

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
1982—83 ANNUAL REPORT



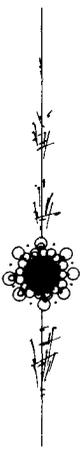
**THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
1982-83 ANNUAL REPORT**

The University of Chicago

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Cover photograph is a portion of the modern Egyptian tent the Institute uses for its summer lecture receptions. The tent was donated to the Oriental Institute by the Morton Arboretum. (Photo by Kitty Picken)

C O N T E N T S



INTRODUCTION	1
ARCHAEOLOGY.....	4
The Epigraphic Survey 4 • Work in the Great Hypostyle Hall 19 • Quseir al-Qadim 21 • Nippur 23 • Turkish Salvage Project 26 • Chogha Mish 28 • Prehistoric Project 31 • Nubian Project 32 • Harran Project 34 • Khirbet Kerak Project 36	
PHILOLOGY.....	39
Ancient Society and Economy 39 • Assyrian Dictionary 40 • Demotic Dictionary 41 • Hittite Dictionary 43 • Ugaritic Letters and Ritual Texts 46	
SCHOLARSHIP	48
Other Research Activities of Oriental Institute Faculty, Staff and Students 48 • Research Archives 55	
MUSEUM.....	57
The Museum 57 • Conservation 67 • Museum Education 68	
PEOPLE	71
Membership Program 71 • Volunteers 73 • The Suq 78 • The Tripp and Schwartz Endowment Funds 80 • Visiting Committee 81 • Members 82 • Staff 94 • Membership Fund 97	

INTRODUCTION

To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

Having become Provost of The University of Chicago when Kenneth Dam was called away to public service in Washington early last fall, I have relinquished the directorship of the Oriental Institute well ahead of the normal end of my term. It is gratifying to know that my colleague, Janet Johnson, has agreed to succeed to the directorship. The Institute's traditions, standards and future program could not be in better hands. Yet from the somewhat broader perspective of the office I now occupy at the opposite end of the main campus quadrangle, there is no mistaking the severity of the challenges I have left behind to await her attention.

To begin with, our field expeditions embody many accelerating demands on our human as well as other resources. The collaboration with natural scientists that Robert and Linda Braidwood pioneered in the 'fifties has now become an accepted archaeological standard, requiring budgetary provision for specialists in ancient flora and fauna, in soils and climates, in architecture, and in the identification of exotic goods like obsidian or chlorite that moved over long distances in trade. Typological studies confined to complete or nearly complete artifacts have given way to quantitative analyses of bulk categories like potsherds, requiring that more personnel be sent overseas so that there can be vastly greater inputs of time for specialized processing. Computers are becoming necessary articles of field equipment, not only for such studies as these but also for the expeditious recording and processing of architectural data. The curve of what we can learn rises steeply in these ways; one can legitimately speak of an explosion in archaeological knowledge over the past generation or so. But the gap between the new demands and our capacity to meet them rises even more steeply.

Chicago House in Luxor may soon represent an even greater challenge. Its program has been one of our central concerns for virtually as long as there has been an Oriental Institute, and it surely

will be much on the mind of Professor Johnson as an Egyptologist. The prospective problem is not so much a rapid escalation of costs, although operating costs in Egypt over which we have very little control have indeed risen. But, instead, the major factor is the impending demise of the federal support for part of its work that for more than two decades has been made available through the Smithsonian Institution foreign currency program. The Epigraphic Survey continues to create a permanent, priceless record at a time when the rate of destruction of Egyptian monuments — through pollution, through salinization as a result of rising groundwater, through intensified tourism — was never greater. Somehow funds will need to be found to replace the government contribution when the latter is cut off completely after 1985.

Publications are a further source of major budgetary strain. Publication is the primary rationale of the work we do. Unless we publish our findings fully, accurately, and with reasonable promptness, we risk dissipating a considerable part of their value. The standards of the Institute's publication series have been rigorous and uniform; our volumes enjoy an enviable reputation for quality, consistency, and even for their aesthetic appeal — although less so for their timeliness. Yet how are we to meet our traditional expectations with regard to adequacy of illustration and something closely approaching editorial perfection, at a time when costs of publication in general have steadily been rising much more rapidly than the rate of inflation? One can only suppose that there will have to be technical innovations in this area, as well as well-thought-out compromises. It is becoming progressively more urgent to identify and implement them.

These three areas are only illustrative of the growing demands the Oriental Institute faces on many fronts. How can they be met? The Institute's primary strength is its faculty — surely one of the strongest, perhaps the very strongest, concentration of specialists on the ancient Near East in the world. The focused interactions of a great faculty on common themes have a serendipitous, synergistic effect in enhancing the research that the faculty conducts. Herein lies one of the Institute's most vital characteristics, one that we simply cannot afford to lose. Hence the scope of the Institute's work cannot easily be cut back to provide some relief from the mounting cost of individual programs. A concentration of specialists who can collaborate with one another may be a budgetary burden, but the more important point is that it is a permanent stimulus to academic leadership.

This is an admittedly personal view of the constraints within which the new director will need to shape a creative course of action. The details of that course you will hear in time from her. In my new role I am myself rapidly becoming a connoisseur of odd and interesting constraints, but the ones facing Professor Johnson are daunting enough for anyone. She and the Institute deserve all of the understanding and assistance you can give.

A final, sorrowful note must be taken of the passing of Elizabeth Hauser on July 29, 1983. For 39 years, from 1931 to 1970, she was the heart and soul of the Oriental Institute's publication program as its Manuscript Editor and Editorial Secretary. Her contributions to its scholarly standards, and often to the substance as well as clarity of what was published, were second to none.

Robert McC. Adams
September, 1983

ARCHAEOLOGY



The Epigraphic Survey

Lanny Bell

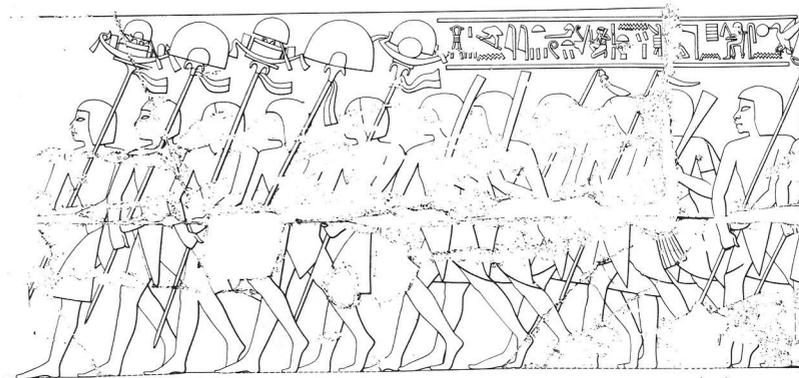
The 1982-83 season of the Epigraphic Survey was our fifty-ninth. Once more our activities were concentrated in the Small Temple at Medinet Habu and the Colonnade at Luxor Temple. At Medinet Habu our epigraphers prepared hand-copies of the inscriptions, as our conservators completed the cleaning and consolidation of the six painted chapels behind the barque sanctuary. At Luxor our artists continued the checking and adjusting of our facsimile drawings of the Opet Festival procession before joining them together to form whole scenes, while Ray Johnson identified 115 new fragments for inclusion in our reconstructions of the walls dismantled anciently. Bill Murnane and I also pursued the study of the decoration of Luxor Temple as a whole, in order to fit our findings from the Colonnade into their proper context.

