depiction of the Rashidun caliphs." In January, he delivered a paper on "Tribalism and the State" at the Mellon-Sawyer Seminar at Northwestern University. He also lectured on early Islamic history at the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago, and at North Park College. Donner continued to serve as editor of *Al-'Usur al-Wusta* ("The Middle Ages" in Arabic), which is the semiannual Newsletter of Middle East Medievalists. In June, in his role as a member of the Board of Directors of the fledgling American Research Institute in Syria (ARIS), he participated in discussions in Damascus with the Minister of Culture and Director of Antiquities, aimed at getting official Syrian approval for the establishment of an American center there, and also met extensively with colleagues at the University of Damascus and the University of Jordan in Amman.

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## Walter Farber

**Walter Farber** had an uneventful though by no means unproductive year. His work on the Lamaštu corpus is still continuing. In connection with this, he was invited to give a talk at a symposium on "Concepts of Disease in Ancient Babylonia," jointly sponsored by the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, and the Institute of Jewish Studies, University College London. A second paper on related material was delivered to the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society in Miami.

Back in Chicago, he tried his hand at such diverse topics as Uartian Grammar, Mesopotamian Law Codes, or the Babylonian New Year Festival, for a series of articles to appear in a new encyclopedia of Near Eastern archaeology. A more sizable treatise on Babylonian medicine for the same project is still in the making. Besides his teaching and administrative duties he found time for several book reviews, as well as a short article on some Old Assyrian magic spells.

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## McGuire Gibson

**McGuire Gibson** has been able to devote more time to research and publication this year, having come to the end of his term as president of the American Institute for



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Yemeni Studies. He has made real progress on the publication of material excavated in Iraq before 1990. He continues as general director of the Diyala Objects Project and as co-director of the Dhamar Project (see separate report). During the year, he delivered several public lectures, the most important being a presentation at the Illinois Humanities Festival, in which he discussed the importance of the Assyrian Queens' tombs found at Nimrud. He was also a Stiegler Lecturer at the University of Arkansas. He worked with other archaeologists of the university in reorganizing and reorienting the Committee on Archaeological Studies, which he chairs. He also continued to organize and administer a humanities workshop, entitled "Elementary Forms of Everyday Life," which is sponsored by that Committee. Although no longer an officer of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, he continues to serve on its board and on the executive committee of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

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### Hans G. Güterbock

**Hans G. Güterbock** continued to work on the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* by oral discussion of existing drafts of words beginning with Š, first with Harry Hoffner, but for the greater part of the period with Richard Beal. During the year, the following articles appeared: a brief communication on "The Tarsus Seal of Puduhepa, Queen of Ḫatti" in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 177 (1997): 143ff., proposing the restoration "daughter [of Kizzuwatna, beloved of] Ḫepat"; "Erinnerungen an das alte Boğazköy-Archiv und die Landschenkungsurkunde VAT 7436," in *Altorientalische Forschungen* 24 (1997): 25–30, dedicated to Horst Klengel. The tablet has traces of imbedded strings to which seals were probably attached. His article "Boğazköy" also appeared in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*, vol. 1, pp. 333–35. He was honored by the publication of his selected papers under the title *Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock* (Assyriological Studies 26; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1997). He wishes to express his thanks to the editors of this volume, Harry A. Hoffner and Irving L. Diamond, as well as to the volunteers who helped with proofreading in the production of this handsome volume. Güterbock was elected honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and received (*in absentia*) an Honorary Doctorate of Social Sciences from Ankara University on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

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### Harry A. Hoffner, Jr.

Once again, in 1996/97, **Harry Hoffner** used the majority of his research time directing and editing the *Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (see separate report). In addition to teaching and committee work, he traveled, lectured, and authored or edited several articles and books.

In June 1996, President Hugo Sonnenschein summoned Hoffner to his office and notified him that he had been appointed the third John A. Wilson Professor in the Oriental Institute. Previous holders of this prestigious chair were the late A. Leo Oppenheim and Erica Reiner.

Publications which appeared in 1996/97 included the book *Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock*, edited by H. A. Hoffner, Jr. (Assyriological Studies 26; Chicago: Oriental Institute, 1997), in which a number of articles of general interest on Hittite civilization are made available to a wider audience. Previously, one had to retrieve these articles from old and difficult to find journals and books published abroad. Now a new generation of American readers can enjoy them.

The following are articles that appeared in 1996/97: "Appu and His Two Sons," in *The Context of Scripture: Canonical Compositions, Monumental Inscriptions and Archival Documents from the Biblical World*, edited by William W. Hallo and K. Lawson Younger, Jr. (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1997); "Hittite," in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*, edited by Eric M. Meyers (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 81–84; "Hittite Archives," in *The Archaeology of Anatolia: An Encyclopedia*, edited by G. Kenneth Sams (New York: Garland Publishing, 1997); "Hittites," in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*, edited by Eric M. Meyers (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), pp. 84–88; "Mühle, bei den Hethitern," in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by Dietz Otto Edzard (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1997); "Nachlass, bei den Hethitern," in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, edited by Dietz Otto Edzard (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1997); "On Homicide in Hittite Law," in *Crossing Boundaries and Linking Horizons: Studies in Honor of Michael C. Astour on his 80th Birthday*, edited by Richard Averbeck, Mark Chavalas, and Gordon Young (Bethesda, Maryland: CDL Press, 1997), pp. 297–318; "On Safari in Hittite Anatolia," in *Studies in Ancient Languages and Philology in Honor of Jaan Puhvel*, edited by Dorothy Disterheft, Huld and John Greppin (Washington, DC: Institute for the Study of Man, 1997), pp. 5–21; "The Queen of Kanesh and the Tale of Zalpa" and "The Sun God and the Cow," both in *The Context of Scripture: Canonical Compositions, Monumental Inscriptions and Archival Documents from the Biblical World*, edited by William W. Hallo and K. Lawson Younger, Jr. (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1997).

Works in press include the third and final fascicle of *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume P (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1997), due out in late 1997. In addition he has been working for the past two years on a new edition of the Hittite laws. He has recently sent the camera-ready copy to the press. It will appear in late August as *The Hittite Laws: A Critical Edition* (Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui 23; Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1997). Also in press are various articles, among them "On the Denominative Verb *arāwe*—" in a Festschrift to be published by the Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck.

Research in progress, but not yet submitted, includes *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume Š (Chicago: The Oriental Institute); an introductory grammar of the Hittite language; a second revised edi-

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tion of Hoffner's book *Alimenta Hethaeorum* (American Oriental Series 55; New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1974); a volume of English translations of Hittite Military Annals for the series Writings from the Ancient World (Atlanta: Scholars Press), and a *Hittite-English Glossary* published on the Oriental Institute's World-Wide Web site.

He delivered the following invited public lectures: "Agricultural Perspectives on Hittite Laws §§167–169" on 17 September 1996 at the Third International Congress of Hittitology, held in Corum, Turkey; "On Homicide according to Hittite Law" on 7 October 1996 at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and "The Treatment and Use of Prisoners of War in the Maşat Texts" at a special session on Ancient Anatolia at American Academy of Religion Meetings in New Orleans, 24 November 1996.

Together with Professors Güterbock and Yener, Hoffner planned and presided at a day-long panel of international scholars on the subject of Recent Developments in Hittite Archaeology and Textual Studies. The papers delivered at these sessions are being collected for publication.

Hoffner and other members of the Hittite Dictionary staff were interviewed by Pulitzer Prize-winning *Chicago Tribune* staff writer Bill Mullen for a feature article. The article appeared in the Sunday 18 May *Tribune*.

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 the Hittitological consultant for the project *The Context of Scripture*, edited by W. W. Hallo and Lawson Younger, the first volume of which was recently published by E. J. Brill.

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### Thomas A. Holland

**Thomas A. Holland's** book review of *An Introduction to Biblical Archaeology*, by Volkmar Fritz, was published in *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 54 (1997): 231–34.

Concerning the author's research on the recent archaeological excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat, an Early Bronze Age site in northern Syria, proofs were received and approved for an article entitled "Evidence for Trade at Tell es-Sweyhat During the Second Half of the Third Millennium BC" for inclusion in *Aleppo and the Silk Road*, a forthcoming special issue of the series *Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes*, a volume that will be similar to the 1996 volume *Palmyra and the Silk Road*. Another contribution concerning Sweyhat was submitted to the European Centre for Upper Mesopotamian Studies for a forthcoming volume in the Subartu series entitled *Analytical Repertory of Pre-Classical Upper Mesopotamian Sites*, edited by Stefano Anastasio and Marc Lebeau. This volume will be in an oversize format, with introduction, indices, charts, thematic maps, and short comments; an electronic version may also be distributed in CD-ROM.

Research continued sporadically during the academic year on the textual portion of the two volume set concerning the excavations at Sweyhat, which is scheduled for publication in the Oriental Institute Publication series, along with Tony J.

Wilkinson's companion volume on landscape studies at both Sweyhat and numerous other sites in the same region on the left bank of the Euphrates River.

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### Janet H. Johnson

**Janet Johnson's** personal research this year focused on Egyptian social and legal history, both of Persian and Ptolemaic Egypt and of women in Egypt. She is a co-organizer of the Chicago-Stanford Seminar on Hellenistic Egypt, of which the first (of five) one-day seminars was held at the Chicago Humanities Institute in mid-February; the topic of the first seminar was "Myth in the Hymns of Hellenistic Egypt." She talked on "Red Tape and Bureaucracy: The Ptolemaic Version" in a symposium on the "Royal Ptolemies" organized by the American Research Center in Egypt and held in New York in December. Her article on ethnicity in Persian period Egypt will appear in the *Festschrift* for Professor Edward Wente and her chapter on the legal status of women in ancient Egypt appeared in *Mistress of the House, Mistress of Heaven, Women in Ancient Egypt*, the catalog which accompanied the exhibit of the same name organized for the Cincinnati Art Museum by Anne K. Capel and Glenn E. Markoe. She spoke on the same topic at the symposium on "Women in Ancient Egypt" held at the Cincinnati Art Museum in November. In April she presented the same material for members of the Brooklyn Museum, to which the Cincinnati exhibit had traveled, and as part of an Oriental Institute mini-course "A Woman's World: Being Female in the Ancient Near East." She finished a study of the use, or rather, non-use of titles in association with women, even women who own property which, when owned by men, conveys a specific title; part of her concern in the article was what this might imply about Egyptian societal norms and social constraints. She also prepared an article entitled "Speculations on Middle Kingdom Marriage," discussing social and personal implications of a Middle Kingdom document that seems to correspond, in many ways, to later documents between married couples.

She attended the Sixth International Congress of Demotists, held in Cairo in September (see separate report on the Demotic Dictionary), the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt held in Ann Arbor in April (where she participated in the Board of Governors meeting and was appointed to the Long Range Planning Committee), and participated in a workshop on Egyptian writing sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles in May (giving presentations on Hieratic, Demotic, and Coptic). She was invited to submit an application, as part of a larger University application to the Mellon Foundation, for teaching "Middle Egyptian Hieroglyphs via the Web," in the development of which she had extensive assistance from John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, and Professor Gene Gragg, as well as several staff from the University's Language Laboratories and Archives, including Egyptology graduate student Michael Berger. In September she assumed chairmanship of the Committee for the *Annual Egyptological Bibliography* and stopped in Leiden to meet with project staff on her way to Cairo for the international Demotic congress.

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## RESEARCH

## W. Raymond Johnson

In November, **W. Raymond Johnson** supervised a second short season of documentation work at the Ramesses II small Ptah temple in ancient Memphis, focusing on the decoration of reused blocks of Nebmaatre Amenhotep III. He was able to document another thirty-one blocks and block fragments from the earlier structure of Amenhotep III, expanding the catalog to sixty-two, and will return to Memphis this fall to finish the photography and collation of the drawings for publication in the Egypt Exploration Society's Survey of Memphis series. Ramesses II seems to have dismantled an entire shrine for reuse in his Ptah chapel, and the preserved decoration suggests that the original structure was a portable bark shrine to the god Ptah-Sokar, a chthonic form of the creator-god Ptah. This shrine was part of Amenhotep III's great Ptah temple complex called "Nebmaatre-United-With-Ptah" which Ramesses II completely dismantled for reuse in the construction of his own great Ptah temple nearby.

In addition to documenting Amenhotep III reliefs, Ray identified a granodiorite body that joins the head of an Amenhotep III male deity in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art since the turn of the century. The two pieces are now joined and on display. At the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Ray examined a granodiorite head of the goddess Hathor from the time of Tutankhamun and determined that it joins a torso in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney, Australia; casts of the two pieces will eventually be made and exchanged for joining. Also at the Egyptian Museum Ray tested the cast of a block inscribed with the cartouche of Nefertiti he had observed in the San Diego Museum of Man, excavated by the Egypt Exploration Society at Amarna in the 1920s, with the famous limestone house shrine inscribed with figures of Akhenaten and Nefertiti from the official house of the Chief Servitor of the Aten, Panehsy. He found that the San Diego block forms the lowest course of the house shrine on the right side and completes the lower legs of Akhenaten as well as the lower jamb text mentioning Nefertiti. Eventually a permanent cast of the block will be made and inserted into the restored shrine in Cairo. All of this was a happy complement to the restoration of the goddess Mut's face to her colossal body in the Colonnade Hall in January, the triumphant culmination of years of research and scholarly cooperation. It was truly an excellent year for joins.

This year also saw the publication of several of Ray's studies on the deified Amenhotep III and his art: "The Revolutionary Role of the Sun in the Reliefs and Statuary of Amenhotep III" in *News & Notes* 151 (Fall 1996), and "Amenhotep III and Amarna: Some New Considerations," in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 82 (1996). In December Ray was invited to join the Board of Advisors for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts "Pharaohs of the Sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and Tutankhamun" show, slated for the turn of the millennium.

This season marked Ray's eighteenth season of work in Luxor for Chicago House. On 1 March 1997 he succeeded Peter F. Dorman as Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, and in late May he moved back to Chicago and the Oriental Institute. He is very happy to be back.

## Charles E. Jones

**Charles Jones'** research centered on the development and maintenance of the collections and catalogs of the Research Archives (see separate report), and, in collaboration with John Sanders, on the development of the electronic resources of the Oriental Institute (see separate report). Under development is an entirely recast and restructured version of Abzu. The volume of material currently available on-line is simply too large to be dealt with by means of a series of simple text files. Jones is investigating the application of databases and searchable indexes and an alternative means of supplying the information included in the currently available indexes. As compiler and editor of Abzu, Jones has been selected as one of the Associate Editors of Argos, a Limited Area Search Engine (among the first such devices) dedicated to searching, indexing, and providing access to the portion of the Internet dealing with ancient and medieval history.

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## Carol Meyer

The Bir Umm Fawakhir Survey Project occupied most of **Carol Meyer's** research efforts in the past year. The site of Bir Umm Fawakhir in the central Eastern Desert of Egypt near the Wadi Hammamat is now known to be a fifth- and sixth-century Coptic/Byzantine gold mining town, one of the first ancient Egyptian mining communities to be studied archaeologically and the only one of its period. In July Meyer presented a paper on "The Social Context of Gold Production at Bir Umm Fawakhir" at an international conference on "Social Approaches to an Industrial Past: The Archaeology and Anthropology of Mining," held at the Rockefeller Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy. The conference did not focus on mining technology but on miners, where they came from, how they were supported, and what motivated them, a very new approach. The paper has been revised and is scheduled to appear in the conference proceedings in 1998. In December Meyer presented, jointly with Lisa Heidorn, a paper entitled "Three Seasons at Bir Umm Fawakhir in the Central Eastern Desert" at the "Life on the Fringe" conference sponsored by the Netherlands Institute for Archaeology and Arabic Studies in Cairo to bring together archaeologists working in the Eastern and Western Deserts. An impressive amount of research has been carried out in the deserts since Donald Whitcomb and Janet Johnson's pioneering excavations at Quseir al-Qadim from 1978 to 1982, so the opportunity to assemble some of the results of recent work was welcomed. The paper has been prepared for publication in the *Life on the Fringe* volume. In February Meyer submitted a major grant proposal to the Egyptian Antiquities Project for support for a final season of survey and excavation at Bir Umm Fawakhir in November and December 1997. Another paper, "Bir Umm Fawakhir: Insights into Ancient Egyptian Mining," appeared in the *Journal of Minerals, Metals, and Materials* in March. Revision of the final report on the 1993 season continues, as does the preparation of the 1996 report. "Sasanian and Islamic Glass from Nippur, Iraq" appeared in *Annales du 13<sup>e</sup> Congres de l'Association*

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*Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre*, and Meyer delivered talks on the invention of glass in antiquity to an Oriental Institute Adult Education workshop, the Society of Woman Geographers, and the Primitive Arts Society.

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### Alexandra O'Brien

**Alexandra O'Brien** spent her second year working in the Oriental Institute Research Archives cataloging analytics, and retrospectively cataloging the journal *Enchoria*. In addition, she produced several publications for the Oriental Institute's World-Wide Web site (see Research Archives report).

In April 1997, at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt in Ann Arbor, she gave a talk, "Disjecta Membra in Araneo - Scattered Remains on the Web." The talk discussed the advantages of electronic over conventional paper publication of images of ancient texts.

Late in 1996 O'Brien had an article on pharaonic kingship published in the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 33 and reviewed *Sex and Society in Graeco-Roman Egypt* for the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, by Dominic Montserrat (forthcoming). She took over from Professor Janet Johnson the "Directory of Institutions and Scholars Involved in Demotic Studies" (see Demotic Dictionary report).

Since being admitted to candidacy in July 1997, O'Brien has been working on her Ph.D. dissertation, *Egyptian Women in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt: The Economic and Legal Activities of Women in Demotic Texts*, a study of women's lives as represented in Egyptian language documents from the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. In the course of her studies she has identified topics for further research including the occurrence of physical descriptions in Demotic contracts. She is preparing to give a talk on the progress of her research in December at the annual meeting of the American Society of Papyrologists here in Chicago. She will spend fall 1997 in Egypt as Epigrapher to the Oriental Institute Bir Umm Fawakhir project (directed by Research Associate Carol Meyer), a position O'Brien held in the previous season of work at Fawakhir in winter 1995/96.

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### Erica Reiner

In December 1996, **Erica Reiner** attended in London the conference on Concept of Disease in Ancient Babylonia organized by the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in conjunction with the Institute of Jewish Studies, University College London. She gave the Keynote Lecture on Astral Influences on Diseases and Remedies. In London during December and on several trips through March she worked in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities of the British Museum collating texts pertaining to ominous phenomena of the planet Jupiter and studied a number of unpublished fragments with celestial omens.

During Hilary Term (January–March) 1997 she was Visiting Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford. She gave a lecture at the College and at the Oriental Institute of the University of Oxford and attended a number of lectures and seminars related to her interests in ancient history. In March at the University of Leiden, she attended the dissertation defense of N. J. C. Kouwenberg, for whose dissertation she and Gene Gragg of the Oriental Institute were the external readers. During her stay in Leiden she also lectured at the University's Institute for the Ancient Near East.

