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BURIED HISTORY

A Catalogue of Oriental Institute Publications * 1938

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Many fields of science are represented in the publications of the Oriental Institute. The historian, the archeologist, the anthropologist, the geologist, the philologist, the student of the Bible—each will find here much grist for his mill. The surgeon will discover in "The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus" the earliest treatise in the history of his calling; and the reproductions of painting and sculpture, many of them in facsimile colors (notably in "Ancient Egyptian Paintings," which is, perhaps, the finest color printing ever done, and in the final reports of the expeditions), will appeal to the artist and the lover of art.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

To understand human life we must have a full knowledge of the processes and stages of the long development by which we have become what we are. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago was created in 1919 as a research laboratory for the investigation of the early human career. It seeks especially to trace the transition from savagery to enlightened life, the emergence of civilized societies, and the oriental background of European and American civilization, through unearthing and studying the long lost civilizations of the Near East.

To this end the Institute has dispatched some twenty-five scientific missions, surveys, or expeditions to that section of the Near East which is folded like a horseshoe around the eastern end of the Mediterranean. As shown by the map on the inside of the front cover, these expeditions have occupied strategic points in both Egypt and Western Asia. In Egypt the sites studied range from Cairo to Luxor, while the Nile Valley as such has been investigated from the Mediterranean to the Fifth Cataract. In Asia work has been carried on from Megiddo (Armageddon) in Palestine northward through Syria to Asia Minor, eastward to Nineveh, and southeastward through and beyond Mesopotamia to the ancient palaces of Persepolis in Iran (Persia).

PRESENTING THE RESULTS

The original monuments and documents brought from the field are housed in the Oriental Institute's headquarters at the University of Chicago, where also home research projects are carried on. The results



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE BUILDING ON THE QUADRANGLES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

of the Institute's far-flung researches are being made available, both to the scientific world and to the general public, through several series of publications which are edited by Dr. John A. Wilson (Director of the Institute) and Dr. T. George Allen and are published by the University of Chicago Press. They are:

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE COMMUNICATIONS (abbreviated to OIC)

Thoroughly illustrated preliminary reports describing for the general reader the progress and results of Institute activities.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS (abbreviated to OIP)

Scientific presentations of documents and other source materials on which may be based further studies by the historian, the archeologist, the philologist, the student of the Bible, and other specialists.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS, a work comprising 104 reproductions in color, forms a special publication in this group.



THE EGYPTIAN HALL—ONE OF FIVE EXHIBITION HALLS IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS

ASSYRIOLOGICAL STUDIES (abbreviated to AS)

Researches based chiefly on cuneiform sources and intended primarily for specialists in Assyriology, philology, and Western Asiatic cultures.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT ORIENTAL CIVILIZATION (abbreviated to SAOC)

Monographs dealing with specific phases of the cultures of the ancient Near East other than those covered by the "Assyriological Studies."

ANCIENT RECORDS

English translations of historical documents of the ancient Near East, based on the original sources and edited with introductions and explanatory notes for the use of students of history and related fields.

Besides its own five series, the Oriental Institute is participating in other series jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society and with the University of Chicago Press.

* * *

In the following pages are listed not only the volumes which have already been published but also those which are likely soon to appear. A complete numerical catalogue is presented on pages 14–21, with alphabetic indexes on pages 22–24. Recent publications are described in detail on pages 5–13.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS

Perhaps the most distinguished art publication ever produced is ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS, reproducing in facsimile one hundred and four tomb and temple paintings from 3000 to almost 5000 years old. The originals date from about 2900 B.C. to 1090 B.C. Their exquisite colors have been faithfully copied by the artist, Nina M. Davies, through twenty-five years of work, and are here reproduced in what is believed to be some of the finest color printing ever done.

The publication consists of two large folio volumes, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, each containing 52 color plates, accompanied by a smaller text volume supplying for each painting the needed background of objective facts, such as source, date, size, and technique, together with a description of the picture's contents and translations of hieroglyphic legends.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS

Selected, copied, and described by Nina M. Davies with the editorial assistance of Alan H. Gardiner

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DETAIL FROM A HUNT-ING SCENE, THEBES, ABOUT 1400 B.C. THE FULL PAINTING IS ONE OF THE 104 COLOR FAC-SIMILES IN "ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAINTINGS"





EXCAVATING A CITY WALL OF THE HITTITE PERIOD—ALISHAR

RESEARCHES IN ANATOLIA—A new landmark in our knowledge of the archeology, history, and anthropology of central Asia Minor.