We had all been distressed, since the beginning of our cleaning efforts at Medinet Habu, by the damage suffered by some of the painted surfaces as a result of an earlier, heavy-handed cleaning attempt. Extensive scrubbing had removed much of the original paint, or left it smeared across the reliefs. This sad condition is evidenced in our earliest photographs of the temple, but a search through the literature has failed to turn up anyone willing to assume responsibility for it. In the course of cleaning up this deplorable mess, our two conservators, Richard and Helena Jaeschke, found a pencilled graffito dated to 1912 written over one of the scrubbed areas, giving us a *terminus ante quem* from which to base our search. Inasmuch as one of the most heavily scrubbed rooms (Room N) was nearly 75% published by both Champollion and Lepsius, our Egyptologist Steven Shubert, who had primary responsibility for making the Medinet Habu hand-copies this year, has suggested that it might turn out to be related to the activities of one of the missions of these early nineteenth century copyists at this site.

The cleaning of the granite naos provided an unexpected addition to our knowledge of the history of these chambers. The back wall of

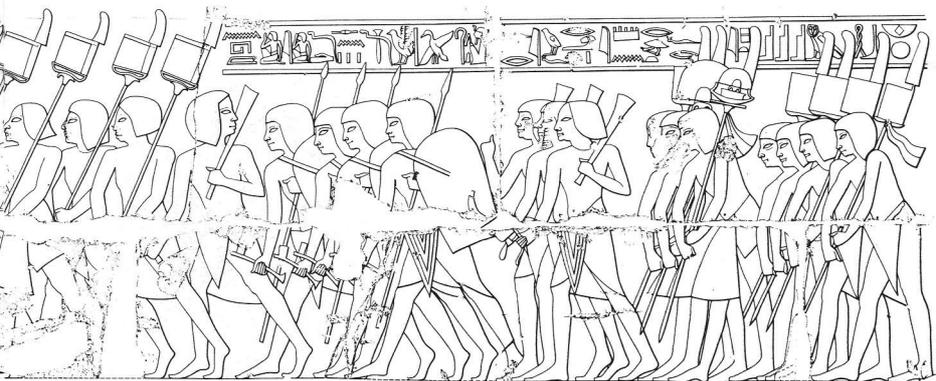


Artists Sal and Barbie Garfi in the Colonnade at Luxor, checking drawings for final corrections. (Photo by Susan Lezon)



an inner room had been taken down in antiquity so that this shrine could be introduced into it. Demotic numbers carved on the sandstone blocks indicated to the ancient masons the order in which adjacent stones were to be reassembled. The naos has always been considered uninscribed, and has been assigned to the reign of Nectanebo I, who was active at Medinet Habu in Dynasty XXX. Preliminary cleaning, however, has revealed the existence of a red-painted text intended to guide the sculptors in carving the king's titulary on it. The relief was never executed, and the layer of black soot which has covered the naos in modern times completely concealed the inscription up to now. The king in whose name the monument was to be decorated is Ptolemy IX Soter II, who built the first Pylon of the Small Temple. It is conceivable that the rebellion of the Theban area which Ptolemy IX suppressed in 88-85 B.C. led to the abandonment of work at the site during his reign.

The preparation of hand-copies of the decoration of the Small Temple is now about 75% done, with practically all the walls of the Eighteenth Dynasty core completed. All of Steven's copies so far have been collated by Bill Murnane and are now available as the basis for a preliminary study of the decoration of the temple and the history of its modifications. These reference copies are each accompanied by a sketch of the scene of which they are part, with all areas of erasure, recutting, and hacking carefully noted. They will be of great value in planning our overall approach to solving the problems of recording this monument, and should assist us greatly in establishing the special artistic conventions required and in applying them consistently throughout. They will also help the artists when pencilling in their



Three joined drawings showing part of the Opet Festival procession in the Luxor Colonnade. (Drawings by John Romer, Thad Rasche, and Ray Johnson)

photographic enlargements at the wall, in order to minimize the corrections which have to be made later; and they have already permitted our Egyptologists to begin preparing translations and commentaries, research parallels and suggest restorations, and write dictionary cards.

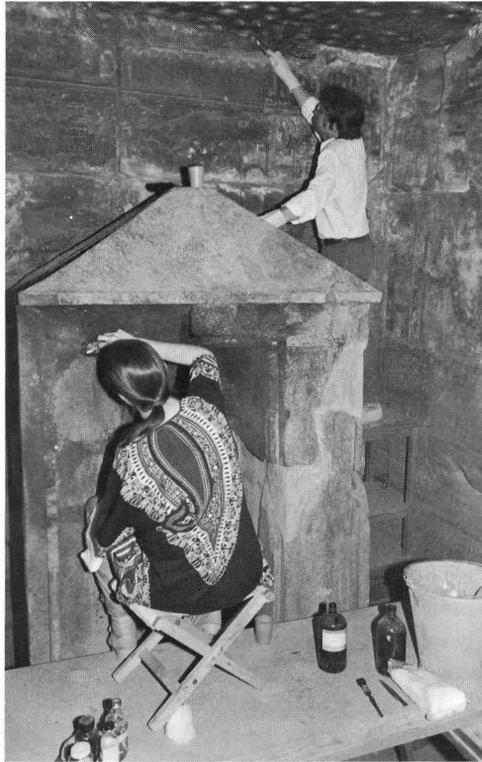
One of the greatest challenges facing the epigraphers are the four polygonal columns which were set up around the barque ambulatory by Akoris of Dynasty XXIX. This king dismantled the inscribed columns which he found standing in the nearby chapels of the Saite princesses, coated their drums with plaster, and recut them with his own texts. Now much of this plaster has fallen off, allowing us to read substantial parts of both the inscriptions with which they were covered. Akoris paid no attention to the order in which he reused individual column drums, so the elements of a single original column may now be scattered among the four secondary columns, sometimes right side up, sometimes upside down; but we have already begun to reconstruct the correct sequence of the Saite texts.

In the process of copying the texts of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, we have collated all the available published and unpublished copies which were previously made in the core temple. Less than 30% of its inscriptions, and practically none of the scenes, has been published in any form; moreover, the documentation which does exist is woefully inadequate, and any conclusions based on the published copies are likely to be inaccurate.