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### Robert K. Ritner

**Robert K. Ritner** returned to the Oriental Institute in July as Associate Professor in Egyptology after five years as the Marilyn M. Simpson Assistant Professor of Egyptology at Yale University. In addition to teaching eight courses during the year, he delivered the opening Members Lecture with a discussion of marital discord among the gods, entitled "Seven Brides with Seven Stingers: The Scorpion Wives of Horus." For the symposium "Egypt and its Neighbors" in Toronto, he lectured on "Chiefs, Ill-fated and Evil-plumed: Libyan Relations with Egypt." For the Chicago Humanities Institute, he surveyed "Aspects of Ancient Egyptian Magic." At the Dallas chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt he spoke on "Oracles of the Dead," and at the annual convention of this society in Ann Arbor, he raised the possibility of "Necromancy at the Heb-Sed?" With Robert Biggs, he attended a Pittsburgh symposium on "Progress and Change in Ancient Near Eastern Medicine and Diet" and lectured on "Innovation and Adaptation in Ancient Egyptian Medicine." As a founder of the continuing Chicago-Stanford Seminar on Hellenistic Egypt, he served as respondent for "Perspectives on the pompe of Ptolemy II Philadelphus" during the Stanford session in April.

Ritner's Oriental Institute volume on *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice* (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 54, 1993) sold out its second (1995) edition and is now in preparation for a third printing in five years, unprecedented for an SAOC volume. Other published works include a selection of religious texts translated in *The Context of Scripture*, edited by W. Hallo and L. Younger, for which Ritner served as Egyptological consultant. The subjects of his current articles varied from the first edition of a Demotic contract ("A Cession Document from the Theban Archives of Amenotnes Son of Harsiesis," published in *Enchoria* 22) to a study of metrology ("The Earliest Attestation of the *kpd*-Measure," published in *Studies in Honor of William Kelly Simpson*) and a popular overview of Egyptian funerary customs ("The Cult of the Dead," in *Ancient Egypt*, edited by David Silverman).

A member of the editorial board of *Writings from the Ancient World*, he is preparing a volume of translations for the series, provisionally entitled *Egypt from Sheshonq to Assurbanipal*, comprising the primary documents of the Libyan age (ca. 946–610 BC).

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## RESEARCH

**David Schloen**

**David Schloen** spent two months doing archaeological fieldwork in Israel during June and July 1996. He participated in the twelfth annual field season of the Harvard-sponsored Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, one of the largest long-term excavation projects in the Near East, of which he is the associate director. The 1996 expedition team of excavators and specialists consisted of approximately thirty professional archaeologists and graduate students, ninety volunteer diggers of all ages, and twenty hired workers. Highlights of the 1996 season include the discovery of a series of interconnected Middle and Late Bronze Age tombs cut into the bedrock, rich with imported Cypriot pottery, and the excavation of the earliest architectural phase of a massive Middle Bronze Age gate system, built of mudbrick and stone shortly after 2000 BC.

In addition to overseeing current operations in the field and planning future excavation strategy (in conjunction with expedition director Lawrence Stager), Schloen continued his work at Ashkelon on the description and analysis of the important discoveries of the past few seasons that date to the latter part of the seventh century BC and were fortuitously preserved by the catastrophic destruction of the entire 150-acre city by the Babylonian army under Nebuchadnezzar in 604 BC. Nearly 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of destruction debris and occupational debris from this precisely dated stratum have been excavated since 1992, in two separate areas of the site, providing a large sample of well-dated material, including more than 2,800 baskets of late seventh-century pottery. At this stage, the "604" publication project requires the study of primary plans and field notes describing hundreds of architectural and stratigraphic loci, the management of the process of photographing and drawing all of the necessary items, and the description and quantification of thousands of artifacts — especially the imported and locally produced pottery. Ashkelon now provides an independent absolute date for the ceramic chronology of seventh-century "East Greek" imported pottery, in particular, as well as a detailed picture of the coastal, late Iron Age Philistine assemblage, which has hitherto been poorly known.

Description of this material continued during the summer of 1997 with the aid of student assistants, and Schloen intends to complete the current data-collection phase of the Ashkelon "604" publication project in an intensive four-month effort in Israel during September–December 1997, thanks to a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship that he has been awarded for that purpose under the auspices of the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. The seventh-century discoveries will be published in a major volume of the Ashkelon final report series, the manuscript for which should be completed by the end of 1998 or early 1999. An important and innovative aspect of this publication project involves the electronic publication of the complete archive of excavation data, including plans and photographs, on a CD-ROM disk that will accompany the printed publication (which itself will necessarily be more interpretive and selective) and thus will permit other researchers to explore and analyze the data for themselves in an efficient manner. This is made possible through the use of specially designed archaeologically oriented computer software that Schloen has written over the past few years for just this purpose. The principles underlying this software were presented in a paper in November 1996 at the annual meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Re-

search and have since been described in full detail in a lengthy article entitled "Computer Database Design and the Electronic Publication of Archaeological Information."

While he was in Israel in the summer of 1996, Schloen was able to visit other major excavations in progress, including those at the famous sites of Megiddo and Hazor, where important new discoveries were made that year. In 1996 Schloen was also awarded a Junior Faculty Fellowship from the University of Chicago Humanities Division, which made possible a two-week study tour of Turkey and Syria in early October. He visited a number of Bronze and Iron Age sites and viewed museum collections related to his research on northwestern Syria in the second millennium BC, particularly the coastal kingdom of Ugarit (the subject of a forthcoming book based on his 1995 doctoral dissertation). Just to the north of Ugarit during the Late Bronze Age was the rival kingdom of Mukish, ruled from the city of Alalakh on the Orontes River in the Amuq Valley (the Hatay province of modern-day Turkey). Accordingly, in the course of his travels Schloen made a point of stopping to visit the Oriental Institute team that was then doing survey and excavation work in the Amuq under the direction of K. Aslihan Yener and Tony J. Wilkinson, and he was impressed by the potential for future archaeological work in that region at its numerous unexplored Middle and Late Bronze Age sites (among others), especially in light of their important Canaanite and Mycenaean connections. This view was reinforced by the issues raised during a stimulating seminar led by Yener and Wilkinson during the winter quarter of 1997 on the archaeology of the Amuq in the second millennium BC, and also during a conference that Schloen attended at the University of Cincinnati in April 1997 entitled "The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium BC."

In addition to regular teaching and committee work during the 1996/97 academic year, Schloen devoted as much time as possible to the further research and writing necessary to complete the major task of revising and expanding his 1995 doctoral dissertation on *The Patrimonial Household in Ugarit*. The parts of this dissertation dealing with Iron Age households will now appear in a lengthy separate article entitled "Demography and Domestic Space in Ancient Israel," and the remainder will appear, with substantial additions, in a book devoted to Bronze Age (especially second-millennium) houses and households — viewed as both "material" and "symbolic" phenomena, and from the perspective of both textual and archaeological evidence. Especially important for this project has been an in-depth study of the theoretical and methodological issues raised by this kind of sociohistorical reconstruction, in light of current archaeological and historical practice, and in light of ongoing debates in sociology, anthropology, and the philosophy of history.

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### Matthew W. Stolper

In the spring of 1893, excavators at Nippur found a group of about 800 legal texts and fragments that came to be known as the Murašû Archive. The first selection of texts from the excavated group was published in 1898, and with each succeeding

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publication the archive became a richer source for studies in late Babylonian history and philology, Achaemenid provincial and imperial history, Old Iranian philology, West Semitic onomastics, and the background of the Biblical exile and return. The Murašû Archive is still the largest single written source on Babylonia in the period between Xerxes and Alexander. With the appearance in 1997 of *Istanbul Murašû Texts*, co-authored by **Matthew W. Stolper** and Veysel Donbaz, of Istanbul Archaeological Museums, the publication of the excavated Murašû texts is complete. The new volume, published in Leiden by the Dutch Historical-Archaeological Institute of Istanbul, includes autographed copies and annotated transliterations of 110 texts and fragments, with complete indexes, a descriptive list of 87 more fragments, and additions and corrections to previous publications of Istanbul Murašû tablets.

In a complementary article in preparation, Stolper and Linda B. Bregstein of Pennsylvania State University will publish isolated Murašû texts from the collections at the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University, along with other texts from the same historical setting, connected to the Murašû Archive by their contents or by the participants in the business they record.

In "Inscribed in Egyptian," a communication to the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society later submitted to a memorial volume for David M. Lewis, Stolper presents a Babylonian slave sale record from the reign of Xerxes that describes an Egyptian slave woman as being marked with her previous owner's name "in Egyptian" and discusses other evidence of slave marks seen as legible texts. In "Buildings on Bowlands," submitted to a memorial volume for Peter Calmeyer, Stolper treats scarce evidence that Achaemenid grants of land to state dependents included not only fields and orchards meant to produce income for the beneficiaries and taxes for the crown, but also associated building lots in the nearby villages. In "No Harm Done," submitted to a Festschrift to celebrate another colleague, Stolper discusses unusual texts from late Achaemenid Babylonian legal archives, contracts in which entrepreneurs guaranteed patronage and protection in exchange for payments and service.

An entry in the catalog of an exhibition of finds from Sepphoris in Galilee describes a stone sherd with a trilingual inscription of Artaxerxes I, part of an alabaster vessel of a kind sometimes found far beyond the borders of the Achaemenid Empire, for example, in a Sarmatian tomb in southern Russia and in the Mausoleum in Caria. With Research Archivist Charles E. Jones, Stolper prepared an entry for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* on Richard T. Hallock, the Oriental Institute scholar whose life work on the Elamite administrative texts from Persepolis revolutionized the study of Achaemenid history. Stolper is also consulting on an English translation of Pierre Briant's magisterial *Histoire de l'empire perse de Cyrus à Alexandre*, published in French to great acclaim in 1996.

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### Emily Teeter

**Emily Teeter** continued her work on the catalog of scarabs, scaraboids, seals, and seal impressions from Medinet Habu and expects to submit it to the publications

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committee this summer. *Gold of Praise: Studies in Egyptology in Honor of Edward F. Wente*, which Teeter co-edited with John Larson, was accepted for publication by the Oriental Institute in the series *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*. Other publications include a chapter entitled "The Life of Ritual" in *Ancient Egypt*, edited by David Silverman (New York: Oxford University Press), and brief articles in *African Arts* and *KMT Magazine*. Several other reviews were accepted for publication. She spent her weekends preparing a manuscript (jointly authored with Douglas Brewer) for a college level text book on ancient Egypt commissioned by Cambridge University Press.

Teeter presented a paper on the renovation of the Oriental Institute at the annual meetings of the Comité International pour l'Égyptologie in Boston and a paper on celibacy among priestesses at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt held in Ann Arbor. She also delivered lectures at the Denver Museum of Natural History, the University of Arizona at Flagstaff, the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, and the Egyptian Studies Society in Portland, as well as at the University of Chicago Alumni Society, the South Suburban Archaeological Society, Northeastern University, and the Chicago Archaeological Society. She also served as a lecturer and escort for an Oriental Institute program "Egypt in New York" with visits to Egyptian collections and a similar program, "Egypt in Chicago" that focused on local collections.

The hieroglyphs by mail course again had a huge enrollment (65 students), which she could not possibly have managed without the help of Thomas Dousa and Alex O'Brien.

"Cleopatra, A Multi Media Guide to the Ancient World," for which she served as a consultant (author and image editor), opened as a permanent exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago in March. She acted as an informal advisor for the Detroit Institute of Arts presentation of the exhibit *Splendors of Ancient Egypt*.

Emily led a tour to Egypt and traveled independently in Yemen.

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### Donald Whitcomb

**Donald Whitcomb** devoted the summer of 1996 to Arabian studies and focused on the presentation of papers and attendance at conferences in Oxford, London, and Bamberg, Germany. The conferences in England were sponsored by ARAM, where a paper on the Darb al-Zubayda was presented and the Seminar for Arabian Studies, where a special session of the ceramics of Yemen in all periods was organized. During this visit, Don consulted with architects on the archaeological setting of a new hotel in Aqaba (see separate report). He gave a paper on the early Arabian mosque in Bamberg at the second Seminar für frühislamischer Kunst. It was during this time that his article, "Urbanism in Arabia," appeared. In the autumn, it was back to England again, first to give a paper for the Eastern Mediterranean Seminar at the University of Manchester on archaeological evidence for Islamic bath houses, and second to attend the Late Antiquity/Early Islam workshop on trade in London at the

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School of Oriental and African Studies. This was a synthetic archaeological study on "The Red Sea and the 'Commercial Crescent.'"

Back in Chicago, Don returned to his first interest in Iranian archaeology and had the great pleasure to submit an article for the *Neghaban Festschrift* on problems of Sasanian/early Islamic architecture. In February, study of Aqaba resulted in a paper to the College Art Association on "Nabataean Continuities in Early Islamic Aqaba: Art or Archaeology?"

After a long-standing engagement, the exhibit in the Oriental Institute Museum on "Ayla, Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba" finally closed. The entire exhibit with its mounts was then packed and sent to the Department of Antiquities in Jordan. There it will be displayed in Amman and eventually will be added to the museum in Aqaba; this museum has grown both popular and full of objects; a new, larger museum is planned for the city. Don carried a number of more valuable Aqaba artifacts to the Amman museum in March. He then went to Aqaba and planned the 1997 season of excavations with Sausan al-Fakhri, meeting with Muhammad Balqar of the Royal Yacht Club and Muzahim Muheisen, director of the Aqaba Region Authority (see separate report). This excavation was left in Sausan's capable hands while Don spent the next 18 days leading the Oriental Institute tour of lower Egypt, Sinai, and Jordan, having the strange experience of visiting his own excavations in progress. After the tour, the excavations were brought to a very successful conclusion.

Don returned to Chicago just in time to travel to Ann Arbor for the American Research Center in Egypt meetings, where he presented a paper on the Ottoman fort at Quseir on the Red Sea. Then in April he gave the closing address to the symposium celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Archaeological Institute of America society in St. Louis. During this year, Don taught courses on the Introduction to Islamic Archaeology and Egypt after the Pharaohs, and the archaeology of Coptic and Islamic Egypt.

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### Tony J. Wilkinson

At the end of August, **Tony J. Wilkinson** visited the Balikh Valley, Syria, where NELC graduate student Jerry Lyons was engaged in the second season of his field work concerning the development of the Middle Assyrian frontier in Syria. After a few days in Syria, it was necessary to cross the border into Turkey, in order to continue the geoarchaeological surveys in the Amuq (see separate report). After closing up camp in mid-October at the end of the Amuq field season, it was necessary to travel overland to Damascus, and from there by plane to San'a, Yemen to join McGuire Gibson as co-director of the Dhamar Project, which continued until Thanksgiving (see separate report). Although no more fieldwork was conducted in 1996/97, follow-up laboratory work for the Amuq Project took place in late March, in the laboratories at Gröningen University, where the lake cores are housed.

During 1996/97, public lectures were delivered in San'a, Yemen (on landscape archaeology in Yemen), Bristol University, UK (landscape archaeology in the An-

cient Near East), the Institute of Archaeology, London (interactions between humans and the environment in greater Mesopotamia), Cambridge, UK (the estimation of long-term population trends in the Near East), and Brown University World Hunger Program (moisture management and control in ancient Upper Mesopotamia). At the International Quaternary Association meetings in Ankara, Turkey, a paper was presented on the development of the Lake of Antioch and Orontes Valley sedimentation. In late May 1997, the Oriental Institute jointly sponsored a conference, with NASA and the GIS-Remote-Sensing Laboratories at St. Cloud State University, Minnesota. The conference, which was devoted to remote sensing applications in Archaeology, included a number of Near Eastern contributions, including the use of declassified "spy" images in northern Syria (A. Mathys), mapping the Mesopotamian alluvial plain (Kris Verhoeven), interpreting prehistoric communities in southern Oman (J. Zarins), remote sensing of archaeological features in northern and southern Mesopotamia (B. Richason and T. J. Wilkinson), and subsoil modeling of tells in Jordan (Bradley Matson). We are particularly grateful to Oriental Institute member Bud Haas and the Oriental Institute, who provided contributions that enabled three NELC students to attend the conference.

Papers published or in press include: "Early Bronze Age Urbanization, Agricultural Production and Collapse: The Situation in Upper Mesopotamia" in *Third Millennium BC Climate Change and Old World Collapse*, edited by George Kukla et al. for NATO Monographs in Environmental Change (1996); "The Archaeology of the Yemen High Plains: A Preliminary Chronology" in *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* 8 (1997), with M. Gibson and C. Edens; and "The Archaeological Landscape of the Upper Balikh Valley, Syria" in *Journal of Field Archaeology*. 24 (1997). In addition, much effort is being devoted to the completion of a monograph on *The Archaeology of Upper Lake Tabqa and Tell Sweihat Region, Syria* (to be submitted for publication to the Oriental Institute).

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### K. Aslihan Yener

During 1995/96, **K. Aslihan Yener** directed the second season of work at the Amuq Valley Regional Projects in the Hatay, Turkey (see separate report), with Tony J. Wilkinson, who directed the geoarchaeological investigations. Preliminary investigation at the large Chalcolithic site of Tell Kurdu, which had been briefly surveyed in 1995, was continued with a exploratory sounding in 1996. A destruction event was found below the topsoil with collapsed architectural elements and carbonized grains spread over nearly the entire extent of the 5 × 5 m exposure. Fragments of mudbrick collapse and part of a wattle and daub wall of a structure emerged with remains of several large pottery scatters in situ. The regional survey included reconstructions of land use and geomorphological changes in order to assess the impact of human communities on the environment. Our Dutch colleagues from Gröningen cored samples of soil from the lake bed for pollen analysis and reconstructing the palaeoecology. An interrelated parallel investigation was a survey of Late Bronze Age sites to assess the nature of Aegean interaction in the Amuq. Progress was

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made on selecting a location for the excavation house, which we will call the Robert and Linda Braidwood Excavation House. The work in the Amuq is published in two articles: "The 1995 Oriental Institute Amuq Regional Projects," by K. A. Yener, T. J. Wilkinson, S. Branting, E. Friedman, J. Lyon, and C. Reichel, in *Anatolica* 22 (1996): 49–84; and in Turkish "1996 Chicago Oriental Institute Hatay Amik Ovası Bölge Projeleri," in *XV. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı* (Ankara: General Directorate of Antiquities). Two articles are forthcoming: "The History of the Lake of Antioch: A Preliminary Note," by T. J. Wilkinson, in *Festschrift for Michael Astour*, edited by R. E. Averbeck (in press); and "Holocene Valley Fills of Southern Turkey and Northwestern Syria. Recent Geoarchaeological Contributions," by T. J. Wilkinson (Proceedings of the International Quaternary Conference Meeting, Ankara, 1997), in *Quaternary Science Reviews* (in press). Yener delivered papers on the second season of excavations in the Amuq Valley at the May Meetings of the XIX International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry, Ankara, Turkey; at the Helene Kantor Symposium: The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium Conference, University of Cincinnati; and at the Chowder and Marching Society Meeting, Bryn Mawr. The survey and work in the Amuq became the background for a seminar, on the Amuq in the second millennium BC, taught during the winter quarter.

The last season of excavations at Kestel mine and its mortuary chamber took place in the summer months. The first aim was to investigate the initial ore extraction methods in the mine shaft and then to date the graves. As part of the program to open the mine to tourism, floodlights were installed in the first chamber. Our other aim was to map surface features related to ore processing and openwork mining above the mine on the mountain slope which were targeted for excavation. Our last objective was to build a depot/storage structure with working space to house the ceramics, groundstone tools, and crucible fragments from both the Göltepe and Kestel excavations. The building, located in the Celaller village grammar school yard, would make these collections available to scholars seeking to do research projects on any of the Göltepe and Kestel finds in the future. Two multi-authored articles appeared on instrumental analysis of archaeological materials from Göltepe and Kestel: "The Application of Surface Analysis Techniques to Archaeological Ceramic Crucibles," by A. Adriaens, K. A. Yener, and F. Adams, in *Proceedings of the 6th European Conference on Applications of Surface and Interface Analysis*, edited by H. J. Mathieu, B. Reihl, and D. Briggs (New York: Wiley, 1996), pp. 123–26; "SIMS Analyses of Ancient Ceramic Crucibles and Slags from Turkey," by A. Adriaens, K. A. Yener, F. Adams, and R. Levi-Setti, in *Tenth International Conference on Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry SIMS X*, edited by A. Benninghoven, B. Hagenhoff, and H. W. Werner (New York: Wiley, 1997), pp. 877–80.