The excavations of the Oriental Institute at Alishar Hüyük in central Asia Minor were brought to a close in 1932. The present three-volume work by Dr. H. H. von der Osten describes in detail the results of the last three seasons and gives a fully organized final report on the project as a whole. For each of the eight cultural periods represented at Alishar the material remains—architecture, burials, pottery, small objects—are presented objectively and illustrated by numerous photographs. All important vessel forms are brought together in line drawings on charts showing the principal features and styles of each period. Direct color photographs of sherds give life to the descriptions of slips and decorations. Numerous cultural maps, providing visual impressions of the known extent of the various cultures, offer valuable contributions to a historical atlas of the Near East.

Part I summarizes briefly the aims and accomplishments of each of the six seasons' work at Alishar, explains the methods of excavation and the techniques of handling and recording the objects found, and describes three prehistoric cultures. Since the earliest of these, the Chalcolithic, is here presented for the first time in a scientific publication, the evidence concerning it is published as completely as possible.

Part II deals with the first two cultural periods which fall within historical times in Asia Minor: the period of the Hittite Empires and the

Post-Hittite-Phrygian period. "Cappadocian" tablets found in deposits of the period of the Hittite Empires show how early began this culture which persisted until the downfall of the New Hittite Empire.

Part III includes descriptions of the last three cultural periods— Hellenistic, Roman-Byzantine, and Turkish—as well as numerous reports by specialists on certain classes of finds. A discussion by Frederick O. Waagé of the fine-wares of the Hellenistic and Roman periods gives interesting details of scarcely known provincial wares, for Alishar was by then an unimportant inland town. Of special importance is a thorough study by Wilton Marion Krogman of the human remains, which adds to the Alishar data much valuable information about the criteria used for determining race and about the early races of Europe and the Near East. His monograph will therefore be welcomed by all archeologists working in the Near East, especially by those who have had scant time for the study of physical anthropology. Animal remains, frequently ignored by excavators, have been described by Bryan Patterson. The coins are interpreted by Edward T. Newell. Other special studies are devoted to shells, wood, grain, textiles, glass, beads, and chemical analyses of pottery and metal. Part III concludes with an attempt to integrate the Alishar material with its historical and archeological context. One long chapter deals with the geographical and historical background. The last chapter summarizes the chief characteristics of each cultural period at Alishar, justifies the division of the periods, and states what is known and what may most reasonably be assumed about the origin and relationships of each culture. This interpretation of the finds by the excavator, based upon his wide archeological experience in Asia Minor as well as upon evidence here published, is a fitting and valuable part of his final report.

Whatever new data the future may offer, the objective archeological chapters and the special studies will retain permanently their importance as source material which must be taken into account in further research. The three volumes now appearing, listed below, supplement and complete the Institute's previous reports on its work in Anatolia (*OIC* Nos. 2, 6, 8, 11, and 14 and *OIP* V–VII, XIX–XX, and XXVII):

RESEARCHES IN ANATOLIA. VII–IX. THE ALISHAR HÜYÜK, SEASONS OF 1930–32. Parts I–III. By H. H. von der Osten

 KHORSABAD—Excavations at the capital which Sargon II of Assyria built in the 7th century B.C. bring new contributions to our knowledge of Assyrian architecture.

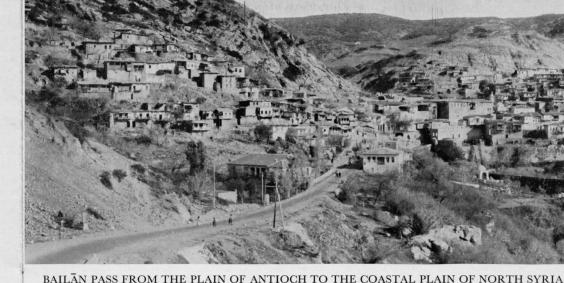
Sargon II built Dur Sharrukin, his capital, some 12 miles northeast of the old capital, Nineveh (opposite modern Mosul). Continuing the work of Botta and Flandin (1842–43) and of Place and Thomas (1851–55), a section of the Institute's Iraq Expedition, under Gordon Loud, was able in eight seasons to add much to the already substantial contributions of its predecessors. It has identified Sargon's throneroom, six palace temples, the temple of Nabu, and the residences of the grand vizier and other high officials. Pieces of colored ceiling and wall paintings found in the throneroom and especially in one of the residences, have made possible a reconstruction of a complete pattern. Several designs in glazed brick were recovered. A large and splendid group of Assyrian sculptures has been rescued from destruction, among them the imposing bulls seen in the accompanying photograph as well as the one now set up in the Institute's museum and shown in the background of the illustration on page 4.

KHORSABAD. By Gordon Loud et al.