Turning to Luxor Temple, this season we rediscovered that the decoration of the doorway between the hypostyle or portico at the south of the Court of Amenhotep III and the inner chambers of the



*Conservator Richard Jaeschke cleaning a sandstone wall in the Small Temple at Medinet Habu, using a cotton swab impregnated with a weak solution of nitric acid.
(Photo by Susan Lezon)*



*Conservators Richard and Helena Jaeschke at work in the naos room of the Small Temple at Medinet Habu.
(Photo by Susan Lezon)*

temple proper was restored by King Eye after its defacement by Akhenaten. In 1896, Borchardt had recognized the role of this king, Tutankhamun's successor, in the restoration of this doorway, though subsequently its decoration has been attributed exclusively to Amenhotep III. The published copy of its text inexplicably omits the beginning of the last line, completely obscuring Eye's claim to be restoring "the monuments of his father" Amenhotep III. This is the very phrase which first attracted me to it, since I have been collecting texts in which kings of the New Kingdom refer to royal predecessors as their fathers. Because Tutankhamun calls Amenhotep III "his father" nine times (eight times in the Colonnade alone), I want to establish the background against which the veracity of this statement may be judged.

The 115 new fragments which we were able to add this season to one or another of the groups we have reconstructed from the original decoration of the Colonnade and the Court of Amenhotep III, bring our total number of identifiable fragments to more than 450. In conjunction with a project of Mr. Sayid Higazy, Inspector of Luxor, Ray Johnson supervised the moving and restacking of 51 rows of fragments at the southeast of the temple area and east of the Colonnade. This is the first time Ray has been able to examine every single block in such a large area. Our new totals for established groups containing significant numbers of fragments are as follows: king with offering list before Mut (19), [king] offering before Amun and Mut (19), Amun barque procession (24) and adjoining towboats [pulling royal barque] (31), Khonsu barge with towboats (34), Min procession (60), Amenhotep III barque of Amun resting on a stand, with offerings and associated figures (99). The discovery of four new Bentresh fragments brings our total for this text, which contains one of the latest references to the Opet Festival, to 38.

Our photographer, Susan Lezon, photographed 195 fragments identified during this and previous seasons—this in the face of obstacles which included a scorpion apprehended crawling up the leg of her trousers in February! The international renown of the Epigraphic Survey's photo archive is familiar to all of our friends. Our priceless collection of more than 13,000 large-format negatives represents the most extensive photographic coverage of the monuments of ancient Thebes ever assembled. For many scenes and inscriptions, our negatives are the only available documentation which can be cited. The work of the Epigraphic Survey is based on these photographs, and they are consulted by scholars from all over the world. This season Sue examined more than 4200 of our negatives,

both nitrate-based and early safety film. She found only 15% in stable condition, with 50% of the nitrates in need of duplication as soon as possible, to minimize loss of image; she will complete her survey next season. This season she was able to duplicate only 143 of these rapidly deteriorating negatives, but these represent the most badly damaged turned up so far. Most troubling was her discovery—now being reported independently by several other photographic archives—that many of our early safety film negatives are also in need of duplication because of chemical contamination due to storage in proximity with the nitrates.

This season we accessioned more than 160 new items, in addition to current journals, in the Chicago House library. Several replacement volumes were also generously donated to us from the Edgerton book bequest. Much of the librarian's time was spent treating dry leather bindings, repairing damaged pages, and reattaching loose plates; in addition, 43 books were recased entirely. Our conservators brought our aluminum scaffolding indoors to install self-adhesive shielding material over the library windows to eliminate damage to book bindings due to the ultraviolet rays of the sun. This transparent mylar film also effectively reduces the danger of injury in case one of these large windows should ever be broken.

Because of its unique subject matter, Luxor Temple is perhaps the least known major monument in the Theban area. Progress in understanding its real significance has been seriously hampered by the general lack of reliably published documentation for the greater part of the temple. The appearance of the Epigraphic Survey's volume on the Colonnade, and the various studies related to it, will go a long way toward remedying this unfortunate situation. Up to now, knowledge of Luxor Temple at first hand has been necessary to gain any appreciable insight into its inner workings. It is only after the nine years that the Epigraphic Survey team has been working in the Colonnade that we are finally in a position to be able to offer a completely new interpretation of Luxor Temple and the Opet Festival, pieced together from personal experience and the observations of many colleagues and associates. Much work still remains to be done in refining this statement, but I believe that it represents a major breakthrough in our understanding of the cult of the divine king, even the very nature of kingship in the New Kingdom.

At the end of the Epigraphic Survey's 1981-82 season, in an effort to better understand the details of the reliefs which we had recorded in the Tutankhamun Colonnade, I made some observations concerning the possible interrelationships of a few distinctive features

of the decoration of Luxor Temple as a whole. These include the location in the first court of colossal statues of the deified Ramesses II (otherwise attested for this ruler in the Luxor area only at his mortuary temple); the fact that Alexander the Great, who considered himself the son of Zeus-Ammon, rebuilt the barque chapel at Luxor, leaving to his successor the renewal of the corresponding structure at Karnak; and the fact that the cult place of the divine Roman emperors was situated in the first vestibule south of the hypostyle.

Bill Murnane had already suggested the close association of the Opet Festival with the representations at Luxor of the divine conception and birth of Amenhotep III as the son of Amun. I was able to add a crucial reference to an inscription on an architrave in the court of that king, in which he states that he “made monuments in Luxor for the one who bore him,” describing Luxor Temple as “his place of justification, in which he becomes young (again), a palace from which he went forth in joy at the time of his appearance (as king), his transformations being in every face (i.e., visible to everyone).”

Following this lead, Bill has now made hand-copies of the inscriptions in the Birth Suite, Barque Vestibule, and Sanctuary, and has described their decoration in considerable detail. Concentrating my efforts this season on the northern part of the temple, I began my own investigation of the theological orientation of Luxor Temple by pursuing the role of the deified king in the temple as a whole. The theoretical framework derived from this study proved to be a perfect complement to Bill’s work in the inner parts of the temple. The key to finding a pattern behind all our separate observations was finally provided by my attempt to answer the nagging question of the exact nature of the manifestations of the king’s divinity in Luxor Temple; for it turns out that the king’s *ka* is the thread which ties all the loose ends together.

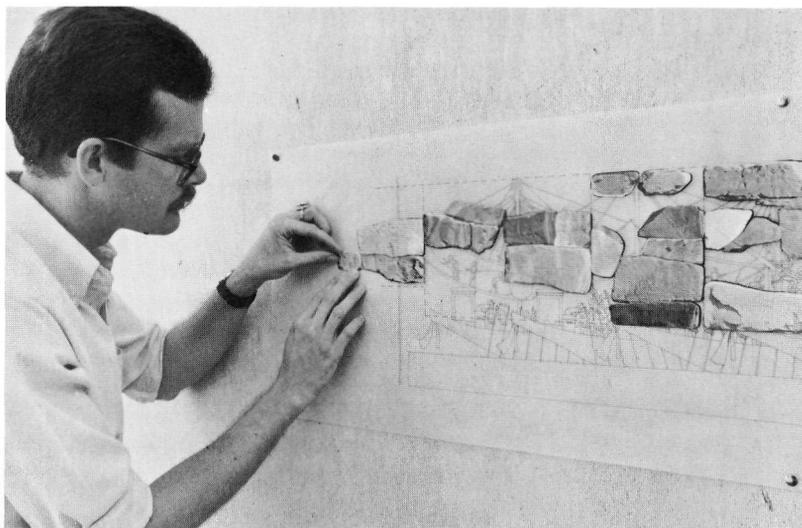
The king’s *ka* assumes a position of extraordinary prominence throughout Luxor Temple. In Egyptian religion the concept of the *ka* is a complex and complicated one, but it may be described for the present purpose as the divine aspect of the mortal king; and it links him both with the gods and with all his royal predecessors. The king’s *ka* is born with him, or rather it is created when he is conceived, for we see the infant *ka* depicted as his double throughout the episodes of the divine birth; and it accompanies him to the grave, as we see in the tomb of Tutankhamun. The possession of this *ka* is proof of his divine origins, and sufficient evidence that he is predestined to rule. But he becomes truly divine only when he becomes one with the royal *ka*, when his human form is overtaken by his immortal aspect, which flows