Another thrust of Yener's research was the establishment of a joint collaborative project with Argonne National Laboratory. With the construction of the University of Chicago beamlines at the Advanced Photon Source (APS) and Argonne beamlines, synchrotron radiation became available to the Oriental Institute as a result of our successful grant application. The knowledge of how to benefit from modern x-ray techniques is now being transferred to a new field, the archeological community. By organizing pilot experiments and training graduate students in these

modern techniques, interaction between x-ray experimentalists and archeologists have been established. Our graduate students and colleagues are now utilizing the APS facilities and other instrumental analysis techniques such as the scanning electron microscope available at the University of Chicago. They constitute the vanguards of a departmental field specialization now being developed in scientific techniques and archaeology that we hope to expand to include Argonne National Laboratory. To that end Yener taught a seminar in "Metal Technology and Social Organization: The Anthropology of Technology." Yener spoke about instrumental analysis and archaeology at a workshop held for the University of Chicago-Argonne National Laboratory teams who won the collaborative project grants. Another workshop on the "Shedding Light on the Past: Synchrotron X-Rays and Archaeology" took place at Argonne National Laboratory.

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## COMPUTER LABORATORY

John C. Sanders

Peggy M. Sanders

### Introduction

There are only two types of computer users: those who have experienced a hard-disk crash and those who will. We have little or no control over when a hard-disk crash will occur. However, in order to avoid the catastrophe of lost computer data due to a hard-disk crash, in October 1996 the Computer Laboratory initiated a routine Digital Audio Tape (DAT) backup procedure for the Institute's four Sun SPARCstation Unix-based computers, with full hard-disk (13.5 gigabytes) backups performed three nights per week. Next year I hope to report on the establishment of a similar procedure for the Institute's Macintosh and Intel-based computers, a larger and more complicated task that we very much need to undertake.

A major portion of the Laboratory's efforts during the year went into development and support of the Institute's World-Wide Web (WWW) site. For further information concerning the Institute's WWW database and other Electronic Resources in general refer to the section of this *Annual Report*, entitled "Oriental Institute Electronic Resources."

### Remote Sensing Conference

The continuing situation in Iraq has temporarily made travel there impossible, but these circumstances led directly to a short four-day sojourn in St. Cloud, Minnesota, for John Sanders, McGuire Gibson, Tony J. Wilkinson, and three NELC students. The Institute's ongoing association with Dr. Ben Richason, Director of the GIS-Remote Sensing Laboratory at St. Cloud State University's (SCSU) Department of



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Geography, resulted in a three-day conference in May 1997 entitled "Remote Sensing Applications in Archaeology," jointly sponsored by SCSU, the Oriental Institute, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Between fifty and sixty conferees from six countries were in attendance, and the formal presentations and post-talk discussions were both informative and encouraging. The informal atmosphere, excellent hosting by Ben and colleague Professor Richard Rothaus, SCSU Department of History, and a willingness to share procedures, techniques, pitfalls, and accomplishments by all involved made the conference a great success by all accounts. In fact, plans for the next two conferences were discussed, to be sponsored by NASA and the University of Cambridge, England. Not bad for a first time event. Congratulations Ben and Richard for a job well done!

A full report on the conference appeared in *News & Notes* 155 (Fall 1997). Of greatest immediate benefit to the Institute and our radar imaging work with Ben (see below) was the talk by Tony Mathys, a staff scientist at IMAC Consulting, Minneapolis, illustrating the potential value for archaeological feature recognition of the recently declassified United States government "spy" satellite images. He presented a black-and-white enlargement of the area around Tell Mozan in Syria that he had printed from the photographic negative files which are now available. The quality was extremely good, almost the resolution of aerial photographs, and available at a very affordable price when compared to more traditional satellite imagery from Landsat or SPOT. Tony, Mac, and I smiled at the possibilities this imagery holds for our work in the Nippur area and elsewhere in the Middle East.

### Laboratory Projects

Peggy Sanders was involved in a number of familiar Computer Laboratory projects: she produced updated versions on the building renovation plans for Museum and Development Office purposes; continued to provide William Sumner with new artifact drawings and to modify page layouts for an upcoming Malyan publication; revised computerized (AutoCAD) plans of the Jordanian site of Madaba to produce slides for Tim Harrison's paper, entitled "1996 Tell Madaba Excavations: Investigations of Urban Life in Highland Central Jordan," at the ASOR meetings in New Orleans, November 1996.

### Remote Sensing Collaboration with St. Cloud State University

Besides helping to sponsor the Remote Sensing conference mentioned above, our collaboration with the GIS Laboratory at St. Cloud State University was taken to new heights this past year, literally speaking. Using a small grant obtained from St. Cloud State University, Dr. Ben Richason in February contracted with the Canadian RadarSat Corporation to have their radar imaging satellite shoot a radar image covering a specified area around the ancient Mesopotamian site of Nippur, Iraq, where the Institute has been excavating since 1948. Unlike conventional satellite imagery, which captures the visible light spectrum (normal photography), radar sensors detect microwave radiation which can depict surface conditions, soil moisture variations, and even subsurface features down to several meters under the best of conditions.

We had our first opportunity to view the radar image taken around Nippur at the Remote Sensing conference. After an initial period of trying to make sense of where we were in the image and how surface features were being interpreted by the microwave radiation, the clarity and good detail of the image began to be understood by everyone. Radar data does take getting used to after years of looking at conventional satellite imagery. In late summer, of 1997, Ben plans a visit to Chicago to discuss the image processing procedures he and his students in the GIS Laboratory at St. Cloud State University have been performing, what results they have obtained, and how we should proceed in the near future. It is not a replacement for packing our bags and heading off to Nippur for another season, but it is the closest thing to that experience we can have right now.

### **Giza Plateau Mapping Project**

New contours of the Giza plateau were digitized to modify some of the contemporary contours that were digitized from the 1977 map series from the Ministère de l'Habitat et de la Reconstruction. A new surface terrain model will be generated with the new contour data, producing a closer portrayal of the ancient state of the plateau. Look for several images of this new Giza surface model in next year's *Annual Report* and on the Institute's World-Wide Web site pages for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project in the near future.

Lehner is now a Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago and is no longer in residence at the Institute. As president of Ancient Egypt Research Associates, he thought his Giza Plateau database should be moved from the Institute's Sun SPARCstation computer, which has been its home since 1991, to a computer owned by Ancient Egypt Research Associates. Accordingly, he contracted Peggy Sanders, dba Archaeological Graphic Services, to continue development of the Giza Plateau model as time and money permits. We will continue to report on the progress of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project in future *Annual Reports* as work continues over the coming years.

### **Museum Education Maps**

This time last year the Computer Laboratory was just starting to produce the final versions of a series of regionally-based maps of the ancient Near East to illustrate the Museum Education Office's *Curriculum Guides*. Developed as overhead projector transparencies, these maps illustrate the geographical regions of Mesopotamia and Egypt/Nubia, indicating the location of important cities and shifts in cultural/political boundaries through time. The *Curriculum Guides* are part of the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools Collaboration for the World History Curriculum, funded by the Polk Bros. Foundation. I refer the reader to the *1995/96 Annual Report* for more background on this project and the source materials used to create the maps.

All of the Mesopotamia and Egypt/Nubia maps were completed by the winter of 1996 and are by all accounts a helpful addition to the Museum Education Office's *Curriculum Guides*. Let me take this opportunity, once again, to thank Professor William Pattison for his tireless efforts to oversee this entire process, seek out the necessary information, and provide valuable comments and criticism regarding the

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design and presentation of these educational maps. Their success is due in large part to his efforts.

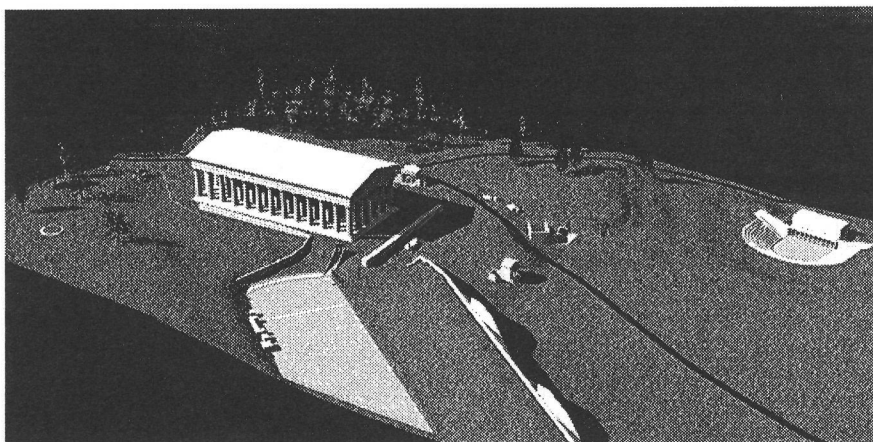
### Epigraphic Survey Photographic Negative Database Program

In the spring of 1997, Ray Johnson, the new Director of the Epigraphic Survey, ask the Computer Laboratory for advice regarding their photographic negative database. The program currently in use was written for them by Survey member Peter Piccione back in 1991, using Double Helix software on a Macintosh IIfx computer. The database management programs Peter wrote served the Survey well the past six years, but the desire for several modifications to the program coupled with the recent purchase of a new, more powerful Apple PowerMac 8500 computer caused Ray to reevaluate the entire issue of managing the Survey's photographic negatives. When the smoke cleared it was decided that the Computer Laboratory would develop and write the source code for a new management program that can take advantage of the speed and capabilities of the newer PowerMac 8500 computer, using Microsoft's Visual FoxPro software.

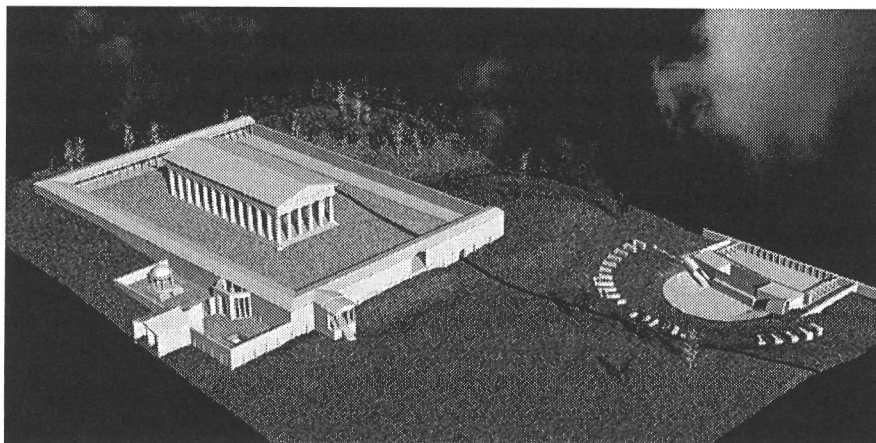
The overall program structure and file formats were developed by John Sanders; Jason Ur, a Mesopotamian archaeology student with experience developing FoxPro applications, was hired to write the actual source code. During the summer of 1997, the original database of over 17,000 photographic negative records (23 megabytes in size) will be translated from Double Helix into our FoxPro database formats. What fun! Check back in next year's *Annual Report* to see how the new database management program is functioning for the Survey.

### Isthmia Project

With the assistance of Deb Derylak, a Ph.D. candidate in the Divinity School, Peggy continued to develop and fine-tune each of the nine three-dimensional computer models of the sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia and the Isthmian plateau. Project Director Elizabeth Gebhard, from the University of Chicago's Department of Classics, is focusing on the changes to the temple and surrounding terraces, both of which



**Figure 1. Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia ca. 300 BC, with Temple of Poseidon, stadium, and spectator embankment in foreground and theater (at right)**



**Figure 2. Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia ca. 180 AD, with Temple of Poseidon now surrounded by a colonnade, the palaimonion (lower left), and theater (at right)**

expand from the eighth century BC to the second century AD. For those technically minded readers, the computer models were constructed using the AutoCAD program for architectural features, the QuickSurf program for generating the surface terrain data, and the AccuRender program for creating the rendered images of the model (figs. 1–2).

As this report is going to press work is beginning on a “Chicago Excavations at Isthmia” World-Wide Web (WWW) page on the University of Chicago’s Department of Humanities web server. By the start of the 1997 fall quarter log onto the Humanities Web page periodically to learn more about the project, at:

<http://humanities.uchicago.edu/humanities/isthmia/>

## Getty Museum

In April 1997 Peggy Sanders made another trip to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California. This time her work included drawing designs of several exquisite Venetian glass vessels from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These will be included in a forthcoming catalog of the Getty Museum’s glass collection. Several of the drawings Peggy did for the Getty Museum in 1995/96 have been published in *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Fascicule 6, Etruscan Impasto and Bucchero*, authored by Richard de Puma (University of Iowa).

## Art Institute of Chicago

Last year Peggy Sanders did a drawing for the Department of Museum Education of the Art Institute of Chicago. It illustrates an enormous carved tusk from the nineteenth century Kingdom of Benin (present Nigeria) and is currently on display in the exhibit “Telling Images: Stories in Art,” in the Kraft Education Center of the Art Institute. The drawing will also be reproduced in a forthcoming *Museum Guide for Young People*, as well as in the fall *Museum Studies*.

**RESEARCH****Laboratory Equipment / Institute Resources**

Thanks to the generosity of the University of Chicago's Women's Board, the greatest amount of excitement in the Laboratory all year was generated by the arrival of a new Sun SPARCstation 10 WWW server and a new Apple PowerMac 8600/200 computer with an Apple Color/OneScanner 600/27 document scanner and Yamaha CDE-100 CD-Recordable drive for producing CD-ROM disks. Our grant proposal to the Women's Board in the spring of 1996 was awarded full support, and this much needed improvement to the computer infrastructure of the Oriental Institute is greatly appreciated not only by the Institute's faculty and staff, but also by the scholars and public world-wide who will benefit from these improved facilities now at our disposal.

Although not strictly speaking a Laboratory resource, three new high-end (16 page per minute) Apple 16/600 Laser printers were installed throughout the Institute this past year, providing faster, sharper hard copy for the faculty, staff, and students who have come to rely on these resources. Everyone enjoys the new printers and wishes they had their own personal printer on their desks.

In the spring of 1997 I started to plan for the purchase of a new high performance IBM-compatible, PentiumPro-based graphics workstation for archaeological database development and as a second image processing workstation within the Laboratory. See next year's *Annual Report* for a complete discussion of this new addition to the Laboratory.

One reason for needing this new high performance IBM-compatible computer was to serve as a base for a new Nikon 35 mm slide scanner. The Institute acquired this slide scanner as part of a 1996 Technology Enhancement grant from the University's Office of the Provost. It not due to arrive at the Institute until late summer 1997, but a long line has already formed outside the Computer Laboratory door. This piece of equipment is definitely going to need a sign-up sheet.

**ELECTRONIC RESOURCES**

**Charles E. Jones**

**John C. Sanders**

**Introduction**

Both the quantity and quality of the electronic resources that the Oriental Institute makes available to scholars and the general public continued to grow during 1996/97. A brief summary of these resources will serve to illustrate this point and to bolster the notion that the Oriental Institute, through its various electronic resources, has become a major supplier of ancient Near Eastern materials on the Internet and an important stop on the "Information Superhighway."

**ELECTRONIC RESOURCES**

1. At this time last year the number of “hits” on the Institute’s World-Wide Web site averaged between 30,000 to 38,000 per week, but had not yet reached 40,000 per week. At present, the Web site averages between 60,000 to 75,000 “hits” per week, and we have had five weeks of 80,000 “hits” in the past three months.

2. The total size of the Institute’s Web site, in bytes, is currently over 250,000,000, and growing each week. These bytes of information are distributed among well over a thousand documents. Each week our Web site serves between 3,000 to 3,500 separate Internet domains (or ca. 5,000 separate computer users) from between 50 to 60 countries around the world, distributing over a gigabyte (1,000,000,000 bytes) of information per week in the form of 7,500 to 8,000 files per day.

3. Currently we have 748 images (photographs, maps, building plans) available on the Institute’s Web site, illustrations that either accompany text articles or are photographic exhibits in their own right, as in the case of the Museum’s Photographic Archives or Tom Van Eynde’s Theban Photographic Project. This number of images is equivalent to at least one or perhaps two full “Plates” volume(s) that accompany many of the research reports published in the Institute’s series entitled Oriental Institute Publications (OIP).

4. The Web site is the on-line home for the Oriental Institute Museum, with such major components as the “Virtual Museum,” the Museum’s Photographic Archives, and its original component, “Highlights From The Collection.” The Web site also contains information on current and former Institute research projects: nineteen archaeological projects and eight philological projects, as well as the individual scholarship reports of the Institute’s faculty and research staff. The Publications Office and the Museum Store (*Suq*) are using the Web site both to announce new merchandise and accept on-line orders. Every year we post the entire *Oriental Institute Annual Report*, which summarizes the research and other Institute events throughout the year.

**Internet Gateways****Ancient Near East (ANE) Mailing List**

After slightly more than three years of service, it was determined that the ANE list no longer served the function for which it was intended. Consequently, on 22 July 1996 we decided to close it pending a reassessment of how it might again provide a useful, interesting, and productive means of communicating ideas and information on the ancient Near Eastern world. We spent six months working on a new set of technical as well as behavioral rules for a new ANE list, and Charles Jones determined that a second, parallel list that only contained news pertaining to the fields of ancient Near East research was a valuable addition to the traditional ANE list (nothing appears in ANENEWS that does not also appear in ANE). On 9 December 1996, two Ancient Near East lists were activated, ANE and ANENEWS, both available in regular and digest form.

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The revised ANE, ANENEWS, ANE-Digest, and ANENEWS-Digest lists currently have between 1,100 and 1,200 subscribers world-wide, with a daily average of 10 mailings to each subscriber and a peak output of 20–25 messages. A wide range of topics are discussed on the ANE 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.

To subscribe to the ANE mailing list, send an electronic mail (e-mail) message to:

majordomo@oi.uchicago.edu

In the body of your e-mail message, include one of the following lines:

subscribe ane

subscribe anenews

subscribe ane-digest

subscribe anenews-digest

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

The Computer Laboratory and the Research Archives collaborate in the running of the ANE discussion group. John Sanders oversees the Majordomo computer program which automates the routine administration of Internet mailing lists and Charles Jones administrates the ANE list itself.