(3 in colors), large folio, cloth. Ready summer, 1938 . . . \$40.00

WINGED BULLS ORNAMENTING A GATEWAY OF THE CITADEL AT KHORSABAD-DISCOVERED BY THE INSTITUTE'S IRAQ EXPEDITION





ANCIENT SYRIAN CITIES—The first detailed archeological survey ever made in North Syria.

Established in the Plain of Antioch since the summer of 1933, the Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute has unearthed, especially at Tell al-Judaidah, a complete stratigraphic and ceramic record from about A.D. 600 back to Chalcolithic, perhaps even Neolithic, times. Equipped with this measuring rod, the Expedition undertook, in the spring of 1936, a survey of the many mounds which cover the floor of the plain. One hundred seventy-eight mounds were visited. From each one potsherds were collected. These sherds were then interpreted on the basis of the Tell al-Judaidah ceramic chronology. Mr. Braidwood's report thus gives not merely the names and locations of the mounds visited, with a brief description of each mound and its environment, but indicates for each mound the period or periods during which, on the evidence of the sherds, it was occupied—a matter of utmost importance to archeologists and historians. The numerous maps give the location of each mound and show also the distribution of the mounds for the various periods established by the Tell al-Judaidah ceramic chronology. The report thus forms a groundwork for all future archeological enterprises in the Plain of Antioch.

MEDINET HABU GRAFFITI span Egyptian history from the days of post-Empire decadence to the rise of Christianity.

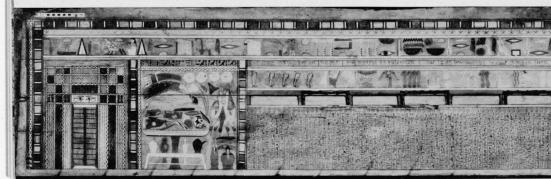
On the sandstone walls of the 18th and 20th dynasty temples at Medinet Habu there are, in addition to the formal reliefs and inscriptions of the pharaohs, hundreds of more casual texts, some incised, others written in red or black ink. While the existence of these ancient graffiti has been known since the earliest days of Egyptology, very few have hitherto been published. Dr. Edgerton's volume thus provides for the first time a corpus of the Medinet Habu graffiti. Of some 440 facsimiles prepared in the seasons of 1928/29, 1931/32, and 1932/33, 410 are reproduced in this volume. They throw welcome additional light on the religious, social, and cultural history of the Egyptians, spanning, as the author puts it, "one of the sharpest breaks which have ever cut the history of any country—the collapse of Egyptian paganism and the triumph of Christianity." Transliterations and translations of the graffiti, with commentaries, are in preparation.

THE EGYPTIAN COFFIN TEXTS illuminate the dawn of conscience and are equally important for the study of Egyptian vocabulary and grammar.

The second of a series of six or more volumes on the Coffin Texts is ready. Volume I, likewise prepared by Dr. de Buck, appeared as *OIP* XXXIV. When completed, the series will include introduction, glossary, translation, and commentary as well as text and will constitute a comprehensive collection of all known texts from coffins such as that shown in the photograph below. The Coffin Texts are indispensable for an understanding of the Book of the Dead.

THE EGYPTIAN COFFIN TEXTS. II. TEXTS OF SPELLS 76–163 (OIP XLIX). By Adriaan de Buck. xiv+405 pages, 4to, cloth . . . \$8.00

COFFIN TEXTS AND PAINTINGS ON CEDAR PLANKS FORMING ONE SIDE OF A ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COFFIN OF ABOUT 2000 B.C.



300 pages, frontispiece, 1 map, 3 tables, 12mo, cloth \$3.00
Since George Rawlinson published The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy in 1873, no
study devoted solely to the history of Parthia has appeared. In the meantime
Chinese sources, evidence from the Indian frontier, contemporary cuneiform
tablets, and new-and, what is more important, excavated-numismatic ma-
terial have become available; also fairly numerous classical references not here-
tofore utilized have been brought to light. By collecting all of this new material
and combining the archeological with the inscriptional evidence Dr. Debevoise
has been able to draw a clearer picture of Rome's greatest eastern rival, less
biased than heretofore by the Roman point of view. The footnotes provide an
up-to-date source book for further research.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF PARTHIA. By Neilson C. Debevoise. About