through his whole being and dwells in it. This happens at the climax of the coronation ceremony, when he assumes his rightful place on the Horus throne of the living.

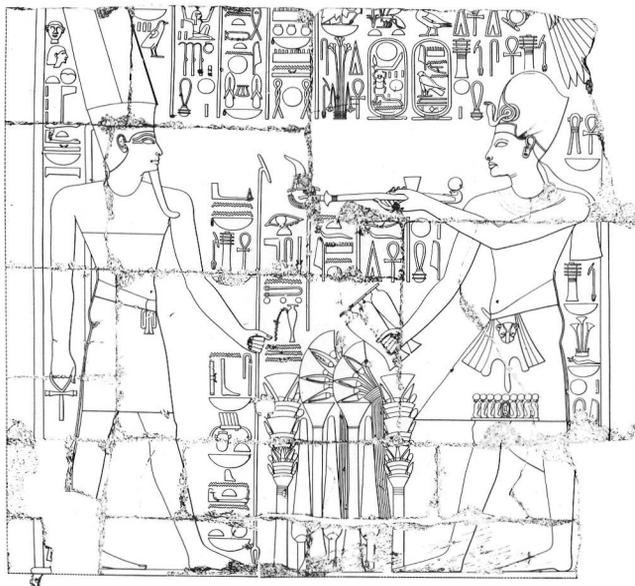
Some kings (Horemheb is a clear example) arranged to be crowned at Luxor Temple; and many kings strove to attend the Opet Festival personally. Each king's right to rule was reconfirmed at Luxor annually, by the rituals of the great royal renewal festival, the Opet celebration—distinct from, but interrelated with, the royal jubilee, the *heb-sed* or 30-year festival (usually performed at Memphis, but celebrated by Amenhotep III at Thebes, and possibly at Luxor itself) which initiated a new era or cycle in the king's reign. Luxor Temple was thus the premier national shrine dedicated to the living, divine ruler; and the preeminence of his role in its cult seems to have remained unchallenged down to the Roman period.

It is fortunate that so many major elements of the theological system of Luxor Temple are preserved to us intact, allowing us a rare insight into the functioning of an ancient Egyptian temple. The temple dates basically to a single period (from the end of Dynasty XVIII through early Dynasty XIX), and its rites seem to be mainly mono-thematic. The progression of the representations is consistent throughout the temple, and the explicit statements of the accompanying texts explain details which are only alluded to or found in isolation elsewhere. To summarize our findings: when the king approaches the god reverentially performing the rituals of the Opet Festival, his *ka* is renewed or restored. The *ka* symbolizes the legitimacy of his inheritance; and during the festival, evidence that he possesses the royal *ka* and that it resides in him—indeed, that he is the living royal *ka*—is displayed in the symbolic reenactment of his divine conception and birth, his acknowledgment by Amun-Re and recognition by the Ennead, his coronation, and the publication of his *ka*-name. But it is not the legitimization of a particular king's reign which is intended here; the temple can function in this respect for any and all kings. The enduring success of Luxor Temple as a cult place of the living king's *ka* rests in the fact that individual identity is suppressed in its ritual: the monarch grows into the unique *ka* which is shared by all the kings of Egypt and has been handed on from ruler to ruler since the creation of the universe. In contrast, the *ka* of the deceased king is manifested in his own special mortuary temple.

In the sanctuary at Luxor we are privileged to witness the final step in the king's transformation into a god. The ritual consists here of a series of offerings presented by the king before Amun. The efficacy of these offerings lies in their reciprocal nature: as the king consecrates



Artist/Egyptologist Ray Johnson at work on a reconstruction of part of a wall of the Colonnade at Luxor Temple. (Photo by Susan Lezon)



Tutankhamun (his cartouches later usurped by Horemheb) offering before Amun-Re in the Colonnade at Luxor. (Drawing by Reg Coleman, Thad Rasche, and Ray Johnson)



Amenhotep III transfigured with incense and fresh flowers before the barque of Amun-Re at the conclusion of the offering ritual in the Sanctuary at Luxor Temple. (Photo by Charles F. Nims)

sacrifices before the deity, so Amun responds in kind, honoring the king accordingly. The culmination of this ritual is celebrated with “incense” (*sntr*) and “(fresh) flowers” (*rnpyt*). By paranomasia, this is what the king receives as well: “becoming a god” (*sntr*) and “becoming young (again)” (*rnpy*). This scene is followed immediately by the coronation.

The divine instrument by which these miracles came to pass was Amun-Re/Kamutef, a combined form of Amun-Re of Karnak and Amun of Luxor, linking the two in a single manifestation. He is a self-generating fertility god, representing both father and son at the same time, mysteriously reborn of a union with his wife, who is really his own mother. He is related to the divine kingship as an aspect of the *ka* shared by every ruler ever to sit upon the throne of Egypt. Amun in his guise as Kamutef or Min is the progenitor par excellence; he represents the physical creator of the gods (at Medinet Habu) and the king and his *ka* (at Luxor). Whereas the nature of Amun-Re of Karnak is hidden behind his veiled naos during the processions of his barque, even the physical body of Amun/Kamutef:Min is visible to all during the procession of his portable cult statue during the Min festival. Bill Murnane has already gathered some evidence suggesting that a mystical union of Amun-Re of Karnak and Amun of Luxor was perhaps achieved in the celebration of the divine conception and birth of the king during the Opet Festival. This adds yet another facet to the wondrous occurrences which transpired at Luxor every year, with the king and his *ka* reunited while the two Amuns were undergoing a similar and simultaneous transformation.