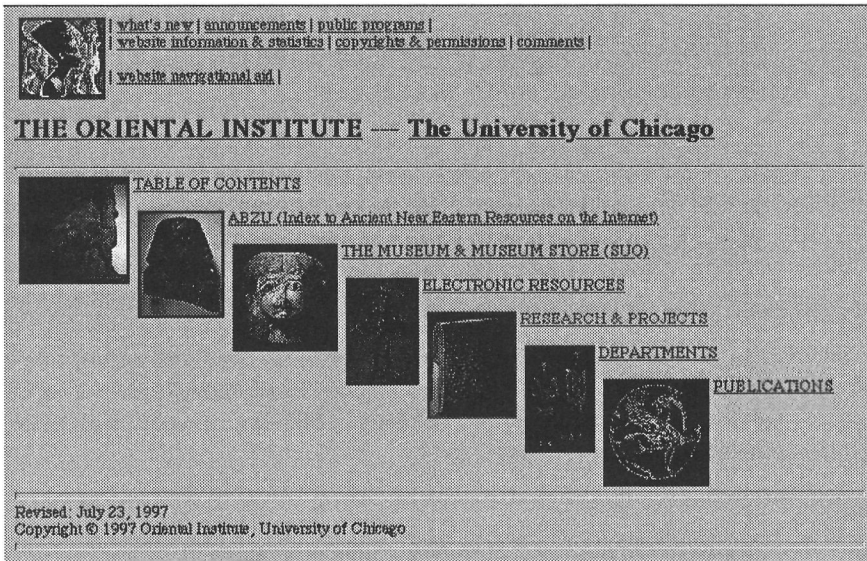
### World-Wide Web Database

Thanks to a generous grant from of the University of Chicago's Women's Board, we installed a new Sun SPARCstation 10 computer as our World-Wide Web (WWW) server on 21 March 1997. This new, more powerful computer system has allowed us to consolidate most of the Institute's electronic resources on one machine, yielding faster access to this information for both scholars and the general public. It also provides a better computer platform for future expansion of our electronic publication efforts as we approach the twenty-first century.

At the same time that our new WWW server went on-line we completed a redesign of our entire Web site, changing the "look and feel" of the Institute's Web pages. Considerable experimentation and extensive consultation with the faculty and staff concerning the visual presentation and navigational tools on the Institute's Web site preceded its first major renovation since the site started in April 1994.

### New Structural Elements of the Web Site

John Sanders designed a standard header that was added to each major Web page. All of the documents on the site were given a unified design and editorial organization, intended to provide the Institute's Web site with greatly enhanced consistency, ease of visibility, simplicity of viewing, and most of all, ease of navigation. The primary role of the new standard header was to provide a navigation bar allowing the viewer to move freely and easily between several of the more popular public information pages on the Institute's Web site; for example, What's New, Announcements, Public Programs, Copyright Information.



**Figure 1. The redesigned home page of the Oriental Institute's WWW server, including the new standard header at the top and the image icons of Museum artifacts used as links to the various major sections of the Web site**

A completely redesigned home page for the Web site now provides a simplified set of options for accessing all of the Oriental Institute's on-line publications and follows intuitive, logical, interesting, and varied pathways connecting and integrating the reports on Institute projects, publications of individual research, and visual (photographic) resources (fig. 1).

During the summer of 1997, three structural components were integrated into the Web site, a guest book, a new table of contents, and a new directory.

A new Guest Book allows visitors to post public comments which are available for viewing by all of the Web site visitors. As the site continues to develop, we intend to add more of these Guest Books, particularly in specific areas where interactivity and response are important to the development of the resource (such as some components of Museum Education programs, or teacher's resources), or where such responses are traditionally solicited (such as exhibitions). We are excited by the potential of this feature, and the ways such forms of interactivity can be used to develop the electronic resources of the Oriental Institute. Visit the Guest Book at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/OI\\_WWW\\_Comments.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/OI_WWW_Comments.html)

A new Table of Contents Search program now allows on-line visitors to target areas of particular interest on the Institute's Web site without having to resort to external search engines, without having to read through our entire Tables of Contents file or directories, and without having to decipher the increasingly complex structure of the Web site. It is designed for those visitors who know what it is they are looking for (a particular project, author, subject), but may not be sure exactly where to find it on the server. When used in conjunction with the rest of the Web site's



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suite of navigation tools, it gives very broad and easy access to the resources we seek to provide. Visit the Table of Contents Search program at:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/OI\\_TOC\\_Menu.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/OI_TOC_Menu.html)

A new (and regularly updated) staff and faculty directory provides, in a single place, all of the e-mail addresses and telephone numbers needed to contact researchers and projects at the Oriental Institute. Visit the directory at:

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

### New Material on the Web Site

In addition to the many items reported on and added to the Oriental Institute's World-Wide Web site last year, we provided a home for ten new Oriental Institute projects and continued to add new material for the Museum, Membership Office, and Research Archives (see separate report).

### Projects

1. Achaemenid Royal Inscriptions Project, Matthew W. Stolper

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

The aim of the Achaemenid Royal Inscriptions project is to create an electronic study edition of the inscriptions of the Achaemenid Persian kings from Persepolis, where the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago carried out excavations between 1931 and 1939, presenting the texts in all of their versions — Old Persian, Elamite, Akkadian, and, where appropriate, Aramaic and Egyptian — and showing the inscriptions in their architectural contexts. The edition is to be accompanied by translations, glossaries, grammatical indexes, basic bibliographic apparatus, basic text critical apparatus, and some graphic apparatus (plans indicating provenience of the inscriptions, general views of inscribed buildings and building elements, images of exemplars, excavation photographs); the texts will be available for downloading and printing. This project will be featured in *News & Notes* 157 (Spring 1998).

2. Amuq Valley Regional Project, K. Aslihan Yener and T. J. Wilkinson (see separate report)

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AMU/Amuq.html>

3. Directory of Institutions and Scholars Involved in Demotic Studies, Janet H. Johnson and Alexandra A. O'Brien

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic\\_Directory.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic_Directory.html)

4. Diyala Miscellaneous Objects Publication Project, Claudia Suter and McGuire Gibson (see separate report)

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DIY/Diyala1.html>

5. Introduction to Ancient Egypt: An Adult Education Course on the History and Culture of Ancient Egypt Conducted on the Internet, Peter Piccione (The Oriental Institute Museum Education Program)

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/COURSES/EGYPT101/egyptpub.html>

## 6. Sumerian Lexical Archive, Miguel Civil, editor

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/SUM/SLA/SLA1.html>

## 7. Swords, Armor, and Figurines: A Metalliferous View from the Central Taurus, K. Aslıhan Yener

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/GOL/BA\\_95/BA\\_95.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/GOL/BA_95/BA_95.html)

This article originally appeared in *Biblical Archaeologist* 58 (1995) and is made available electronically with the permission of the editor. The electronic version corrects two erroneous site references on page 103 as well as correcting site labeling errors with the map of Turkey in the print version.

## 8. Tall-e Bakun Project, Abbas Alizadeh

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/BAK/Bakun.html>

Tall-e Bakun is a twin site located in the fertile Marv Dasht Plain of Fars, Iran near Persepolis, the Achaemenid ceremonial capital. Bakun has played a prominent role in the understanding of the prehistory of Fars, partly because it was the first large-scale excavation of a prehistoric mound there, though primarily for the richness of its finds.

## 9. Thebes Photographic Project, Thomas Van Eynde (several new installments of the photographic exhibit by the former Epigraphic Survey's staff photographer)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/TVE\\_TPP/TVE\\_TPP.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/TVE_TPP/TVE_TPP.html)

## 10. Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the North American Conference on Afro-Asiatic Linguistics, Miami, Florida (21–23 March 1997) (we hosted the online version)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/NACAL\\_1997.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/NACAL_1997.html)

**Museum**

## Oriental Institute Virtual Museum: Mesopotamian Gallery

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/QTVR96/QTVR96\\_Image\\_ME\\_Menu.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/QTVR96/QTVR96_Image_ME_Menu.html)

As last summer (1996) began, the final component of the first version of the Oriental Institute Virtual Museum appeared on the Web site:

## Faces of Ancient Egypt: Ancient Egyptian Art from the Oriental Institute Museum

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/INFO/Special\\_Exhibit\\_Brochure.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/INFO/Special_Exhibit_Brochure.html)

In January we posted an illustrated brochure and synopsis issued in conjunction with the special exhibit of the Oriental Institute Museum, *Faces of Ancient Egypt*, which was on display at the University of Chicago's David and Alfred Smart Museum of Art, from 10 September 1996 through 9 March 1997.

**RESEARCH****Membership Office****News & Notes**

“Excitement on the Luxor-Farshût Desert Road Survey,” John Coleman Darnell and Deborah Darnell (*News & Notes* 149, Spring 1996)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DES/NN\\_Spr96/NN\\_Spr96.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DES/NN_Spr96/NN_Spr96.html)

“Etymology and Electronics: The Afroasiatic Index,” Gene Gragg (*News & Notes* 149, Spring 1996)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/CUS/NN\\_Spr96/NN\\_Spr96.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/CUS/NN_Spr96/NN_Spr96.html)

“Oriental Institute Museum Renovation Moves Forward,” Emily Teeter (*News & Notes* 150, Summer 1996)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/INFO/NN\\_Sum96/NN\\_Sum96.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/INFO/NN_Sum96/NN_Sum96.html)

“Aqaba Work Defies Mother Nature,” Donald Whitcomb (*News & Notes* 149, Spring 1996)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AQA/NN\\_Spr96/NN\\_Spr96.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/AQA/NN_Spr96/NN_Spr96.html)

**Annual Report**

*1995/96 Annual Report* (the entirety of the text and images, including some fifty-three articles and ninety illustrations)

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/95-96/95-96\\_AR\\_TOC.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/AR/95-96/95-96_AR_TOC.html)

This brings the total number of *Annual Reports* on-line to five, and together they form the solid core of content of the Oriental Institute electronic publications.

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**PUBLICATIONS****Thomas A. Holland**

The Editorial Office was staffed by Thomas Holland and Thomas Urban. During the course of the year we were helped by two assistants, Irv Diamond and Kamyar Abdi. Irv provided assistance on three projects: Irv assisted in the production of the *Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock* (AS 26), he prepared a partial list of the abbreviations used in the P volume of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* with the use of a scanner, and he scanned William Murnane’s *Ancient Egyptian Coregencies* (SAOC 40) in preparation for reprinting. Speaking of reprinting, nine volumes of the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* and Ritner’s *Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice* (SAOC 54) have sold out and need to be reprinted. Kamyar helped with the production of *Chogha Mish* (OIP 101).

The Sales Office was ably manned by Christopher Kahrl, who also assisted with the production of the *Chogha Mish* volumes.

## Table of Sales

Series	Number of Volumes Sold
Assyriological Studies (AS)	196
Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD)	392
Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD)	80
Materials and Studies for Kassite History (MSKH)	6
Oriental Institute Communications (OIC)	23
Oriental Institute Museum Publication (OIMP)	4
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition (OINE)	31
Oriental Institute Publications (OIP)	419
Oriental Institute Special Publications (OISP)	37
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (SAOC)	591
Miscellaneous*	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,782</b>

\*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.

### Volumes Printed

1. *Chogha Mish I: The First Five Seasons of Excavations 1961–1971* (Text and Plates). P. P. Delougaz and H. J. Kantor (A. Alizadeh, ed.). OIP 101.
2. *The Oriental Institute Hawara Papyri: Demotic and Greek Texts from an Egyptian Family Archive in the Fayum (Fourth to Third Century B.C.)*. G. R. Hughes and R. Jasnow. OIP 113.
3. *Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Gustav Güterbock*. H. A. Hoffner, Jr. and I. L. Diamond, eds. AS 26.

### Volumes in Preparation

1. *The Presentation of Maat: Ritual and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt*. E. Teeter. SAOC 57.
2. *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Volume P, fascicle 3 (pattar to putkiya-)*. H. G. Güterbock and H. A. Hoffner, Jr., eds.
3. *Drehem Administrative Documents from the Reign of Šulgi*. Cuneiform Texts from the Ur III Period in the Oriental Institute, Volume. I. M. Hilgert. OIP 115.

### Manuscripts Accepted for Publication

1. *A Byzantine Gold-Mining Town: The Bir Umm Fawakhir Survey Project 1993*. C. Meyer, L. Heidorn, W. Kaegi, and T. Wilfong.
2. *Seal Impressions on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets: Part I, Images of Heroic Encounter*. M. B. Garrison and M. C. Root

**RESEARCH**

3. *Gold of Praise: Studies in Ancient Egypt in Honor of Edward F. Wente*. E. Teeter and J. Larson, eds.
  4. *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 2: The Facade, Portals, Upper Register Scenes, Columns, Marginalia, and Statuary in the Colonnade Hall*. The Epigraphic Survey.
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**RESEARCH ARCHIVES****Charles E. Jones**

As has been the case in many of the other units of the Oriental Institute, much of the energy and attention of the Research Archives and its staff has been focused this year on the building, expansion, and renovation project. This is particularly true as the year draws to a close. As I write this report in late July, I can look across the roof of the Palestinian gallery towards the “working end” of the climate control equipment in the new wing and watch the workers installing the last of the louvered facing surrounding the maze of ductwork and air-handling machinery overlooking the courtyard of the Institute. Once that work is done, they will complete the setting of the red tile roof, and the external appearance (at least) of the new wing from the Research Archives will be complete.

The interior of the library component of the new wing is essentially finished, all that remains is the installation of windows, the connection between the old fire escape stairway and the vestibule of the new wing, and a doorway at the back of the Reading Room. A host of other tasks will continue to occupy the energies of the builders, and the monumental job of moving the collections (yet again) into their new home awaits our colleagues in the Museum. For many of us on the staff of the Oriental Institute this seems to be the calm before the storm, or perhaps more appropriately, the calm in the eye of the hurricane.

The real labor of the renovation project for the staff of the Research Archives will occur in October. We expect to take delivery of our new book stack units by then, at which time we plan to close the library to the public and begin the move and reconfiguration. Our planned reconfiguration will restore all of the original seating for eighty in the Reading room, and will assemble several currently dispersed components of the collections into much more useful and productive features of the research environment. Details on the reconfiguration, however, will wait for future reports.

It has been five years now since engineers working on early phases of the design of the new building informed us that the Reading Room of the Research Archives (which then held the bulk of the collection on tall book stacks) was very severely overloaded. As a direct consequence of this impending disaster, the University approved the addition of second and third floors on the new wing early enough in the



*Figure 1. The Reading Room as it appeared in the 1930s*

design stage that they could be integrated into the project reasonably simply. From that time the Research Archives joined the Museum as a formal part of the Legacy Campaign. Its most conspicuous role (aside from hosting an early fundraising function in the Reading Room) was as a naming opportunity for donors wishing to support the funding of the Legacy Campaign. We have been extraordinarily fortunate this year to have secured generous pledges from the Elizabeth Morse and the Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trusts. The gift supports the “bricks and mortar” of the new wing and climate control, and the Reading Room of the Research Archives will be named for the Trusts. But the generosity of these donors has not stopped

**RESEARCH**

there. They have pledged additional funds as a Challenge Grant towards the cost of replacing the lighting and electrical systems in the Research Archives, installing computer and electrical conduits to each of the tables in the Reading Room, and replacing its floor.

These are extraordinary gifts that support the building of the new wing, the installation of climate control in the new wing and in the Research Archives (and thereby the preservation and longevity of the collections, not to mention the comfort of the scholars who use it), the restoration to its original state (see photograph) of what James Henry Breasted called “the most beautiful room in the building,” and the fundamental integration of infrastructure that has already become essential for the conduct of modern scholarship. We salute the trustees of these Trusts for their commitment to both the past and the future.

**On-Line Catalog and the Retrospective Cataloging Project**

At the present time the on-line catalog of the holdings of the Research Archives includes nearly 76,000 records. During the past year we have added nearly 5,000 records to the database, most of these being main entries for materials recently acquired. In addition we have spent a great deal of time editing, culling, cleaning, and improving the existing records in the database to make searches more effective and useful. The on-line catalog continues to be the primary point of entry into the collections of the Research Archives.

We have made solid progress on the retrospective cataloging project. Already loaded into the on-line catalog are analytical records for each essay, article, and review in the following periodicals:

*Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* — 806 records

*Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur* — 402 records

Total number of analytical records entered in 1996/97 — 1,208 records

Essentially complete, and in the final stages of editing preparatory to loading into the on-line catalog, are analytical records for each essay, article and review in the following periodicals:

*Cahiers de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Iran* — 26 records

*Chronique d'Égypte* — 1,400 records

*Enchoria: Zeitschrift für Demotistik und Koptologie* — 449 records

*Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* — 728 records

*Revue d'Égyptologie* — 957 records

*Sumer* — 935 records

*Oxford Encyclopedia of Near Eastern Archaeology* — 1,121 records

*Analytical records from recently acquired materials* — 17,421 records

The total number of analytical records prepared for entry in 1996/97 is 23,037.

## Publications on the World-Wide Web

The Research Archives published seven items during the year.

1. **Abzu: Guide to Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East Available on the Internet**, by Charles E. Jones. Oriental Institute Research Archives Bibliographical and Informational Documents, Supplements to Oriental Institute Research Archives Acquisitions List, vol. 3. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Research Archives, 1994–1997.

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

This evolving publication continues to grow and to command respect. During the past year, links to more than twelve hundred documents relating to the ancient Near East have been added to the Abzu indexes, including a new subject index for Maps and Atlases:

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU\\_SUBINDX\\_MAPS.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/ABZU_SUBINDX_MAPS.HTML)

2. **Dissertation Proposals in Ancient Near Eastern Studies Approved by the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, the University of Chicago:**

- a. **Egyptian Women in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt: The Economic and Legal Activities of Women in Demotic Texts**, by Alexandra A. O'Brien

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/OBRIEN\\_DISSPROP\\_TEXT.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/OBRIEN_DISSPROP_TEXT.HTML)

- b. **Political Change and Cultural Continuity in Eshnunna from the Ur III to the Old Babylonian Period**, by Clemens Reichel

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/DISSPROP/Reichel\\_diss.html](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/DISSPROP/Reichel_diss.html)

3. **Death in Ancient Egypt**, by Alexandra A. O'Brien

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

4. **Egypt and the Ancient Near East: Web Resources for Young People and Teachers**, by Alexandra A. O'Brien

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/YOUTH\\_RESOURCES.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/YOUTH_RESOURCES.HTML)

5. **Demotic Texts published on the World-Wide Web**, by Alexandra A. O'Brien

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/DEMOTIC\\_WWW.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/DEMOTIC_WWW.HTML)

6. **Disjecta Membra in Araneo — Scattered Remains on the Web**, by Alexandra A. O'Brien

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

7. **The Directory of North American Egyptologists**, edited by Charles E. Jones and Richard Wilkinson

[http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/EGDIR\\_INTRO.HTML](http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/ABZU/EGDIR_INTRO.HTML)

The directory is available exclusively on-line and is the central place for Egyptological addresses. We have also recently begun to include institutional addresses in the directory.



## RESEARCH

**Current Acquisitions**

Following are the acquisitions statistics for the past year

	<u>April 1996–March 1997</u>	<u>Total</u>
Monographs and Series	761	21,955
Journals	<u>190</u>	<u>9,262</u>
Total Books	951	31,217
Pamphlets	5	

Those readers who follow the progress and growth of the Research Archives as reflected in the statistics presented here in the *Annual Reports* will note that there has now been an upturn in the volume of material acquired. We continue to examine and analyze the material we acquire and ensure that we are serving the research needs of the faculty, staff, and students who use the collection and develop and build on our very considerable collections. The increase in volume of material acquired reflects a trend towards normalization of ordering following the retrenchment over the past couple of years necessitated by drastic budget cuts. I trust this trend will continue in the future.

I am particularly fortunate to have retained the services of two employees from previous years as my assistants: Alexandra O'Brien, Ph.D. candidate in Egyptology, and Justine Way, graduate student in Egyptian and Near Eastern Archaeology. In addition, I now have the services of a third graduate student (Egyptology) assistant, Hratch Papazian. All three of these staff members play an extremely important role in the day to day functioning of the Research Archives, and each of them individually has assumed responsibility for projects of fundamental importance for the development of the collections, catalog, and electronic resources. I only hope that I am as good a supervisor as each of them is an employee.