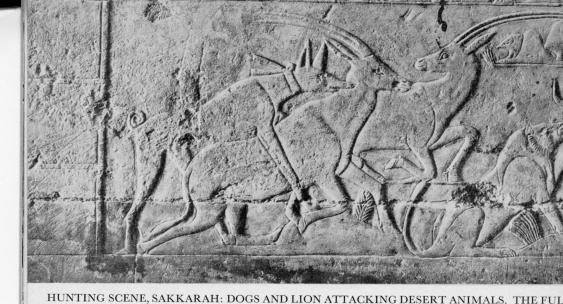
ABBOTT. vi+67 pages, 3 figures, 1 map, royal 8vo, paper . . \$1.50 After describing three Arabic parchment deeds of the tenth Christian century, one of which transfers land as a gift to two neighboring Fayyūm monasteries, Naķlūn and Shallā, Dr. Abbott utilizes the existing source material, mostly Arabic, for a historical sketch of the monasteries of the Fayyūm from their beginnings down to modern times. Her monograph is of value not only to students of Arabic and of Muslim culture in Egypt, but also to students of church history, and forms a groundwork for future studies of individual monasteries.

THE MONASTERIES OF THE FAYYŪM (SAOC No. 16). By Nabia

	IS BE- AND BI- IN THE TIME OF
THE EARLIER PRINCES OF	LAGAŠ (AS No. 8). By S. N. Kramer.
x+29 pages, royal 8vo, paper	

The first of these two studies by Dr. Kramer is based on Professor Poebel's work in Sumerian phonetics (AS No. 2) and shows that the prefix bi- is subject to the same law of retrogressive vowel harmony as that which governs the simple prefix i-. In the second study Dr. Kramer reconstructs and translates a Sumerian tree myth that forms part of the epic of Gilgamesh. A chapter on "Problems in the Translation of Sumerian" adds much to the interest and value of the book.

Akkadian grammar still presents numerous problems, some of which Professor Poebel here investigates in his characteristically thorough way. Valuable new conclusions are reached concerning hitherto unrecognized forms of the I 3 formation, the pi^cel and šaf^cel-pi^cel formations, and the verb *uzuzzu*, "to stand."

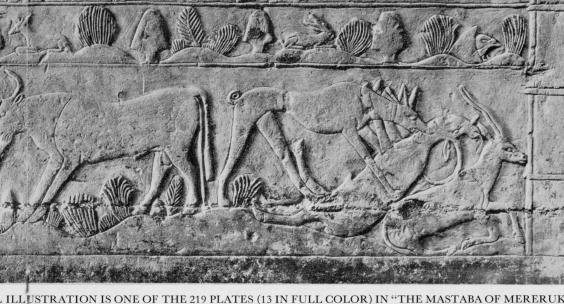


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SAKKARAH TOMB SCULPTURES—Invaluable historical sources as well as a treasury of works of art vividly portraying the daily life of the Egyptians almost three thousand years before Christ.

Sculptures in the tomb chapels of Memphite lords from about 3000 to 2500 B.C. have no parallel elsewhere until two thousand years later, when Greek vase-painters began to adorn their pottery with similar glimpses of daily life in Greece.

As Dr. Breasted has pointed out in his Foreword, "the mastaba wall scenes have long been recognized as an unequaled revelation of early material life in its varied aspects, such as industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and domestication of animals, and traffic and transportation by both land and water. As these things are disclosed in actual pictures they incidentally form also a unique revelation of natural life, especially of wild animals, including fish and fowl, all of which are depicted with amazing skill and fidelity. It has also long been recognized that these wall scenes furnish invaluable knowledge of the local processes of government and administration at a period far earlier than we find them illustrated elsewhere. They are the earliest revelation of the organization of human society under governmental forms and of the operation of its machinery in the systematized control of human groups. Curiously enough, however, it has not been recognized that these tomb chapel scenes are our earliest source for observing the rise of family life as the primary force



in the creation of the earliest ideals of conduct and the emergence of

conscience as a social force. Besides their unique value as historical sources the Sakkarah tomb walls are an extraordinary treasury of works of art, both graphic and sculptural, produced at a period long before any art disclosing such astounding power of representation had arisen among

any other people."

The tomb of Mereruka strikingly illustrates all these aspects of ancient Egyptian life. Yet, though discovered in 1893, its wall scenes have, except for a few scattered items, remained unpublished until now. The Institute's Sakkarah Expedition, made possible by the enlightened interest and generosity of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and directed by Professor Prentice Duell, is the first to reproduce adequately the sculptures of any notable Sakkarah tomb. The folio plates comprise photographs, paintings, and drawings, all at scales large enough to facilitate study and to exhibit the art of the ancient sculptor. Details of special interest are repeated on even larger scales. Important survivals of color have been carefully copied and spendidly reproduced in colored collotypes in

THE MASTABA OF MERERUKA (ready spring of 1938)

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