Our professional staff for the 1982-83 season, besides myself, consisted of my wife Martha, Chicago House Librarian; Dr. William Murnane and Mr. Steven Shubert, Epigraphers; Messrs. W. Raymond Johnson and Paul Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore and Barbara Garfi, Artists; Ms. Susan Lezon, Photographer; Mr. and Mrs. Richard and Helena Jaeschke, Conservators; Dr. Labib Habachi, Consulting Egyptologist; and Mr. Saleh Shehat Suleiman, Chief Engineer. In addition to those cited above in this report for their specific contributions in making this past season a success, we would also like to thank MM. Jean-Claude Golvin and Alain Bellod of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; Mr. Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum’s Mut Temple Project; Professor Ricardo Caminos of the Egypt Exploration Society’s Wadi Shatt el-Rigal Project; Ms. Diana Patch of the University of Pennsylvania’s Abydos Survey Project; Professor Joel Snyder of the University of Chicago; Mr. Geoffrey Freeman of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities; Mr.

Daniel Kolos; and Ms. May Trad. Special appreciation is due to the members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization with whom we worked most closely and whose cooperation, support, encouragement, and friendship throughout the season have enabled us to achieve the results described above. These include Dr. Ahmed Kadry, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Dr. Mutawia Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayyir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Mr. Sayid Abd el-Hamid, Chief Inspector for Karnak and Luxor; Mr. Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector at Karnak; and Mr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna. International travel and funds for our operations in Egypt were provided by a counterpart grant from the Foreign Currency Program of the Smithsonian Institution, administered through the offices of the American Research Center in Egypt.

Not everyone is aware that we are hardly living and working in solemn and undistracted isolation at Luxor. Chicago House is a major Egyptological center in Upper Egypt, and we find many tourists drawn to our gates as well. This season, more than 400 persons signed our visitors' book. They came from 31 states of the Union and from 20 other nations; included among them were the members of the Oriental Institute's Egyptian tour and 12 other Oriental Institute members travelling individually in Egypt. We had a total of 68 resident guests, who spent altogether 372 nights with us, sharing our living accommodations and taking meals with us—averaging out to just over two guests per night over the course of our whole six-month season. They came from the United States, Egypt, Great Britain, Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Canada, and Australia, and belonged to 13 Egyptological institutes, universities, museums, or archaeological missions. In addition, our library was used by scholars from France, Belgium, Poland, and Japan.

The Epigraphic Survey is the longest continually operating American archaeological expedition working in Egypt, and Chicago House is the only privately-owned American research institute located in Egypt. Through years of war, political change, and uncertain funding, the professional staff of "Chicago by the Nile" have faithfully attended to their responsibilities in producing a steady stream of volumes meticulously recording the endangered monuments of the Nile Valley. Our achievements over the years have gained for us the respect of our host country, as well as the admiration of our colleagues; and we, for our part, are proud of the long tradition which we represent, as we are proud to represent United States scholarship



The tradition of Chicago House is upheld by these six men who have each been on the staff for more than twenty-five years: the father of Sayid (third from the right) worked for the Epigraphic Survey before him; the son of Shafei (third from the left) also assists him in the house. (Photo by Susan Lezon)

abroad. Remarkably well designed and ideally suited to serve as headquarters for the Epigraphic Survey, Chicago House has recently celebrated its golden anniversary. As the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Epigraphic Survey itself approaches, it is timely to reflect that both the Epigraphic Survey and Chicago House have successfully met the challenge of the years time and again, proving once more that old is not necessarily antiquated or outmoded.

Let me take this opportunity to repeat our sincere invitation to all members and friends of the Oriental Institute who plan to visit Luxor during our season to include a stop at Chicago House in your itinerary. All we ask is that you let us know your plans, even tentatively, as far ahead as possible, so we can prepare our best welcome for you.





Work in the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak

William J. Murnane

After the pyramids and sphinx, no ancient monument is more evocative of pharaonic Egypt than the west ruin of Karnak — and the most striking of its splendors is its great Hypostyle Hall. The gigantic central colonnade is flanked by what seems to be a forest of columns on a similarly majestic scale, 134 in all. Built in the early part of the Thirteenth Century B.C., it was the largest hall of this type yet attempted, and it was not to be surpassed.

The appeal of the Hypostyle Hall as a tourist attraction is well-founded; but, as is so often the case with ancient ruins, publication has lagged behind excavation. Even today, details of the Hypostyle Hall's building history and of the part it played in the liturgy of Karnak are not well understood. Scholars at the Oriental Institute have been prominent among those who contributed to what is known. In 1940 the late Keith C. Seele published a monograph in which he discussed the decoration of the Hypostyle Hall with special reference to the coregency of its two chief "architects," Sety I and his son, Ramesses II. And at about the same time, the late Harold Hayden Nelson had already embarked on an ambitious project to record all of the reliefs and inscriptions carved on its walls. By 1954, all of the material inside the hall (except for the columns, architraves and other marginalia) was finished. Nelson's death came before his work could be put into final form, however, and it was not until 1977 that his manuscripts were re-examined with a view to publication. Under my editorship, this project came to a happy conclusion in the summer of 1982, with the publication of *The Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak*, Volume I, Part 1, *The Wall Reliefs* (OIP 106).

Useful as it may be, the appearance of this book by no means closes the file on the great Hypostyle Hall. There is still a great deal that is not properly recorded; and the length of the Epigraphic Survey's season has provided both the opportunity and the inducement to further close the gap. In the 1982-83 season I worked jointly with Vincent Rondot, an Egyptologist associated with the Centre

The great columns, and the clerestory windows flanking the main passage through the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak.

Franco-Égyptien des Temples de Karnak. M. Rondot's duties for the Center, which included cataloguing the many blocks lying north and south of the main axis at Karnak, had called his attention to the numbers of fragmentary architraves from the great Hypostyle Hall. If these were carefully copied, they might in many cases be joined with one another and also to architraves still in place inside the hall. Since my collation of Nelson's drawings had been done in cooperation with the Franco-Egyptian Center, a joint project by M. Rondot and myself seemed particularly appropriate; and in April of 1982, it was agreed that while he would work on the architraves, I would concern myself with the inscriptions carved on the columns — all except the scenes, which would require a whole volume to themselves.

To copy the seemingly innumerable cartouches, divine names and other stereotyped texts on the 134 columns of the great Hypostyle Hall might appear to be a thankless task. It certainly was a tedious one, even after I had worked out codes to abbreviate some of the more common variants of the royal names found there. But these formulas, so often ignored or taken for granted, can cumulatively tell some interesting tales. It is becoming increasingly apparent, for instance, that Ramesses II's royal names took on different forms at particular points in his reign. By paying close attention to these spellings, and to where they occur, one can chart a continuous course of additions, alterations, and still more additions, stretching over at least the first three decades of the king's reign. The sequence of decoration — when various elements were carved, and why — becomes much clearer. It is also emerging that, at important axes in the Hypostyle Hall, the king's cartouches favor ideographic rather than phonetic spellings of divine names. Along the main passages, for instance, one sees — where it is most visible — the enthroned figure of Ma'at, the goddess who represents the right order of things, rather than the more prosaic writing of her name that is common elsewhere: this composite figure embodies in itself Ramesses II's throne name, "Powerful is the right order of (the sun god) Re," and in one attesting image underscores what the contemporary viewer regarded, in religious terms, as the outstanding benefit conferred by the pharaoh's rule. Elsewhere, along the central passage that borders the processional way leading into the temple, it is noticeable that ideographic rather than spelled out forms of the name "Amun" are preferred as one gets closer to the sanctuary of Amun-Re, further inside the temple. These variants might be dismissed as interesting but essentially meaningless conceits, but for the fact that in other temples — notably, the Ramesside court at the Temple of Luxor — they clearly reflect the ritual usage of different

parts of the building. It is becoming apparent, then, that the ancient Egyptians could, and did, use these banalities in meaningful ways, and that we can learn something of their intentions by studying such data.