The Research Archives has many friends and supporters. Many of you remain anonymous to me, many others are familiar faces. Robert Biggs is, as always, one of the staunchest supporters of the Research Archives. He gives freely of books, time, information, advice, and help. Many others have given gifts of books. Among them are the children and grandchildren of T. George Allen, Martha Roth, Hans G. Güterbock, Robert and Linda Braidwood, Georgie Maynard, William Sumner, and the Library of the Art Institute. Generous financial support of the Research Archives has been made this year by many friends, notably Ellis O. Jones, Erica Reiner, Juliet Roberts, and Nellie R. Stickle. To all of them, and to all of the rest of you who support us in many ways, I offer my thanks.

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*MUSEUM*



## THE MUSEUM

**Karen L. Wilson**

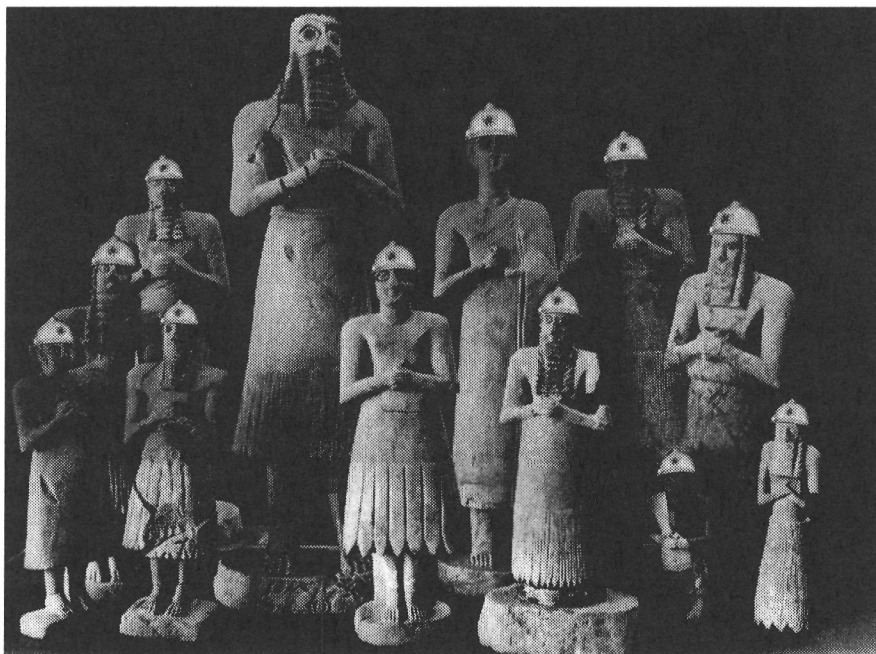
From groundbreaking on 15 August 1996 through cornerstone dedication on 12 June 1997, most of the Museum staff's time this past year has been taken up with the renovation and expansion project and the fallout therefrom. Many of us now wear hard hats and work boots on a regular basis and climb through piping, around air-handling units, and over construction debris in an attempt to keep abreast of the pace of building activities (fig. 1).

We celebrated the groundbreaking for the new wing on 15 August with a reenactment of an ancient Egyptian ceremony derived from texts found at Medinet Habu, the temple of Ptah at Karnak, and the temple of Horus at Edfu (figs. 2-3). In our reenacted ritual, Jeremy Walker and Lorna Herron-Wilson played the parts of the king and the divine scribe, respectively. As William M. Sumner, Karen L. Wilson, Emily Teeter, and John Coleman Darnell recited translations of the texts, the children reenacted driving in the stakes, stretching the cord around the perimeters of the building, and scattering bricks of "precious" materials in the foundation trenches. As the modified text related, "Never had the like been done since the time of James Henry Breasted."

Since the groundbreaking was derived from Egyptian texts, it was only appropriate that the next commemoration — the laying of the cornerstone — be of Mesopotamian origin (fig. 4). This event, held on 12 June, was a reenactment of elements of a Neo-Assyrian ritual recorded on tablets, some of which were excavated by the Oriental Institute at the site of Khorsabad. These tablets (and texts from other sites) had been published by Professor Walter Farber and were adapted for our ceremony by Research Associate Claudia Suter and Associate Curator Emily Teeter. The reenactment of the ancient ritual recounted how a priest (played by Jeremy Walker) formed a statue of Ninshubur, the emissary of the god An, from clay, lapis, flour, and beer. This statue and others mimicking originals made of various types of wood were placed in and around the cornerstone. Peter Friedman played the role of the craftsman who fashioned the other statues and Emily Dorman enacted the part of the priest's servant. The audience was amused by the "sacrifice" (knocking to the ground) of a foam sheep, ably carved by Museum preparator Randolph Olive. Professor Farber's recitation of one of the incantations in the original Akkadian was a dramatic moment, as he uttered words that probably had not been spoken for over 2,500 years.

Between these two reenacted rituals, a modern miracle occurred, as the new wing rose above ground and three-quarters of the basement of the current building

## MUSEUM



**Figure 1. Sumerian statues from Tell Asmar, Iraq, don hard hats to help with the construction project. Photograph modification by Jason Ur**

was reformed and renewed. Completion of the structure of the wing was celebrated on 18 March as the final steel beam was raised. Uniquely and beautifully decorated by Chicago artist James Mesplé, the topping out beam bears images of many of the most famous objects in the Museum collection as well as the signatures of numerous members of the Institute and University communities and the construction team. As of this writing, the addition is nearly complete, lacking only some of its limestone facing and red clay tile roof and many interior finishes (fig. 5). The basement of the present building has been transformed into bright and shiny new spaces for artifact storage and registration, and the galleries have been returned to a semblance of their original state as wide open and gloriously impressive halls.

The task of shepherding scholars of things ancient Near Eastern through the intricacies of the world of construction has been ably handled by our project manager, Joseph Auclair. We all know that without his knowledge, enthusiasm, and attention to every detail of our project, the addition and renovation never would have become a reality. Our thanks also go to those in Facilities Services here at the University who have been supporting and shepherding this project and, especially, to University Architect Ken Lyon, who was formerly our project manager and is now Joe's able supervisor. And we owe special gratitude to the other members of the Oriental Institute Legacy Project Team, too numerous to name individually, from the firms of Hammond Beeby & Babka, Inc., Landmark Facilities Group, Inc., and Turner Construction Company. We are going to miss working on a daily basis with many of these individuals when this project has been completed!

Concomitant with construction and renovation, work continued on conserving and framing the Museum's Khorsabad reliefs prior to reinstallation. A generous

grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation was of great assistance in defraying the considerable costs of this project, as was our 1995–1997 IMS General Operating Support Grant. All of the reliefs but one have been taken down from the walls; most are resting on steel cradles so that the conservators can clean, record, and make silicone rubber impressions of the inscriptions on their backs and stabilize them in preparation for framing. Laura D’Alessandro and Barbara Hamann have been joined in this task by Susan Holbrook, an objects conservator hired in April for a year through a Conservation Project Support Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services. In addition they had the assistance for several months of Volunteer Vilma Basilissi, an Italian conservator from Rome.

The conservators’ painstaking work on the backs of the reliefs has led them to several very interesting observations about how the inscriptions were carved — observations that never would have taken place if they had not stared at the stones for so many, many hours. It turns out that the inscriptions were not simply carved free-hand but were carefully laid out using inks or a similar pigmented material before the carvers began their work. First, horizontal lines were drawn carefully on the stone in orange. After this ruling, the signs of the inscription were outlined in black — traces of which are still visible where individual carvers did not follow the outlines exactly. Barbara and Susan can even recognize the work of different artisans — those who cut out their wedges carefully and completely and those who did a mediocre job. In January through March, the frames were completed for three reliefs and their decorated faces were revealed for the first time since they were removed from the walls. We were excited (and relieved) to see that our approach to the project was a success and that the surfaces of the reliefs were still in pristine condition! In the midst of all of this, Barbara still found time to attend the annual American Institute for Conservation conference in San Diego in June and Laura maintained her characteristic good humor while supervising workmen and making daily safety checks of the work site after they had left.

Registrar Raymond Tindel spent a hectic summer and fall (and far too many weekends) making sure that the collections were moved from their former location in the basement up into their temporary quarters in the former Egyptian Gallery in preparation for the renovation. The final total of packing boxes, crates, etc., handled by those in registration came to nearly 4,500, all of which are now solidly packed in the gallery, which resembles nothing so much as the last scene from *Raiders of the Lost Ark*. Because the collections are so tightly packed, most of the material is inaccessible, and so Registration has managed to enjoy some “calm after the storm”



**Figure 2. Lorna Herron-Wilson as the goddess Shefket About inscribing a prayer on papyrus. Photograph by Bruce Powell**

## MUSEUM



**Figure 3. Jeremy Walker as the priest "purifying the foundation trench" with plaster. Photograph by Bruce Powell**

(and before the next storm of moving everything into the new wing and renovated basement, probably this coming October). Not ones to slack off, however, Ray and his volunteers have managed to continue with the registration of materials from the Amuq, Tell Fakhariyah, Jarmo, and Matarrah.

Over the past year, the Museum even received some interesting gifts, including a copy of the *Kitab al-jami al-sahib al-Bukhari* from Dr. Abraham Hoffer; a traditional Ethiopian painting on cloth of St. George slaying the Dragon, from Robert Braidwood; and a study collection of sherds from the University of Michigan excavations at Sharafabad, Iran, from William M. Sumner.

We offer our heartfelt thanks to Ray, without whose dedication and hard work none of this would have been possible, as well as to his volunteers who helped us get through this most adventurous past year: Debbie Aliber, Joan Barghusen, Gretel Braidwood, Leila Foster, John

Gay, Peggy Grant, Mary Grimshaw, Janet Helman, Georgie Maynard, Roy Miller, Patrick Regnery, Lillian Schwartz, Kit Sumner, Dick Watson, and Peggy Wick. Thanks also to Museum Preparators Joseph Searcy and Randolph Olive, who dismantled filthy old cabinets, assembled new shelving, made and packed crates, and moved and weighed endless numbers of boxes. We certainly could not have done it without all of you!

Museum Archivist John Larson also spent much of the summer and fall packing up paper records in the Oriental Institute Archives and supervising their move up out of the basement into the former Egyptian Gallery. Once the new wing has been completed, John will supervise the move of the archival collections into a spacious new storage area on the ground floor of the addition and will move the headquarters of the Archives down into new spaces in the basement alongside Registration.

Thanks to John's connection with other archivists in Chicago, at the end of the year the Museum received a generous gift of fifty stereo slides of ancient Egyptian sites and an accompanying audio tape made by the late Charles Francis Nims. Including views of monuments at Mendes, Memphis, Sakkara, Giza, and Luxor, these color stereo slides are a most welcome addition to the Nims papers and photographic images that are already in the collections of the Oriental Institute. We would like to thank Mr. Ron Frederickson of Kenosha, Wisconsin, for this donation.

For 1996/97, the roster of regular volunteers working with John in the Archives included Hazel Cramer, Patricia Hume, Sandra Jacobsohn, Janet Kessler, Joan Kleinbard, Lillian Schwartz, Helaine Staver, and Pamela Wickliffe. Carole Yoshida contributed some of her volunteer time for the benefit of the Slide Library, in connection with her outreach activities for Museum Education. Peggy Grant and Mary



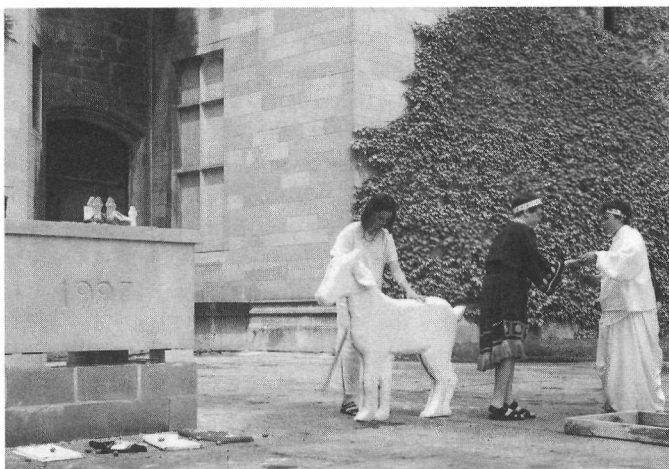
Shea worked at home on a project related to the papers of Helene J. Kantor. We are pleased to record the names of these dedicated volunteers and to thank them for their continuing efforts. Without their enthusiasm and generous support of the Archives with their time and talents, many important long-term projects could not be completed or even undertaken.

In August, Paul Spruhan joined the staff as Museum Office Manager and spent the year keeping our accounts, placing our orders, and managing the Photographic Services under John's supervision. Paul has conscientiously and ably taken care of the necessary paperwork and processing for nearly 120 permissions and 130 photographs during fiscal year 1996/97. Our home page on the World-Wide Web has become an additional means of public contact for the Oriental Institute, especially important while the Museum exhibition galleries remain closed during the construction project. In less than two years on-line, the Oriental Institute's Web site has become a major new source for photographic image and reproduction permission requests.

With camera in hand and hard hat on head, photographer Jean Grant has captured our activities over the past year in many hundreds of images. We thank Jean for her efforts to do so while continuing to work wonders with her regular photography and printing duties. Many times I watched Jean clamber out of the window of the second floor ladies' room, ladder in hand, to photograph the construction site from above! Jean would like to thank her longtime Volunteer Irene Glasner for another year of service and to welcome on board her new volunteer, Hugh Christ.

Margaret Schröder and her staff might have thought that they were in for a quiet year, now that we were closed to the public. However, they found themselves keeping a watchful eye on an endless stream of construction workers active in the basement and galleries, and they may actually be longing for the quieter and much cleaner duty of guarding our exhibitions once they have reopened. In addition to sitting at the desk most days and making a daily safety check of the construction site, Margaret also managed to take part in the Smithsonian Institution's Conference on the Protection of Cultural Properties in Raleigh/Durham, North Carolina this February. There she presented a paper "The Untouchable Mummies: Using Museum Guards in a University Museum," which was subsequently published in the journal *Focus on Security: The Magazine of Library, Archive, and Museum Security*.

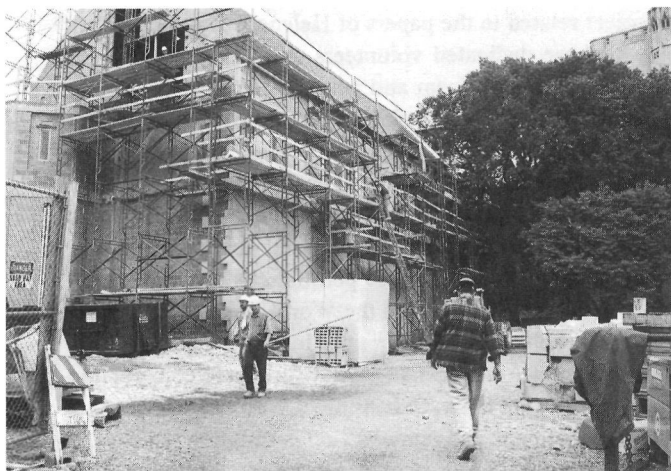
Karen and Emily both were able to con-



*Figure 4. Emily Dorman, Jeremy Walker, and Peter Friedman reenacting an ancient Assyrian ceremony for the laying of a cornerstone. The actual cornerstone for the new addition is visible to the left. Photograph by Jean Grant*



## MUSEUM



**Figure 5. The addition to the Oriental Institute as it appeared at the end of the year. The red tile roof is almost complete and about 50% of the limestone casing on the south facade is in place.**

**Photograph by Jean Grant**

continue their curatorial duties with two interesting and attractive exhibitions presented at the David and Alfred Smart Museum of Art here on campus. The first, organized by Emily, was called *Faces of Ancient Egypt* and ran from 10 September 1996 to 9 March 1997. The show explored the use of human representation in ancient Egypt and included forty-five objects, some of which had not been exhibited

before. It was thrilling to see some familiar objects in entirely new settings, so much so, that some of the experienced docents did not even recognize key pieces. The exhibit garnered considerable notice in the local and specialized press. It also was an opportunity for the docents, who have stood loyally by us during the closure of the Museum, to have “real” objects to discuss with school and adult groups.

The second exhibit, *In the Presence of the Gods: Art from Ancient Sumer in the Collection of the Oriental Institute*, opened on 1 July 1997 and will continue through 8 March 1998. I thoroughly enjoyed shifting my focus a bit from the building project to work on this exhibition, which explores the physical evidence for the daily cult of the Sumerians using forty-three of the most important and visually impressive Sumerian objects from our permanent collection. The statues, relief carvings, stone vessels, and precious inlays all come from temple contexts, and almost all were excavated by the Oriental Institute at the sites of Bismaya, Nippur, Tell Agrab, Tell Asmar, and Khafajah. Like the *Faces* show, this exhibition was a valuable exercise in the rearrangement of materials, which are displayed for their aesthetic qualities as well as their functional use. Richard Born, Curator of the Smart Museum, served as co-curator of both exhibits. Emily and I would both like to thank Richard for his thoughtful attention to the content of each exhibition and to his skillful design of both attractive and informative shows.

Looking toward the future, Emily and I have begun working with John Vinci of Vinci/Hamp Architects, Inc. to come up with a schematic design for the reinstallation of the Museum galleries. The new Mesopotamia (former Egypt) gallery, which is intended to be the primary entrance to the Museum, will include a visitor orientation section with an introduction to the collections and the history of the Oriental Institute and its work. It is probable that in the final design each gallery will have a monumental focus: the Khorsabad Court in the new Mesopotamian gallery; the colossal statue of Tutankhamun, which will be reinstalled freestanding in the new

Egyptian gallery; and, of course, the Persian bull, which will not be moved from its current location. Other priorities will include an exhibition of our Nubian materials, a portion of a gallery devoted to the civilization and history of Megiddo, and space to house changing exhibitions drawn both from our own collection and those of other institutions.

At Emily's initiative, the Museum instituted a new publication project to produce a series of six regional handbooks to the Museum collections (Egypt, Nubia, Mesopotamia, Persia, Anatolia and north Syria, and Israel-Palestine). The books, intended to be guides to the collections rather than to the galleries, will include color photography and histories of the expeditions. The books will be written by Institute faculty and staff and distributed through mass marketing. Funding for their design and production is being sought through various funding agencies.

During closure and construction, the Oriental Institute and the Museum have continued to maintain a presence in the public life of Chicago, in large part due to publicity generated by Emily and William Harms of the University's News and Information Office. We thank Bill, as always, for his generosity with his advice and professional contacts, and for his continuing interest in our work! Part of our success in maintaining a presence in Chicago results from feeding the public's curiosity about behind the scenes events in museums; hosting special events like the groundbreaking, topping out, and cornerstone ceremonies; and offering innovative public education programs unrelated to the galleries. You will see in the Museum Education section how gamely, and with what great success, Carole Krucoff and her staff, as well as the Institute's dedicated team of docents, have risen to the challenge of taking the Museum out into the larger world. We owe them a great debt of gratitude!

The forthcoming year promises to continue to present new challenges to the Museum staff as the building project draws to a close and the reinstallation of the galleries begins to become a reality. I want to thank them all again for their hard work and high spirits, which continue to ensure the success of the Museum during these difficult and yet exciting times.