The principal field work on both the architraves and the columns was finished by the close of the 1982-83 season in Luxor, allowing M. Rondot and myself to prepare the first drafts of our publication in the summer of 1983. It is expected that final checking in the field will take place during the 1983-84 season, so that our manuscripts can be put into final form and sent to press in the summer of 1984.



Quseir al-Qadim

Donald S. Whitcomb

The research undertaken this year for the study of Quseir al-Qadim might be described as an examination of the archaeological environment of this ancient and medieval port. Our examination did not consist of a survey of the immediate environment of the site, as is normally undertaken by modern archaeologists; such a survey had already been done for Quseir in conjunction with the first season of excavations in 1978. Rather, this year's survey studied other Egyptian ports contemporary with Quseir, that is, of the Roman and medieval periods. This survey or reconnaissance was necessary as we begin the final publication of the results of the seasons of excavation at Quseir because of the general lack of archaeological comparanda for Egyptian ports of these periods. In addition to comparative collections of artifacts, the examination of other ports was a useful geographical expansion of the primary goals of the Quseir project—understanding of patterns of economic development and urbanization. Ports, which are by definition on the outer perimeter of Egypt, were chosen as the type of settlement on which to focus our attention because that is where interregional interaction was most salient while the background of the agricultural economy was correspondingly minimized.

As we have noted before, in both periods of its occupation Quseir failed to grow or develop; rather, it withered away and died twice over—very unusual for an Egyptian town! This made excavation and

interpretation of stratigraphy relatively easy, but to understand ports and their functioning more fully one must also look at successful ports, including ones still occupied, such as Rosetta, Damietta, and Suez. The fascinating remains of Tell Farama and el-Tor in the Sinai were briefly described in “News and Notes” 86 (March, 1983). Suez and Damietta proved to be disappointing in that the remains reported for these cities have been destroyed by modern development, with the only remnants lying under modern cemeteries. Aswan, the riverine port on the traditional southern edge of Egypt, was also investigated. Not far from the beautiful monuments in the Fatimid cemetery, some indications of the Coptic and medieval town were found; however, just as in Fustat (Old Cairo), these remains are presently being covered over by modern buildings.



Pre-Islamic mound of Rosetta at Abu Mandur. (Photo by Donald Whitcomb)

Perhaps the most interesting port visited was Rosetta. This city is famous for the Rosetta stone found in the Qaitbey fort (and indeed, we noted at least seven additional stones with hieroglyphic inscriptions there). The town also deserves to be visited for its magnificent Ottoman houses which have been carefully preserved. South of the medieval town is a large mound with Coptic and early Islamic materials, unfortunately covered by an even larger — truly enormous — sand dune. Since the modern town of Rosetta is expanding toward the ancient city, it is feared that this, one of the few remaining vestiges of Egypt’s early ports, may soon disappear like the others visited.

It is hoped that studies such as this will encourage both foreign and Egyptian specialists to look for regular patterns of urban growth, and that these patterns will add to our appreciation of the economic and social history of Egypt. Such patterns will have applications in the present day and will also serve as models for deeper understanding of the greatness of Egypt's Pharaonic past.

Closer to home, we would like to thank our trio of volunteers who are helping us sort and analyze the Quseir materials: Beth Mosher, Paul Zawa, and, especially, Sally Zimmerman, whose regular commitment of time and effort for over three years is very much appreciated.



Nippur

McGuire Gibson

International conditions often alter plans for an archaeological project. Such alterations, if they occur when a project staff is ready for a time of reflection, analysis, and writing up of results, are not as distressing as they would be otherwise.

Although we would have liked to have been in the field during the past year, the war on the Iraqi border makes it advisable to spend the time at home working on our backlog of reports. We have used this time to great advantage.

Right after our return from Nippur in February of 1982, John Sanders, the architect who has been on the Nippur staff since 1972, bought his own microcomputer and began to learn to use it. His first efforts were aimed at putting into the machine all the records from the last Nippur season. By May, I was receiving from him lists of finds, findspots, and details of architecture. It was apparent that we could and should use the same method of dealing with the records from the previous two seasons that we have not yet published. It was also clear that we should use the pause here at home to develop a system of recording our excavations by computer. Others in the U.S., and even in Egypt, have found computers to be a great aid in the field. Since Sanders has done considerable work in architecture and geography with the help of large computers, it seemed more than logical to adapt

our operations to microcomputers. Although it might break our stride in publishing, since we had worked out a fairly successful, efficient method for reporting results already, I knew that in the long run the time taken to use the computer would be compensated for by time and effort in future. Once entered into the computer, information can be "called up," sorted, printed, re-sorted and used in a variety of ways that would not be possible with traditional aids such as file cards. If we could learn to use the machines efficiently, we could, theoretically, enter the information in the field, re-work it during analysis, write up the report and edit it with the same machine, make a number of lists that are the keys to easy use of a site report, index the volume and even have the book printed from the small disks that form the essential record.

Having decided that we should computerize, we then went through a detailed comparison of the dozen or so small computers that we could conceive of taking to the field. We needed a machine that was small, lightweight, capable of doing the variety of tasks we would assign to it, designed with enough "memory" to allow John to enter his surveying data into it, and capable of producing maps and plans of the buildings excavated. The computer that John had bought for himself was portable, but was unable to do the graphic work necessary for mapping. We knew that if we waited a year or two, there would probably be more sophisticated, smaller, lighter and cheaper machines on the market. The computer industry is now in the competitive condition that automobiles were in before 1912, with many new types coming out all the time. We wanted to buy a computer that would survive the shake-out and not leave us with a cybernetic Stanley Steamer. We made a choice and think that we have the right machine, the Otrona.

What we bought was not one machine, but two. Knowing that one computer would surely go wrong in the field, we decided to buy one extra. You have probably never heard of the Otrona, since it is relatively new and has only recently been featured in major papers and magazines. The Otrona is about 12 x 12 x 5.5 inches in size. It weighs 18 pounds. It will work with batteries as well as regular electricity. It has much more "memory" than its closest competitor and will do graphics. John Sanders has one of the machines and I have the other. Since we got them in March of 1983, we have already transferred all the information from John's other computer to these and have added much more data from other seasons.