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## MUSEUM EDUCATION PROGRAM

**Carole Krucoff**

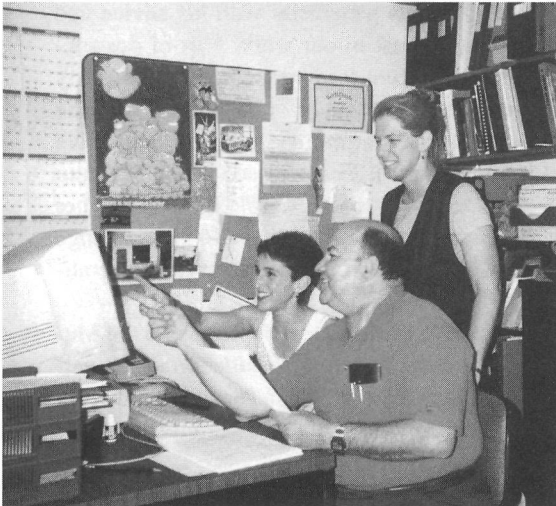
Two years ago, the Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trust awarded the Museum Education Program a generous grant to develop a strategic plan for educational programming during the Museum's closure for climate control and renovation. When the galleries closed in 1996, that plan was put to the test, and it came through with flying colors! Undaunted by renovation, we used classrooms and Breasted Hall to the fullest for on-site activities. Collaborative programs with campus organizations

## MUSEUM

as well as cultural institutions city-wide are providing off-site locations and the chance to reach new audiences. Necessity, rightly termed the “mother of invention,” inspired experimentation with old program formats and the creation of entirely new activities. As a result of our planning, Museum Education is still providing a full schedule of educational services for adults, a wide variety of programs for children and their families, and a rich array of learning experiences specifically designed for teachers and students in the Chicago Public Schools.

### School and Teacher Services

In the summer of 1996 the Museum Education Office completed a comprehensive three-and-one-half-year program to make the Oriental Institute’s world-renowned resources available to a wide-ranging cross-section of underserved Chicago Public Schools. Supported by a major grant from the Polk Bros. Foundation, this partnership project — entitled the *Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools Collaboration*



**Figure 1.** Richard Diaz from Field Elementary School and Laura Berger of Ellington Elementary School find something exciting as they search the World-Wide Web for resources on ancient civilizations. Anna Rochester, Education Outreach Coordinator (standing), is advisor to this teacher-led project for the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools collaboration. Photograph by Carole Krucoff

*for the World History Curriculum* — provided three series of semester-long seminars on the ancient Near East for teachers from public schools throughout the city. The project also involved more than 5,000 sixth- and seventh-grade students in extensive museum and classroom programming, and it produced a broad range of curriculum materials based upon the Institute’s artifact and archival collections. Equally valuable was the classroom visitor program that brought graduate student archaeologists, historians, and linguists, as well as Oriental Institute and community-based artists, into the public schools to show children how the Institute learns about the ancient past.

In August 1996, the Polk Bros. Foundation awarded Museum Education a new, two-year

grant to continue and expand the *Collaboration for the World History Curriculum* during the time of the Museum’s closure for renovation. The new grant supports continued programming for all of the original partner schools and expansion to six additional schools, bringing the partnership total to twenty-two public schools located across the city. New services funded by the grant include translation of the project’s student materials into Spanish, an important need for a school system where the Hispanic student population has reached 30%; development of education materials related to ancient arts, supplementing the dwindling arts programming in

the city's schools; and research into ways the Oriental Institute's computer resources — its award-winning World-Wide Web site and Virtual Museum — can be integrated into the Chicago Public Schools curriculum.

In addition, the Polk Bros. Foundation grant provided support to create a guided tour program jointly with the Smart Museum of Art, where a selection of Oriental

Institute artifacts are on view during the Museum's temporary closure. This past fall, Terry Friedman and Catherine Dueñas, Oriental Institute Volunteer Coordinators, worked closely with Kathleen Gibbons, Smart Museum Education Director, to prepare Oriental Institute Docents for tours that relate ancient art from the Oriental Institute to the objects on view at the Smart Museum. The tours, begun in October, have been a great success with partner schools, where teachers see student horizons expanding through firsthand encounters with ancient and contemporary art. Oriental Institute Volunteers who have taken part in

this unique tour program include Docent Captain Mary Shea, and Docents Rebecca Binkley, Bettie Dwinell, Patricia Hume, George Junker, Nina Longley, Jo Lucas, Rita Picken, Bernadette Strnad, Anne Schumacher, and Carole Yoshida.

Over the past four years, the driving force behind the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools project has been Carol Redmond, Museum Education Outreach Coordinator. Along with developing all of the museum aspects of the project, Carol organized the corps of graduate students and artists whose classroom visits have brought the study of the ancient Near East to life for thousands of Chicago Public School students. This year, the team of graduate student visitors included Tracy Alsberg, John Barstad, Scott Branting, Tom Dousa, Jill Ashley Fine, Nicole Hansen, and Alexandra O'Brien. Visiting artists and epigraphers included John and Debbie Darnell from the Epigraphic Survey; Bob Godamski, artist and educator who demonstrates ancient Nubian leatherworking techniques; Douglas Irving, musician and visual artist who shows students how to make and then play ancient-style musical instruments; Kate Luchini, artist and former Oriental Institute Preparator who demonstrates how the papyrus plant was turned into ancient-style "paper"; Randolph Olive, current Oriental Institute Preparator who demonstrates woodworking as it was done in ancient Egypt; Hardy Schlick, a ceramicist who teaches students ancient techniques for hand-building pottery; and Jacquie Vaughn, a textile artist and educator who demonstrates ancient Mesopotamian methods of spinning and weaving.

This spring, Carol Redmond moved to Colorado to take a position as arts educator at a museum in the Denver area. But electronic mail allows her to remain a consultant to the project she led with such creativity and dedication. William Pattison,



*Figure 2. Field trips to the studios of artists who use ancient art processes are a highlight of the "Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artists" program series. This year's field trip featured glassmaker Kathleen McCarthy, who presented her current work after she showed examples of ancient-style glassblowing techniques. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

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Associate Professor Emeritus in the University's Department of Education, and Sara Spurlark, Associate Director of the University's Center for School Improvement, are also consultants. Their guidance and expertise have been invaluable to the project since its inception.

In May of this year, Anna Rochester, formerly Education Programs Assistant, became Museum Education Outreach Coordinator, the staff member who supervises the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools project. Anna is an experienced educator who helped found and administer Aerie Academy, a private school for students in grades K-12 in Eugene, Oregon. This fall she will receive a Master of Arts in Art Education from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is a pleasure to have Anna with us!

### Public Programs

Designed to attract and serve a broad and diverse audience, education programs for the general public were a combination of familiar favorites and new experiments this past year. Even as the galleries closed their doors, participation in adult education programs rose to more than 900 registrants, an increase of 29% over last year. Single session programs led the way, with a full calendar of one-day mini-courses, field trips throughout the city, and new series of film seminars to accompany the Institute's long-standing tradition of free Sunday afternoon film showings.

This year's mini-courses were collaborative ventures. "A Woman's World: Being Female in the Ancient Near East," featured Professors Janet Johnson, Martha Roth and David Schloen, who used documents and artifacts from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Israel to explore ancient Near Eastern women's lives and concerns. This special seminar was co-sponsored by the University's Center for Gender Studies. "Portraits: Ancient to Modern" was offered in conjunction with *Faces of Ancient Egypt*, an exhibit of art from the Oriental Institute's collection that was on view for six months at the Smart Museum of Art. At this seminar, presenters Emily Teeter, Oriental Institute Associate Curator, and Kathleen Gibbons, Smart Museum Education Director, compared ancient Egyptian portraiture with examples of figurative art from the Smart Museum's collection. "Paint Like an Egyptian," offered in collaboration with the Smart Museum and the Hyde Park Art Center, was a hands-on ancient arts processes workshop taught by Emily Teeter and artist Kate Luchini.

Field trips throughout Chicago attracted many participants. "Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artists," a field trip series that began in 1995, continued this year with a lecture on the history of glassworking by Carol Meyer, Oriental Institute Research Associate, followed by a visit to Talisman Glass Studio where glassblower Kathleen McCarthy demonstrated both ancient and modern glassmaking techniques. Ingrid Mattson, a Ph.D. candidate in Islamic Studies in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, led a field trip to the Chicago Cultural Center to view "The Right to Write," a traveling exhibit of calligraphic works from the collection of the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts. "Egypt in Chicago," a one-day trip that offered insiders' views on the city's three major collections of ancient Egyptian art, was led by Emily Teeter, Oriental Institute Associate Curator; Frank Yurco, consulting Egyptologist for the Field Museum of Natural History; and Mary Greuel, Research Associate in the Department of European and Decorative Arts and Sculpture,

and Classical Art at the Art Institute. Held in the fall and repeated in the spring, both sessions of this field trip were sold out almost as soon as they were announced.

More informal adult education opportunities were also available throughout the year, beginning in September when Janet Helman presented "A Docent Digs in Egypt," a slide lecture in conjunction with the statewide observance of Illinois Archaeology Awareness Week. Each month during the fall, Oriental Institute Docent Carole Yoshida offered gallery talks highlighting the *Faces of Ancient Egypt* exhibit that was on view at the Smart Museum of Art. In March, John Sanders, Head of the Computer Laboratory, used the new, big-screen computer projection system in Breasted Hall to take visitors on a tour of the Institute's World-Wide Web site and Virtual Museum.

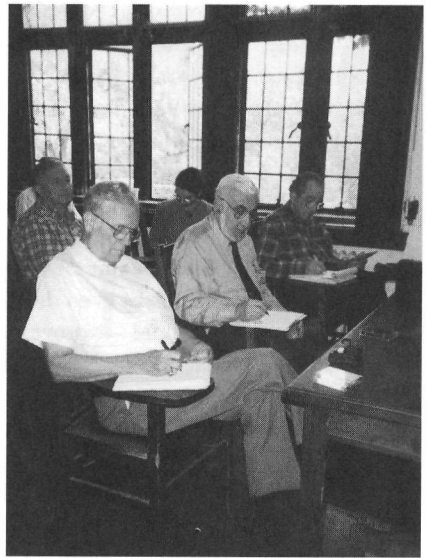
Breasted Hall was also the place to spend some time in ancient times, at the movies. "Ancient Egypt Goes Hollywood," a new film festival and seminar series, highlighted three classic "sword and sandal" epics that were shown and then discussed by Egyptologist Michael Berger. "Archaeology on Film" featured a series of Sunday afternoon conversations with scholars on the ways archeology is presented in documentary films. These programs were led by John Larson, Museum Archivist, Emily Teeter, Associate Curator, and Professor K. Ashhan Yener.

Six- and eight-week adult education courses were not forgotten this past year. Courses offered at the Institute included: "Judaism in the Time of Jesus" and "Biblical Prophecy and the End of the World" taught by Anthony Tomasino; "Religion in Ancient Egypt," "Egypt and Nubia in Antiquity," and the final two sections of a course on the "History of Ancient Egypt" by Frank Yurco; "The Egyptian Mummy in Fact and Fiction" by John Larson; "Ancient Babylon" by Daniel Nevez; and "Making of a Culture: Early Islamic Social History" by Ingrid Mattson.

In addition to courses at the Institute, Museum Education continued its efforts to reach new audiences and expand adult education services by concentrating on three specific approaches — classes offered at new locations, classes taught by correspondence, and courses offered over the Internet.

Begun in 1995, courses held off-site started with a class co-sponsored by the Education Office and Trinity United Methodist Church of Wilmette. This fall we joined forces again to offer "Everyday Life in Ancient Israel," which was taught by Timothy Harrison at the church's North Shore location. Harrison also taught "Peoples of the Biblical World," our second off-site course, which was held at the First Lutheran Church of DeKalb.

"Hieroglyphs by Mail," the popular correspondence course, had a record-breaking enrollment of sixty-five participants this year. Emily Teeter taught the course,



*Figure 3. Adult education students take copious notes during an ancient Egyptian history course offered by Frank Yurco. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*

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with Thomas Dousa and Alexandra O'Brien as teaching assistants. And for the very first time, correspondence classes moved beyond languages to present an ancient Near Eastern history course. "Ancient Babylon by Mail" was taught by Daniel Nevez as a companion course for those who could not attend his on-campus class. Participants ranged from suburban residents to people from across the United States, and their sentiments, as expressed in written evaluations, applauded the subject matter. One person represented many when she said, "I am delighted you offered this course as I am fascinated with Middle East history ... I hope you will do another one SOON!" Others expressed appreciation at being able to take Oriental Institute adult education courses even though distance, job responsibilities, illness — or even highway construction! — prevented them from attending classes on campus. Such positive response means Nevez' course can be a model for the development of an entire series of Museum Education correspondence courses.

Another model course took Museum Education into cyberspace. "Introduction to Ancient Egypt," the first University of Chicago continuing education class to be offered over the Internet, was taught by Peter Piccione, who did a masterful job of organizing this first-time experiment. Piccione spent countless hours producing on-line lectures, text translations, and graphic materials that were highly praised by participants who had signed up for the class from across the nation and around the world. Special thanks go to John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute's Computer Laboratory; without his expertise and ongoing assistance, the course could never have taken place. William Sumner, Oriental Institute Director, supported this

project from its inception and provided guidance to us all throughout the entire course. "Introduction to Ancient Egypt" put the Oriental Institute on the distance learning map when the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* covered this high-tech method of learning about the ancient world.

The Internet also provides a new way to share information about our adult education courses, as well as other Oriental Institute public programs. The Education Office now has its own World-Wide Web page with a handsome design that is maintained by Kaylin Goldstein, Education Programs Associate. A registration form enables people to enroll in programs by electronic mail and we see attendance figures increasing with new participants from throughout the metropolitan area, as well as national and world-wide registrations for courses by correspondence and the Internet.

Marketing in other areas continues, too, thanks once again to the talents of Kaylin Goldstein, who serves as Museum Education's public relations officer, media contact person, and graphics design expert. Under Kaylin's direction, the Education Office produces quarterly calendars of events,



**Figure 4. A mother and daughter make ancient-Egyptian-style clappers at "Awesome African Arts" an Oriental Institute/Smart Museum family festival that was held in conjunction with African American History Month. Photograph by Jean Grant**



## MUSEUM EDUCATION PROGRAM

adult education brochures, and press packets that inform local media and the general public about programs taking place throughout the year. Much of our success during this renovation period is due to Kaylin's creativity and organizational ability as well as her patience, good judgment, and her genuine interest in public programming within a university setting.

Emily Napolitano, Education Programs Assistant, is our newest staff member. Emily, who joined the Education Department as a part-time employee in April, is a graduate of the University's Department of Anthropology. She supervises registrations and financial bookkeeping for all of the reserved programs, provides general information services, assists with graphic design projects, and her experience in working with children's programs makes her services invaluable at the events that we offer for youth and families.

Children and their families are a major museum audience that the Education Office is continuing to serve during closure. Over the past year, more than 2,500 participants joined us for events offered in collaboration with a wide variety of the city's cultural institutions, who invited us to join them in offering programs at their sites. These partnerships with old friends and new collaborators allowed us to reach children and families from across the entire metropolitan area.

Last summer, Museum Education joined forces with Lill Street Studio to offer "Be An Ancient Egyptian Artist," the first Oriental Institute day camp. Designed for children ages 7-12, this week-long program held at Lill Street's north-side location gave youngsters a hands-on introduction to ancient-style spinning and weaving, pottery-making, leatherwork, and metalsmithing. Joint programming with Lill Street Studio continued throughout the year with "Mummy Dearest," a Halloween-related event led by Lill Street staff in the fall, and "Magical Babylon," a tile-making workshop led by Anna Rochester in the spring.

For the third year in a row, the Chicago Park District invited us to join their summer Mini-Festivals for Families, providing us with funding to present ancient-arts activities in the city's parks. Amanda Geppert ably coordinated this program, assisted by Sarah Burge and Tasneem Khoka, University of Chicago students who served as Museum Education summer interns. Adrienne Runge, Family Programs Volunteer, brought ancient history to life when she appeared dressed as Nefertiti in a magnificent costume that she designed and created based on original sources.

In the fall we emphasized reading and books as we took part in two events — the 57th Street Children's Book Fair, where the Oriental Institute has had a booth for many years, and "Book-a-Mania" at the Harold Washington Library, where we made our first appearance and showed hundreds of children and parents how to



*Figure 5. Emily Napolitano, Education Programs Assistant, helps visitors of all ages with craft projects at "Family Day," a special event co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute, the Smart Museum of Art, and the Hyde Park Art Center. Photograph by Carole Krucoff*



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make a replica scroll that represented an ancient-Egyptian-style “book.” In the spring, we introduced families to plants and animals of the ancient Near East at an Earth Day celebration in collaboration with the Garfield Park Conservatory, Friends of the Parks, and the Chicago Children’s Museum.

The *Faces of Ancient Egypt* exhibit at the Smart Museum of Art inspired several Oriental Institute/Smart Museum programs for families. These included fall and spring events that featured free treats, face-painting, films, hands-on crafts, and “Awesome African Arts,” a special family festival that was held in February in conjunction with African-American History Month. Education staff at both museums also collaborated on the production of a Smart Museum treasure hunt for families that compared and contrasted art objects from ancient through modern times. This treasure hunt was available to all of the visitors who saw the exhibit from the Oriental Institute’s collection during its six-month showing at the Smart Museum of Art.

Continuation of programming with closed galleries was a challenge we could not have met without the support, expertise, and goodwill of every member of the Oriental Institute’s faculty and staff. And nothing would be happening without the vision, dedication, and enthusiasm of the Education Department’s support staff. Special thanks go to Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman who have provided Museum Education with the same selfless service they give to the new and highly successful Volunteer Outreach Program. All of us are delighted that the challenge we faced has resulted in meaningful educational services that can continue during renovation and hold great promise for the years to come.

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## VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

### Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman

This past year has been one of celebration and transition for the Oriental Institute’s Volunteer Program. The 30th-anniversary year was a time to reflect upon the program’s past achievements as well as to evaluate its goals for the next century. Faced with a two-year gallery closure during the period of renovation, the Volunteer Program focused its attention on successfully developing, marketing, and presenting outreach programs to schools and community groups throughout Chicago and the metropolitan area. The months of planning, training, and preparation helped to redefine the Volunteer Program’s mission during the time of transition, while at the same time continuing to motivate participation and interest in this new and challenging endeavor called “Outreach.” The strength and momentum generated from the volunteers’ support was critical to the resounding success of the program. The efforts to inaugurate a whole new chapter in our development has proven to be a rewarding and inspiring experience for everyone. “The show has been taken on the road,” and the Oriental Institute Docents and Volunteers are now center stage with outreach!

## Outreach

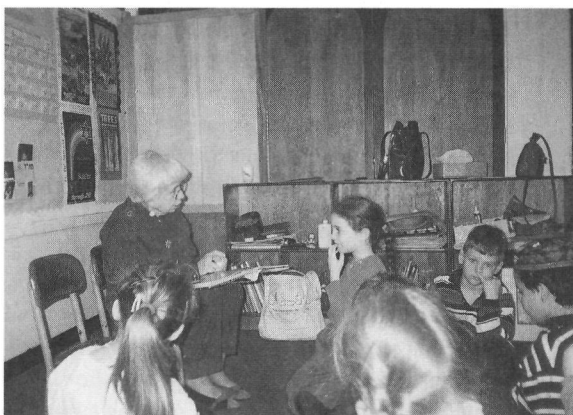
Because the diverse outreach programs have had great success and popularity, our volunteers have been invited to service locations throughout metropolitan Chicago and northwest Indiana. Our audience population profile base has expanded to encompass trans-generational as well as multi-cultural participants. The program's content and format has been engaging, imaginative, and flexible enough to accommodate a variety of interests and schedules. Through presentations of slide programs, viewing of museum replicas, and interactive hands-on activities, both school audiences and senior citizen centers have enjoyed enriching educational experiences.