Up to now, I have used my Otrona mostly as a word processor, that is, as a machine to write reports, letters, and so forth. In effect, I have been replacing my typewriter with it. I am, however, starting to go through the information from the excavations and have begun sorting and organizing the material a number of ways. By the end of summer 1983, I will have the material well enough organized to allow me to write a major report on the 13th, 14th and 15th seasons. I will also be editing and incorporating specific chapters by Judith Franke, Richard Zettler, James Armstrong and others. I have in my files three detailed reports on animal bones by Professor Joachim Boessneck and his colleagues at Munich. I also have reports on soil samples, botanical samples, and so forth.

The monograph we are preparing will include material on Area WA, where we exposed a series of temples, Area WB, where we have Old Babylonian houses (ca. 1750 B.C.) under a Kassite palace (ca. 1250 B.C.), and Area WC, where we traced parts of the Ur III (ca. 2300 B.C.) city wall and houses of the Kassite period and the time when the Assyrians dominated Babylonia (7th Century B.C.). This volume will erase the backlog for Nippur proper. There is left to publish only a season's work at Umm al-Hafriyat, an extraordinary site out in the desert east of Nippur, and Tepe al-Atiqeh, one of the Hamrin sites. That's no backlog at all in terms of archaeological publishing.

Our plans for a return to Iraq, either to continue at Nippur or to take part in further salvage operations at various sites threatened by dam and road construction, are at this time still uncertain. Much depends on the priorities of the Iraqi State Organization of Antiquities and upon our own funding. In this last regard, I should like to thank once again those faithful and generous supporters who are Friends of Nippur. I must also note the sad fact that one of the founding members of the organization, Mr. Solomon Byron Smith, passed away recently. Nippur was privileged to have a place among his many interests and I greatly appreciated his help.



Turkish Salvage Project

Leon Marfoe

During the summer of 1982, a fairly brief third field season was carried out at the site of Kurban Höyük, in southeastern Turkey. Unlike the previous season, very little of the work carried out in the field was devoted to excavation. Instead, most of our effort was concentrated on clearing the backlog of artifacts that had accumulated during the extended 1981 season, and on the tedious task of bookkeeping.

As a result, only a few short weeks in the already brief eight week season was spent onsite. We decided to limit our digging to solving specific problems raised the previous season, which meant that one major area of excavation (area C) was not worked in 1982. The two deep soundings, still one of our higher priorities, were continued because we were anxious to know what the transition between the earlier Early Bronze Age and the later Early Bronze Age levels was like. Based on our 1981 work, we suggested that there was a gap between the two periods of occupation. This was confirmed in 1982, and it seems fairly clear that the town that was formed around 2500 BC grew rapidly from as yet poorly known and certainly inconspicuous beginnings.

At the top of the larger southern mound, we continued to investigate the complex belonging to the end of the Early Bronze Age in the hopes of understanding the nature of the buildings further. A number of rooms were cleared in this attempt, many of which appear to be domestic quarters. In a different sector of this area, part of a street was also cleared.

The main focus of our 1982 work was on the finds, however, and here we hoped to process and analyze at least a portion of each major class of material found. Here we were particularly successful, and our multi-talented team did a remarkable job of catching up on our backlog. Guillermo Algaze, aided by Ron Gorny, were able to analyze virtually all our pottery so that only about 2-3 weeks of work remain. When you consider that this meant individually recording 80-90,000 sherds out of over 100,000—it's almost the archaeological version of mass production. Just as important, it is pretty clear now that we can identify chronological changes and spatial differences in the ceramics reflecting not only subtle changes in style, but also in activities.

Likewise, the study of our chipped stone has progressed so that we can begin to identify where specific uses of different tools were carried out, and possibly what was being done. For the bone, it would appear that certain animals were being slaughtered in the courtyards of the lower town, and their waste products simply dumped in the street. Although the study of our botanical remains remains cursory, it now seems quite likely that there may have been a deforestation of our region taking place in the 3rd millennium.

As before, our survey has continued apace with the work both onsite and in camp. This year, much of the work was concentrated on digging test pits, taking phosphate samples, and investigating sherd scatters across the fields. However, we were still able to survey areas that had not been covered in previous seasons. One of the discoveries found late in the season last year was a Neolithic site possibly dating to the 6th millennium, but partially covered by a large Medieval urban sprawl emanating from a nearby mound. The questions posed by a site of such an enigmatic period are of course intriguing and our hope is that something can be done there before the reservoir is flooded. But this, of course, is true with a number of other sites that we have found.

Having just returned from ten days in Istanbul, where I attended a splendidly organized symposium on the Anatolian civilizations, the word is out that there are only two more years before the valley is flooded. At the least, this may mean that a diversionary dam meant to send water through a tunnel onto the Harran plain will be completed in late 1984. If so, we will be directly affected since our site is located directly in front of the diversionary channel. So as I write this, I am also preparing for our penultimate campaign scheduled to begin in two weeks. Time is now really short, and we shall be attempting to do a task originally scheduled for several more years.



Chogha Mish

Helene J. Kantor

During the preparation of the publication of the first five seasons of excavation at Chogha Mish (OIP 101) many finds have been analyzed in more detail than was possible earlier. Some of the resulting insights can be illustrated by clay sealings. The designs imprinted on them have been a major source of information on the complex sociological and artistic development of the dawning historical period in southern Mesopotamia and Khuzestan around 3400 B.C. Such impressions occur on either independent objects, the records in the form of tablets and clay balls containing tokens, or on lumps of clay attached to various elements. It is the imprints on the inner side of these clay lumps which, though far less dramatic than the seal impressions on their obverses, provide the clues to the various functions of the sealings.

In the second season of excavation (1963), when we began to explore the Protoliterate remains of the lower part of the mound, some of the many sealings found had on the inner side the smooth impression of a stick with string coiled around it; a few relatively large examples showed that all such fragments had originally been parts of conical clay sealings placed around a stick surrounded by string at one end (Fig. 1). Multiple rollings of a single cylinder seal, always running down the cone, cover the outside. Such sealings clearly constitute a standard type, one which had already been in use before the Protoliterate period; examples impressed by stamp seals were found in 1932 by the Oriental Institute excavations at the prehistoric site of Tali Bakun near Persepolis. Moreover, the geographical distribution of the type is wide; examples found in 1954 at the third millennium B.C. site of Lerna in the Greek Peloponnesus were interpreted as sealings around the pegs of wooden boxes. It remained for Enrica Fiandra, working with well-preserved examples of such sealings from the early second millennium B.C. palace site of Phaistos in southern Crete to establish their precise function as door sealings. The latch of a door and the peg or knob attached to the adjacent wall were tied together with string; clay was pressed against the wall and around the projecting peg, and then impressed with a stamp or cylinder seal, depending upon the geographic area and the period. Building on the clue provided by Phaistos, Fiandra has demonstrated the widespread

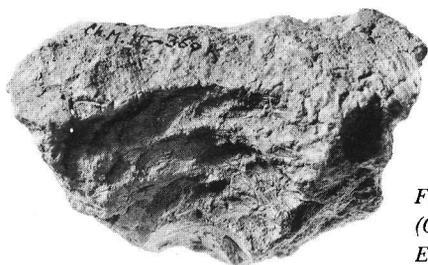


Figure 1. Interior view of a door sealing (Ch.M. II-360m). (Photograph by Mr. Edgar Peterson)