Behind the scenes, the work continued with the organization of the program's hands-on materials, and the development and cataloging of the new slide talks. Volunteers took great pride in their achievements and were eager to share their experiences with other members of the Oriental Institute's membership family. Docent Carole Yoshida wrote a wonderful article about the Outreach Program for *News & Notes* (Winter 1997). Her enthusiasm from the perspective of a very active and encouraging Outreach participant got more people interested in the program. Our thanks to the many volunteers whose combined efforts helped to mobilize, energize, and increase Volunteer Outreach participation.

## Smart Option

In the fall of 1996, Oriental Institute Docents were offered a unique opportunity to provide tours at the David and Alfred Smart Museum of Art. While the Oriental Institute Museum is undergoing renovation, exhibits have been planned for one of the galleries at the Smart Museum. The first exhibit, named *Faces of Ancient Egypt*, opened at the Smart on 10 September 1996. Our docents were asked to give tours to students from public schools through both the *Faces of Ancient Egypt* exhibit as well as related sections of the Smart Museum of Art collection associated with a project funded by the Polk Bros. Foundation. For this joint venture, the docents received special training with Egyptologist Emily Teeter and the Smart Museum staff.

The September 1996 Docent Day Program consisted of a lecture and a tour of the exhibit with Emily Teeter. This was followed by a series of three training sessions led by Kathleen Gibbons and Richard Born, respectively the Smart Museum's Education Director and Curator. The docents participating in this project were given gallery outlines and sample tours to familiarize them with the Oriental Institute's artifacts on view at the Smart Museum. Additional training sessions to assist do-



**Figure 1.** Georgie Maynard engages her young audience at KAM Isaiah Congregation with stories connecting archaeology and the Bible. Photograph by Terry Friedman

## MUSEUM



**Figure 2.** *Larry Scheff and Denise Paul discuss museum replicas with fourth-grade students at Francis Parker School. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

cents in understanding and interpreting the Smart Museum collection were also conducted by Amy Neihengen, the Smart Museum's Programs Coordinator. After a very successful inaugural collaborative effort between the Institute and the Smart Museum, *Faces of Ancient Egypt* closed on 9 March 1997. We would like to thank Richard Born, Kathleen Gibbons, Amy Neihengen, and Emily Teeter for making this joint venture a great success and for helping the Oriental Institute docents discover so many new as-

pects of art. Our thanks and kudos to Mary Shea, the Docent Captain for the Smart Option, and to Docents Rebecca Binkley, Bettie Dwinell, Pat Hume, George Junker, Nina Longley, Jo Lucas, Rita Picken, Bernadette Strnad, Anne Schumacher, and Carole Yoshida for their assistance and participation in the Smart Option.

### Docent Days

Docent Day programming continued throughout this past year, despite gallery closure and the uncertain construction schedule of the building project. Volunteers gathered each month in the newly renovated South Lounge of the Reynolds Club to hear faculty and staff speak about a variety of fascinating topics. Everyone enjoyed the warm, inviting atmosphere of the student lounge and appreciated the opportunity to continue this monthly in-service educational tradition. Our thanks to Bill Michel, Reynolds Club and Student Activities Director, and Shawn Weaver, Reynolds Club Facilities Coordinator, for their generous assistance in providing Oriental Institute Volunteers with this wonderful alternate location for Docent Day Programs during the Museum's renovation. These Docent Day sessions in the Reynolds Club South Lounge were enthusiastically supported and well attended by the docents and volunteers. We would like to express our appreciation to all of our guest speakers at the Reynolds Club: Peter Piccione, Clemens Reichel, David Schloen, Emily Teeter, Karen Wilson, and Ashlan Yener. All were very gracious with their time, providing outstanding substantive programs highlighting areas of research, publication, and field projects.

The July 1996 Docent Day consisted of a field trip to the Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, where Oriental Institute Docent and Volunteer Carole Yoshida presented an extremely interesting program on "Pyramids and Ziggurats." Carole skillfully contrasted these monumental architectural treasures of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Mesoamerica for the docents and the staff of the Mexican Fine Arts Museum. Immediately following Carole's presentation, the volunteers were treated to a private tour of the Maria Izquierdo Exhibit, which showcased over seventy works of art by this internationally acclaimed Mexican artist.

In February 1997, the volunteers returned to Breasted Hall for a special Docent Day with John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory. John spoke to us about “Computers, Networks, and the Virtual Museum,” using the newly-installed audiovisual equipment, which the University of Chicago Women’s Board has funded. John’s presentation was a technological masterpiece. He “surfed” through some of the wonders of the Internet and the World-Wide Web, explaining many of the options and complexities of this system. Our thanks to John for bringing us into the twenty-first century and beyond!



*Figure 3. Bud Haas prepares students for a real hands-on experience with authentic artifacts during a visit to Francis Parker School. Note white gloves. Photograph by Terry Friedman*

As an added treat, following John’s talk, volunteers enjoyed a behind-the-scenes hard-hat tour of the building project with Karen L. Wilson, Oriental Institute Museum Director, and Ray Tindel, Registrar. They escorted the volunteers through the construction zone to get a firsthand look at the work in progress. It was a rare opportunity to see the collective efforts of the Museum staff and construction crew working together to make this immense project a successful undertaking.

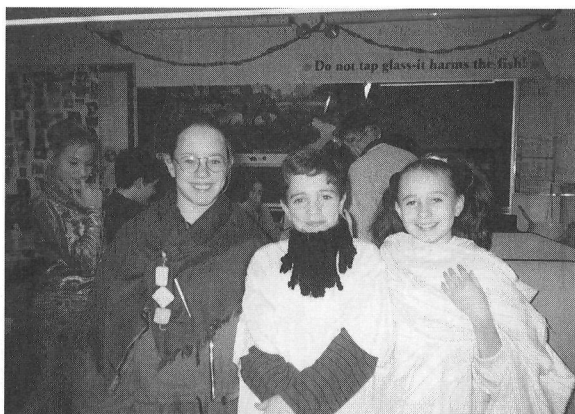
For the June 1997 Docent Day, we would like to express our appreciation to Anita Greenberg for inviting volunteers to her lovely home for the Annual Picnic. Everyone enjoyed the opportunity to hear Oriental Institute Archivist John Larson talk about the development of the archives and the acquisition of Professor Helene Kantor’s papers. Since we had beautiful weather, we were able to have lunch outside in Anita’s gorgeous garden.

### **Volunteer Recognition and 30th Anniversary Celebration**

On 2 December, volunteers were joined by faculty and staff to help celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Volunteer Program. The combination program of December Docent Day, volunteer recognition, and 30th-anniversary celebration made this day a very memorable occasion. The program began with William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, reminiscing about his background, his accomplishments during his tenure in office, and his plans for his upcoming retirement. This was a unique opportunity to hear the Director give a retrospective of his life with a great deal of wit and humor.

The morning’s activities continued with a tribute to the Volunteer Program and its 30th anniversary. We were very pleased to have Carlotta Maher, Peggy Grant, and Janet Helman, all former Volunteer Coordinators, expound on the history and development of the program, honoring its founders and the many people who have helped with its growth throughout the past three decades. Although a formal Docent

## MUSEUM



**Figure 4. Students at Bernard Zell Anshe Emet Day School dress up as Mesopotamians during an Outreach Program. Photograph by Terry Friedman**

Training Class was not offered this year, three eager individuals joined the ranks of the Volunteers. We welcome Hugh Christ, Joan Kleinbard and Dr. George Morgan.

The Annual Volunteer Recognition Awards brought the program to an inspirational close. Congratulations and bravo to this year's fifteen award recipients, who were also given a complimentary Oriental Institute membership from the Membership Office.

### 5 Years

George Junker, Carolyn Payer, and Laura Sanchez

### 10 Years

Irv Diamond and Margaret Foorman

### 15 Years

Stephen Ritzel

### 20 Years

Mary Jo Khuri, Georgie Maynard, Rochelle Rossin, and Mary Schulman

### 25 Years

Peggy Grant

### 30 Years

Ida De Pencier, Bud and Cissy Haas, and Carlotta Maher

For all of us, the incredible motivation and skills of these thirty-year veteran docents make them our role models. In June 1996, one of these docent veterans, Ida De Pencier, was honored by the University of Chicago with an Outstanding Alumni Award. Congratulations Ida!

Furthermore, we would like to thank the Director and the Membership and Development Office for generously underwriting the cost of this year's 30th-anniversary volunteer award recognition luncheon at the Quadrangle Club. This was indeed a very special way for the Institute to recognize the dedication and loyal support of the volunteer corps and to thank them for their contributions, hard work, and commitment to the University of Chicago and the Oriental Institute for the past three decades. We are especially grateful to Director William Sumner, Assistant Director

Cynthia Echols, and Membership Coordinator Tim Cashion for their involvement in this festive holiday celebration for the docents, faculty, staff, and volunteers.

### Sonnenschein Tea

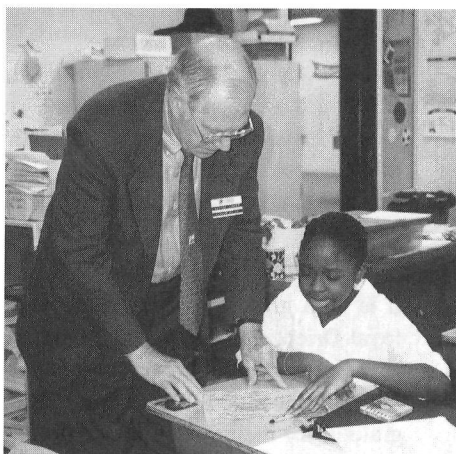
In January 1997, volunteers enjoyed a return visit to the home of President and Mrs. Sonnenschein for a lovely tea reception followed by an informative slide presentation by Karen L. Wilson, Oriental Institute Museum Director. Karen's slide talk took us behind-the-scenes of the renovation for an in-depth view of the progress over the past year. The extraordinary efforts of the entire Museum staff, inspired by Karen's leadership and organization, made all of us appreciate the scope of this monumental undertaking.

### Docent Library

Our thanks to Debbie Aliber and her loyal staff of volunteers for their ongoing care and maintenance of the Docent Library. This valuable resource continues to grow and flourish due to the many generous donations from volunteers and faculty members, who continually contribute new additions to the collection.

### Donations

This past year the Outreach and Volunteer Programming would not have been possible without the generous support of the following foundations: The Chicago Community Trust, The Frye Foundation (in honor of Janet W. Helman), and The Polk Bros. Foundation. Individual donations from volunteers Betty Baum, Betty Dwinell, Peggy Kovacs, Denise Paul, Rochelle Rossin, Anne Schumacher, Elizabeth Spiegel, Carole Yoshida, and Sally Zimmerman are greatly appreciated.



*Figure 5. George Junker helps a student at Wendell Smith Public School create a rubbing from a reproduction of a scene from an ancient Egyptian tomb carving. Photograph by Sharon Gonciarzyk, teacher at Wendell Smith School*



*Figure 6. Ida De Pencier is escorted by Cristel Betz during a hard-hat tour of the Renovation Project. Photograph by Georgie Maynard*

## MUSEUM

## Editing Assistance and Proofreading

This past year *Perspectives on Hittite Civilization: Selected Writings of Hans Güterbock* was published by the Oriental Institute. Several volunteers contributed valuable assistance with the production of this benchmark publication. We applaud the devoted work of Assistant Editor Irving Diamond and proofreaders Ruth Barnard, Irene Glasner, Kathleen Mineck, Denise Paul, and Anne Schumacher.

## In Memoriam

It is with great sorrow that the program announces the loss of three devoted and loyal Oriental Institute volunteers. Ruth Barnard, Joseph Devoe, and Inger Kirsten all passed away this year. Each contributed their time and talents to help enrich different aspects of the Museum and the Institute. They will be missed and we are grateful for their valuable contributions to the Volunteer Program and to the Oriental Institute.

## In Retrospect

The Volunteer Program has truly come of age. What began three decades ago as a response to the need to help visitors appreciate the Oriental Institute Museum's collection in a broader historical and cultural context has grown and matured well beyond its original scope and definition. The acceptance and popularity of the outreach program most clearly demonstrates the strength, the vitality, and the cooperation within the volunteer corps, while showing at the same time their eagerness to explore new directions. The dynamic energy and support from these volunteers has led the way for this new venture. Nearly 3,000 people have enjoyed an outreach visit this past year. The program's content and format has been engaging, imaginative, and flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of interests. From the wide-eyed wonder of a first-grade child to the wise inquisitiveness of a senior citizen, the outreach program has touched many lives.



**Figure 7.** Docent Emeritus Betty Baum at the Oriental Institute Cornerstone Ceremony with Volunteer Services Coordinators Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman. Photograph by Jean Grant

We are so grateful and appreciative to the faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute, our teachers and mentors, who throughout the years have been so gracious with their time and support. They have shared their knowledge, expertise, and resources to help us understand and interpret ancient Near Eastern history and civilization. Their support

**VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

has helped create, motivate, and sustain the high level of volunteer involvement in the Museum as well as in the many vital areas of the Institute's research projects throughout the decades.

Our thanks and gratitude to all of our colleagues who share room 202 with us: Carole Krucoff, Head of Education and Public Programs; Kaylin Goldstein, Education Programs Associate; Emily Napolitano, Education Programs Assistant; Anna Rochester and Carol Redmond, Education Outreach Coordinators. Their support has been an ongoing source of abiding reassurance and wise counsel.

We applaud all of the docents and the volunteers who have given an extraordinary year of service to the Oriental Institute. They have met the challenge of gallery closure with great spirit and enormous creativity, enabling the Museum to expand its educational services in ways never imagined before. Collectively and individually the Oriental Institute's docents and volunteers are a treasured and irreplaceable asset.

**Advisors to the Volunteer Program**

Carlotta Maher    Peggy Grant    Janet Helman

**Honorary Volunteer-At-Large**

Elizabeth Sonnenschein

**Museum Education Outreach Docents and Volunteers**

Debbie Aliber	Mary Harter	Denise Paul
Joan Barghusen	Janet Helman	Kitty Picken
Bernadine Basile	Teresa Hintzke	Rita Picken
Jane Belcher	Patricia Hume	Diane Posner
Rebecca Binkley	Alice James	Dawn Prena
Dorothy Blindt	George Junker	Adrienne Runge
Wanda Bolton	Betsy Kremers	Laura Sanchez
Janet Calkins	Mary Jo Khuri	Deloris Sanders
Hazel Cramer	Nina Longley	Larry Scheff
Lilian Cropsey	Jo Lucas	Anne Schumacher
Erl Dordal	Kay Matsumoto	Dalia Shefner
Bettie Dwinell	Georgie Maynard	Bernie Shelley
Shirley Freundlich	Roy Miller	Helaine Staver
Evelyn Ruskin Gordon	George Morgan	Bernadette Strnad
Bud Haas	Pat McLaughlin	Carole Yoshida
Ira Hardman	Dorothy Mozinski	

**Smart Option Docents and Volunteers**

Mary Shea, Captain	Jo Lucas
Rebecca Binkley	Rita Picken
Bettie Dwinell	Bernadette Strnad
Pat Hume	Anne Schumacher
George Junker	Carole Yoshida
Nina Longley	



**MUSEUM**

**Museum Education and Family Programs Volunteers**

Mary Jo Khuri    Adrienne Runge

***Suq* Docents**

Barbara Baird	Agnethe Rattenborg
Muriel Brauer	Rochelle Rossin
Charlotte Collier	Mary Schulman
Patty Dunkel	Anne Schumacher
Barbara Frey	Jane Thain
Ruth Hyman	Norma van der Meulen
Georgie Maynard	Barbara Watson

**Substitute *Suq* Docents**

Peggy Grant    Janet Helman    Jane Hildebrand    Jo Jackson    Mardi Trossman

***Suq* Behind-the-Scenes Docent**

Georgie Maynard

***Suq* Jewelry Designer**

Norma van der Meulen

***Suq* Office and Stock Room Volunteers**

Georgie Maynard    Eleanor Swift

**Membership and Development Volunteers**

Wanda Bolton    Mary Jo Khuri

**Museum Archives Volunteers**

Hazel Cramer	Lillian Schwartz
Peggy Grant	Mary Shea
Patricia Hume	Helaine Staver
Sandra Jacobsohn	Pamela Wickliffe
Janet Kessler	Carole Yoshida
Joan Kleinbard	

**Registrar's Office Volunteers**

Debbie Aliber	Peggy Grant	Patrick Regnery
Joan Barghusen	Mary Grimshaw	Lillian Schwartz
Gretel Braidwood	Janet Helman	Kit Sumner
Leila Foster	Georgie Maynard	Dick Watson
John Gay	Roy Miller	Peggy Wick

**Diyala Project Volunteers**

Joyce Weil    Carole Yoshida

**VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

**Medinet Habu Project Volunteers**

Hazel Cramer   Peggy Grant   Mary Harter

**Göltepe/Kestel Project and Amuq Valley Regional Project Volunteers**

Joan Friedmann   Bud Haas   Betsy Kremers   Daila Shefner

**Photographic Laboratory Volunteers**

Maria Ahlström   Hugh Christ   Irene Glasner   Dawn Prena

**Computer Laboratory Volunteers**

Robert Randolph   Les Stermer

**Conservation Laboratory Volunteers**

Vilma Basilissi

**Education Office Librarian**

Debbie Aliber

**Assistant Librarians**

Lillian Cropsey   Peggy Grant   Patricia Hume   Georgie Maynard   Kathy Mineck

**Ceramic Restoration Volunteer**

Mrs. Theodore D. Ticken

**Epigraphic Survey and Chicago House Volunteers**

Carlotta Maher   Crennan Ray   Elinor Smith

**Prehistoric Project Volunteers**

Diana Grodzins   Andrée Wood

**Hittite Dictionary Project Volunteers**

Ruth Barnard	Kathy Mineck
Irv Diamond	Denise Paul
Irene Glasner	Anne Schumacher

**Iranian Prehistoric Project Volunteers**

Peggy Grant   Janet Helman

**Volunteers Emeritus**

Elizabeth Baum	Sally Grunsfeld
Mary D'Ouille	Eleanor Swift
Ida De Pencier	Vida Wentz
Laurie Fish	Sally Zimmerman
Carol Green	

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## SUQ

### Denise Browning

The biggest event this year for the *Suq* was the Rug Symposium held in October. We had five excellent speakers and we were the first to use the new video system in Breasted Hall. From the Oriental Institute we had Professor Robert Biggs talking on Turkoman rugs and John Sanders sharing his love of Baluchi rugs. Susan Gomersall spoke on Nomadic flat weaves, Maury Bynam demonstrated the art of rug repair, and Roger Hilpp, noted Chicago collector, shared some of his pieces and did some appraising. This was all augmented by the wonderful video series *Oriental Rugs et al.*, which appeared on many PBS stations across the country. The lobby was piled high with colorful kilims, flat weaves, and pile rugs from such places as Afghanistan, Central Asia, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, and Turkey. The symposium was well attended and we sold seventy-two rugs.

With the help of the sales from the rug symposium and the Internet our net sales were down this year less than 1%. We are very proud of this performance, considering that the Museum was closed the entire year. Our success is due to the loyal members of the Oriental Institute and our wonderfully dedicated volunteers, who not only made the sales but consoled and informed the visitors who unfortunately did not know the Museum was closed.

We were all saddened by the death of Inger Kirsten, longtime docent and friend. She was a very special person and is truly missed. In the summer she used to bring flowers from her beautiful garden to liven up the *Suq*.

Special thanks go to those who volunteered at the Newberry Very Merry Bazaar this year, Jane Belcher, Denise Paul, Agnethe Rattenborg, Margaret Schröder, Paul Spruhan, Natalia Uribe, and Norma van der Meulen; to Paul Spruhan who emceed the Rug Symposium; to Christine Chen and Natalia Uribe for all of their hard work at the *Romancing the Past* silent auction; to Jane Thain who opened up her home for our delightful docent luncheon this year; to Florence Ovidia who does our wonderful displays every Monday; and to Georgie Maynard who restocks our books.

The office staff consisted of Aysha Haq, who manages all of the mail and Internet orders, and Christine Chen, our merchandise manager.

### Docents-Loyal Regulars

Barbara Baird  
Muriel Brauer  
Patty Dunkel  
Barbara Frey  
Ruth Hyman  
Peggy Kovacs

Agnethe Rattenborg  
Rochelle Rossin  
Mary Schulman  
Jane Thain  
Norma van der Meulen

**Docents-Loyal Extras**

Peggy Grant   Janet Helman   Jane Hildebrand   Jo Jackson   Mardi Trossman

**Docents Behind-the-Scenes**

Georgie Maynard

**Jewelry Designer**

Norma van der Meulen

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*DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBERSHIP*



## DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Cynthia Echols

### Overview

From July 1996 through the close of June 1997 the Oriental Institute raised \$1.7 million in non-federal, private gifts, and grants. This represents an 11% increase over the prior year. The Membership program closed fiscal year 1996/97 with \$113,197 in income, a 7% increase. Membership and Development final ledgers for fiscal 1997 showed a balance of \$51,293 on 30 June 1996. I thank all of our generous supporters who made this financial success possible and also my hard-working staff: Dionne Herron, Development Associate, and Tim Cashion, Membership Coordinator. Highlights of this very successful year include significant Legacy Campaign progress, a well-received year-end appeal, and a record-breaking gala benefit in May. A complete Honor Roll of Members and Donors appears at the end of this *Annual Report*.

### Fundraising Highlights

The traditional year-end appeal raised \$288,596 for many different Institute projects. More than doubling previous year-end gifts, this 1996 response is a credit to the extraordinary spirit and largesse of our members. We applaud you.

We are pleased to report continued growth on all fronts of our development program. Of the \$1.7 million raised this year, \$856,091 supported various projects excluding the Legacy Campaign for our onetime building project. This represents a 6% increase over the prior year support for non-building project activities. Over the past five fiscal years non-federal giving to the Oriental Institute has grown an average of 2.4% per year, with 12% growth from fiscal year 1992/93 to fiscal year 1996/97. Corporate giving shows +7% growth over the same five-year period, and foundation support (including multi-year grants) reached \$551,000 in 1996/97.

Of particular note are generous grants from foundations, including the Polk Bros. Foundation, the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, the Elizabeth Morse and Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trusts, the University of Chicago Women's Board, and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. We thank these foundations for generous and much-needed support. Among Chicago corporations we especially wish to thank Amoco Corporation, LaSalle National Bank, Northern Trust, and the John Nuveen Company for pledges and gifts this past year.

The Legacy Campaign, our drive to finance climate control, expansion, and renovation at the Institute and Museum, reached \$7.8 million. In particular we wish



## DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBERSHIP

to acknowledge leadership gifts from Marjorie Fisher-Aronow, Mary Grimshaw, and O. J. Sopranos. The Campaign Executive Committee, co-chaired by Carlotta Maher, Jim Sopranos, and Ray Tindel, has labored mightily to ensure that the building project is fully financed as quickly as possible. We thank these dedicated and talented Institute leaders (an Executive Committee roster follows this section). Their efforts have greatly accelerated fundraising progress, as witnessed by the dedication ceremony for the cornerstone of our new wing in June 1997.

On 19 May the Institute hosted a black-tie gala at the Drake Hotel to benefit the Legacy Campaign. The evening's centerpiece was the presentation of the inaugural James Henry Breasted Medallion to Jill Carlotta Maher in recognition of her extraordinary volunteer service (see the Membership report for more about the gala). *Romancing the Past*, chaired by Tom and Linda Heagy, Tony and Lawrie Dean, and Nan and David Ray, raised \$100,000 for the Legacy Campaign. Our special thanks for the record-breaking success of this event goes to: John Nuveen Company (Medallion Underwriters), Dr. Henrietta Herbolsheimer, ABN AMRO, The LaSalle Banks, Lehman Brothers, and Morgan Stanley (Underwriters). Other corporate supporters included Abbott Laboratories; Amoco Corporation; Cramer Krasselt Advertising and Public Relations; MidCon Corp; Miglin Beitler Inc.; Schwartz, Cooper, Greenberger & Krauss; VOA Associates; and Wasserstein, Perella, & Co.

### Visiting Committee

We are pleased to announce that the University of Chicago Board of Trustees approved four new appointments to the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee: Phillip Miller of Oregon, Illinois; John Ong, Chairman Emeritus of B.F. Goodrich and a University of Chicago Trustee; the Reverend John Sevick, pastor of St. Walter's Parish; and Sharukin Yelda, orthopedic surgeon and member of the Chicago Assyrian community. Our thanks to each of these individuals for serving on our Committee.

We take great delight in congratulating two of our Committee members on well-deserved recognition this past spring. Tom Heagy was awarded an Alumni Service Citation by the University of Chicago and Tony Dean was elected to the University of Chicago Board of Trustees.

During fiscal year 1996/97 the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee met formally on two occasions. The Research Archives was the setting for a business meeting on 9 October followed by a tour of renovation work in progress and dinner in the Director's Study with Professor Robert Ritner, who presented the opening Members' Lecture for the academic year. On 13 February the Visiting Committee met at the University Club for a luncheon meeting and presentation by Professor Martha Roth, editor-in-charge of the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary*. The University of Chicago Board of Trustees hosted an all-campus Visiting Committee dinner, with guest speaker Professor Paul Sereno of the Anthropology Department, on 3 April.

### In Memoriam

With sorrow we note the loss of two much-loved members of the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee. Homer Rosenberg, husband of Docent Joan Rosenberg, passed away in May. Roderick Webster, husband of fellow Visiting Committee member

Marjorie Webster, passed away in late July 1997. We mourn the passing of these friends and seemingly tireless supporters. We shall long miss them.

## Thanks

We owe much to Florence Bonnick, Fiscal Administrative Assistant, for grant and proposal preparation and oversight; to Denise Browning for “sweat equity” as well as merchandising savvy for our *Romancing the Past* silent auction; to Bill Harms, University News and Information, for publicity; and to Associate Curator Emily Teeter for event and travel planning.

As always, our review of the year reminds us that it is individuals who are — metaphorically and literally — the Institute’s heart: the spirit *and* the muscle. We achieved so much this past year because of the tremendous efforts of so many individuals. We thank all of our members, and especially the docents, for their support and work on behalf of the Institute and Museum. The Development Office benefited directly this past year from its own informal volunteer corps that included, among others, Wanda Bolton, Bud Haas, Tom Heagy, Janet Helman, Mary Jo Khuri, Carlotta Maher, Bob Schloerb, and Jim Sopranos.

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## MEMBERSHIP

### Tim Cashion

The Membership Office took advantage of the closure of the Museum to reevaluate membership programming and activities for both local members and those far afield, a two-year process that will ultimately lead to a public membership drive after the reopening of the Museum. For 1996/97, in addition to our usual programming, we focused on recruiting lapsed members, expanding the travel program, and revamping our publications.

There were 1,191 Basic and Associate membership gifts in 1996/97 totaling \$70,677.50; these figures represent a 25% and 27% increase over the previous year’s figures, respectively. We thank all of those members who have loyally supported us during renovation, including the almost 100 who chose to reactivate their lapsed memberships.

The Members Lectures series — one of the few free lecture series remaining among Chicago cultural institutions — continued through the year, despite the occasional bump in the road encountered during the construction process. The return of our lectures to 8:00 PM and the reintroduction of members dining privileges at the Quadrangle Club proved quite popular, as we usually drew around seventy-five guests to the lectures. Once again, the Oriental Institute was able to collaborate with the Chicago Society of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) on several

## DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBERSHIP

lectures; our thanks to Robert Biggs, Peter Kosiba, and David Reese for their assistance. The lecture series in detail:

9 October 1996 — Robert K. Ritner, Oriental Institute: “Seven Brides for Seven Stingers: The Scorpion Wives of Horus”

30 October 1996 — Andrew M. T. Moore: “Climatic Change and the Origin of Farming”\*

2 December 1996 — Lana Troy, Uppsala University, Sweden: “Taming Hathor: Images of Power in the Ancient Egyptian Queenship”

19 February 1997 — Peter Ian Kuniholm, Cornell University: “Hard Dates and Soft Evidence: Tree-Rings and Ancient Chronology”

2 April 1997 — Richard A. Fazzini, Brooklyn Museum: “Egyptomania in American Architecture: From the Library of Congress to the Luxor Casino”

16 April 1996 — Dominic Montserrat, University of Warwick (UK): “Women and Death in Roman Egypt”

7 May 1997 — Robert Ousterhout, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign: “In the Footsteps of Gertrude Bell: Rediscovering Cappadocia”

\* Co-sponsored by the AIA

The James Henry Breasted Society met twice this year. Our now-traditional October dinner, held in the Director’s Study, was held before Professor Ritner’s lecture on 9 October. On 2 April members of the Society and the Visiting Committee were joined by Richard Fazzini and his wife Mary before his lecture on Egyptian influence in American architecture.

The year was highlighted by *Romancing the Past*, a gala benefit held at the Drake Hotel on 19 May 1997, with a keynote address by Breasted Society member and author Barbara Mertz. Jill Carlotta Maher, also a Breasted Society member and a loyal supporter of many Institute activities, was honored as the first recipient of the James Henry Breasted Medallion. The dinner, attended by 353 people and generating \$100,000 in net income for the Legacy Campaign, featured a silent auction and dancing. The music of Stanley Paul proved as compelling as the auction items, as someone pulled away from the dance floor long enough to bid \$10,000 for a role as a minor character in the next Amelia Peabody mystery by Elizabeth Peters (aka Barbara Mertz). We look forward to the challenge of trying to match this unforgettable evening.

The Travel Program offered two departures during the year. Associate Curator Emily Teeter, who always gives willingly of her time and expertise, took a small group of members to New York in January for the Amarna exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In March, Research Associate (Associate Professor) Donald Whitcomb led a study tour through northern Egypt and Jordan, including his own site at Aqaba. Most of the year was devoted to a restructuring of the Travel Program, as we strive to develop a package of services that use the Institute’s resources and serve the needs of members. In addition to offering Institute-only departures to North American museums and popular destinations like Egypt, the Travel Program will also sponsor study tours — still led by Oriental Institute faculty or staff —

jointly with other units of the University, or with other institutions. By combining forces on less-frequented destinations like Iran and Syria, the Institute can offer the insights of its scholars to members at a reasonable cost.

This joint-sponsorship program has already resulted in the announcement of tours to Turkey in October 1997 (in cooperation with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies) and Iran in April 1998 (in cooperation with Geographic Expeditions). In addition, the Institute is making its travel services available to other groups on campus for special tours. The first such departure will occur in February 1998, when John Larson leads a group of University of Chicago Women's Board members to Egypt. Finally, the Travel Program offers consultation and advice to Associate and Breasted level members who wish to visit the Near East, free of charge.

There are three innovations to report on the Membership publications front. First, in October 1996, the Membership and Publications Offices collaborated on the inaugural Members Book Sale, during which most publications of the Oriental Institute were sold at 40% discount. The sale proved very popular, as 233 books were sold to members as near as the University of Chicago campus and as far as Australia. Second, after a hiatus of several years, institutional memberships in the Oriental Institute are now available. Libraries, universities, and research centers around the world may now join the Institute to receive copies of *News & Notes* and the *Annual Report*. In the first six months of the project, fourteen such institutions have subscribed. Lastly, the content and format of *News & Notes* was substantially overhauled at the end of the year. Each of the Institute's departments will have a section in every issue to inform members of new developments, research advancements, and special offers and resources. The calendar and registration forms will now be perforated for easy removal. The first issue incorporating these changes was *News & Notes* 155 (Fall 1997).

The Membership Office benefited from the cooperation of many members of faculty and staff, who volunteered time and expertise to various projects. I would in particular like to thank Tom Holland, Tom Urban, Christopher Kahl, Emily Teeter, John Larson, Denise Browning, John and Peggy Sanders, Chuck Jones, and Tony Wilkinson.

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**DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBERSHIP**

**VISITING COMMITTEE  
TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE**

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**Robert G. Schloerb, Chair**

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Mrs. James W. Alsdorf	Muriel Kallis Newman
Jean McGrew Brown	John D. Ong
Anthony T. Dean	Rita T. Picken
Lawrie C. Dean	Crennan M. Ray
Marjorie M. Fisher-Aronow	Patrick Regnery
Mrs. James Foorman	William J. O. Roberts
Elizabeth R. Gebhard	Barbara W. Rollhaus
Paul E. Goldstein	Homer E. Rosenberg†
Margaret H. Grant	Alice E. Rubash
Mrs. Richard Gray	Norman J. Rubash
Diana L. Grodzins	Lois M. Schwartz
Albert F. Haas	Maurice D. Schwartz
Thomas C. Heagy	Rev. John M. Sevick
Janet W. Helman	Mary G. Shea
Henrietta M. Herbolsheimer, M.D.	Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.
Donald H. J. Hermann	O. J. Sopranos
Doris B. Holleb	Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift
Marshall M. Holleb	Arnold L. Tanis, M.D.
George M. Joseph	Mrs. Theodore D. Tieden
Daniel A. Lindley, Jr.	Gerald L. Vincent
Jill Carlotta Maher	Marjorie K. Webster
Ira G. Marks	Roderick S. Webster†
Janina Marks	Sharukin Yelda, M.D.
Phillip L. Miller	

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**LEGACY CAMPAIGN  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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**Co-Chairs**

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

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

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## HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS

1996/97

We are pleased to recognize the friends of the Oriental Institute who have given so generously during the period from 1 July 1996 through 30 June 1997. We are most grateful for your support.

The Membership Honor Roll is arranged in alphabetical order within each membership level, and reflects active memberships as of 30 June 1997. The Donor Honor Roll, also alphabetical, is divided by total gift levels for fiscal year 1996/97; it includes non-membership gifts. Gifts received after 30 June 1997 will appear in next year's *Annual Report*. 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

#### James Henry Breasted Society

The James Henry Breasted Society includes 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 money to private and federal grants. We thank each of our Breasted Society members for their ongoing generosity.

#### Director's Circle

Thomas and Linda Heagy, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Regnery, Hinsdale, Illinois  
 Rev. John M. Sevick, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Theodore D. Tieken, Chicago, Illinois  
 Ms. Laura Yelda†, Chicago, Illinois  
 Ms. Flora Yelda, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Jeanette Yelda, Chicago, Illinois  
 Dr. and Mrs. Sharukin Yelda, Chicago, Illinois

#### Patron

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Arvey, Santa Barbara, California  
 Dr. Miriam Reitz Baer, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. William and Mrs. Florence Boone, Glencoe, Illinois

**HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS****Patron** (*cont.*)

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Brown, Lake Forest, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clissold, Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
 Ms. Marion Cowan, Evanston, Illinois  
 Anthony T. and Lawrie C. Dean, Long Grove, Illinois  
 Dr. Sarmed G. Elias, Chicago, Illinois  
 Emily Huggins Fine, San Francisco, California  
 Mr. David Aronow and Ms. Marjorie M. Fisher-Aronow, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan  
 Mrs. Margaret and Mr. James Foorman, Chicago, Illinois  
 Leila M. Foster, J. D., Ph.D., Evanston, Illinois  
 Mr. Matthew W. Dickie and Ms. Elizabeth R. Gebhard, Chicago, Illinois  
 Paul and Iris Goldstein, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Grant, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gray, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Grodzins, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich M. Gross, Wilmette, Illinois  
 Dr. Petra Maria Blix and Dr. Benjamin Gruber, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grunsfeld III, Highland Park, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Haas, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Haas, Glencoe, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Hayes, Lake Forest, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Helman, Chicago, Illinois  
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 Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Herbst, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. David C. Hess, Chicago, Illinois  
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 Mr. and Mrs. David W. Maher, Chicago, Illinois  
 Ira and Janina Marks, Chicago, Illinois  
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 Mrs. Barbara Mertz, Frederick, Maryland  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Picken, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. David K. Ray, Kansas City, Missouri  
 Dr. Ralph Reymond, Topeka, Kansas  
 Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Rollhaus, Jr., Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Schloerb, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Helen J. Schwarten, Evanston, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz, Los Angeles, California  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Shea, Wilmette, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey R. Short, Jr., Winnetka, Illinois  
 The Honorable George P. Shultz, Stanford, California  
 Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Patricia Study, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Jeanne and Mr. Joseph Sullivan, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. † and Mrs. Roderick S. Webster, Winnetka, Illinois  
 Mr. James Westerman, Chicago, Illinois

**MEMBERSHIP HONOR ROLL****Sponsoring Members (\$500–\$999)**

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 Ms. Margaret C. Brandt, Eminence, Kentucky  
 Mrs. Ann B. Fallon, Tucson, Arizona  
 Donald H. J. Hermann, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. Grant Minervini, Welland, Australia  
 Dr. Satoshi Nagasawa, Mie Prefecture, Japan  
 Mr. and Mrs. John F. Richards, Wilmette, Illinois  
 Mr. Charles Mack Wills, Jr., Greenville, South Carolina

**Contributing Members (\$250–\$499)**

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 Miss Janice V. Bacchi, Encinitas, California  
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 Robert and Sharon Bright, Arlington Heights, Illinois  
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 Mr. Charles and Mrs. Lucile Convers, Austin, Texas  
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 Mr. and Mrs. P. E. MacAllister, Indianapolis, Indiana  
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 Mr. George H. Railsback, Bagni Di Lucca, Italy  
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 Mrs. Ludwig Rosenberger, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Vicki Anderson Shore, Studio City, California  
 Dr. Henry D. Slosser, Altadena, California  
 Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Curry Smith, River Falls, Wisconsin  
 Dr. Arnold and Mrs. Maxine Tanis, Fernandina Beach, Florida  
 Mr. Lorenzo M. Vigano, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wagner, Chicago, Illinois

**Supporting Members (\$100–\$249)**

Ms. Susan E. Abrams, Chicago, Illinois  
 Thomas G. Akers Ph.D. and Dr. Ann B. Akers, New Orleans, Louisiana  
 Professor and Mrs. Robert Z. Aliber, Chicago, Illinois  
 Mrs. Mary and Mr. Stanley Allan, Chicago, Illinois



**HONOR ROLL OF MEMBERS AND DONORS****Supporting Members (\$100–\$249) (cont.)**

Dr. Donald H. Amidei, Park Ridge, Illinois  
 Mrs. Joan and Mr. Edward Anders, Bern, Switzerland  
 Mrs. Jean B. Anderson, Los Alamos, New Mexico  
 Dr. Claesa Armstrong, Chicago, Illinois  
 James and Beverly Armstrong, Watertown, Massachusetts  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aviza, Chicago, Illinois  
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