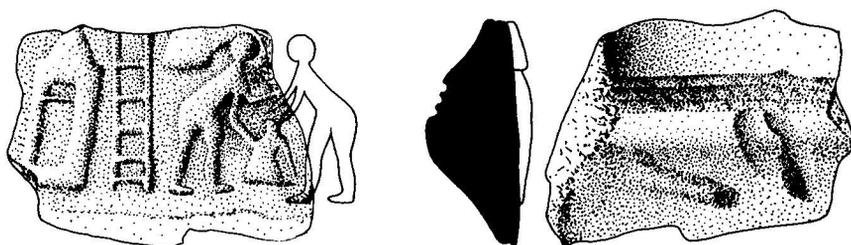


Figure 2. Three views of a jar-neck sealing (Ch.M. III-805); exterior with impressions showing a granary scene. (Drawing by Mr. Abbas Alizadeh)

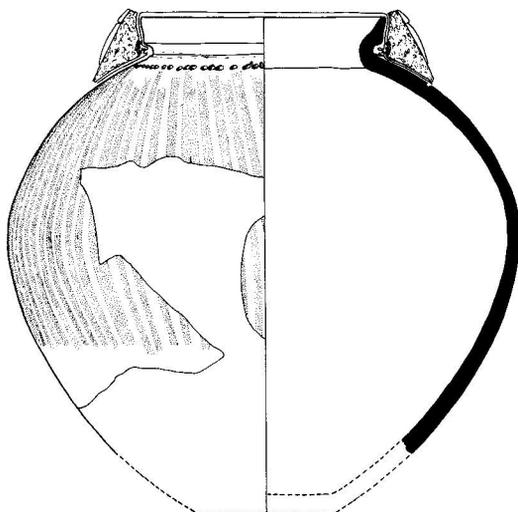


Figure 3. Jar-neck sealing Ch.M. III-805 matched with a fragmentary Protoliterate jar, Ch.M. 3.685. (Drawing by Mr. Abbas Alizadeh)

use of conical door sealings in western Asia and Egypt, as well as the light that they can shed on economic organization and procedures.

Since the function of the door sealings demanded their eventual breakage, usually only fragments, often very small, are retrieved. Highly unusual are several Chogha Mish fragments found in the second season; they join to form a complete door sealing preserving in the interior all the imprints normal to the type and, in addition, even that of the string running from the knot around the stick toward the door latch. The piece is atypical only in having an unimpressed exterior.

The door sealings form the largest identifiable category of the attached sealings from Chogha Mish. They are found in areas of ordinary private houses, thus indicating that a considerable number of persons owned cylinder seals and used them in their own houses. In other words, the door sealings suggest that cylinder seals were fairly widely distributed among the general population of a Protoliterate city. These sealings are also important for the evidence which they provide as to the types of seals in use at Chogha Mish itself. The designs on the door sealings vary considerably, some being rendered in the finest style of the Protoliterate period and others in a simplified, more geometric style. This proof that seals of the highest caliber were in use at the site heightens the probability that the tablets and clay balls with impressions in the fine style were also made at the site to record economic transactions within the boundaries of the territory controlled by Chogha Mish itself.

The preponderance of stick sealings indicates that it was more important to secure doors rather than individual containers. Though jars were frequently closed by clay caps, which offered a large field for rolling cylinder seals, only rare examples are so imprinted. Slightly more common are sealings the inner sides of which show string imprints and both flat and puckered areas. In a moment of inspiration, Guillermo Algaze realized that such fragments would fit over the string tied around the necks of jars to hold a cloth cover in place. To prove the point he found among the Chogha Mish pottery vessels in the Oriental Institute Museum a perfect match for the best preserved of the jar-neck sealings, as indicated by the drawings of Abbas Alizadeh (Figs. 2, 3). The contents of a jar so protected could not be disturbed without detection.

The door and jar-neck sealings are examples of the evidence to be presented in OIP 101, the preparation of which is drawing to a close with the devoted aid of the Chogha Mish team, Carolyn Z. Livingood, Abbas Alizadeh, and Guillermo Algaze.



The Istanbul-Chicago Universities' Joint Prehistoric Project

*Linda S. Braidwood
and Robert J. Braidwood*

With no digging this past year, there is no hot news to report. However, it was good to have a breathing spell to catch up on things after four successive fall excavation seasons. Our co-director, Halet Çambel, was also faced with final salvage efforts on a site of her own that will be flooded this coming year. We, ourselves, still faced various editorial details on the final volume of reports on Jarmo and other of our old Iraqi sites, and on various reports for a second Çayönü volume.

Since Turkey — in the old days of the Ottoman Empire — had simply served as a quarry for the burgeoning museums of the West, the Turkish Republic's founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, lowered the boom completely on the export of antiquities in the late 1920s. This means that the really heavy load of the first steps in the cataloguing and processing of the materials for final publication must be done either at our base camp or in the laboratory in Istanbul University. Halet has a corps of younger assistants and graduate students who are doing a fine job of completing the records in both Turkish and English.

From the first, we have made sure that duplicate records are available in Istanbul and Chicago. This, of course, includes excavation photographs. Gradually it has become apparent that our system of mounting field photographs by seasons is no longer completely relevant — our German architectural colleagues focus on individual buildings and their find spots, and the excavations of the same or successive buildings may continue over various field seasons. Just as we had decided it would be good to switch to filing the photographs separately, by building and findspot, mounting each photo separately — a horrendous and complicated job — just the right person, Andrée Wood, fortuitously appeared on the scene and volunteered to do the work. The new, and far more practical, arrangement of the photo file is speedily being achieved.

As indicated in another section, the Oriental Institute's Museum planned and mounted an excellent new prehistoric exhibition, based

mainly on the materials from our site of Jarmo, on the slopes of the Zagros mountains in Iraq. (Since foreign expeditions in Iraq at that time were allowed to keep a share of the materials they excavated, the exhibition includes actual objects). The museum provided us with a complete set of illustrations, captions, and descriptive material. These were sent to Istanbul and greatly aided Halet and her people who were creating a prehistoric exhibit (based on Çayönü) for the big XVIIIth Council of Europe art exhibition opening in Istanbul in May. Furthermore, since the Çayönü expedition itself is expected to plan the main exhibit for the new Diyarbakir museum, the Oriental Institute museum materials will again be extremely useful.

Ah, to be back in the field again and really excavating.

We hope to be in Çayönü again by the 1st of September.

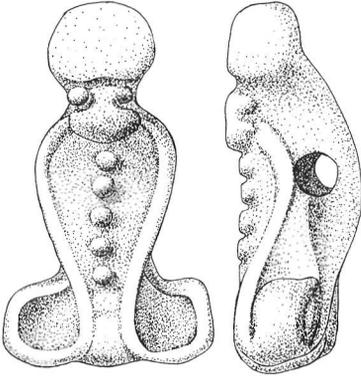


Nubian Publication Project

Bruce B. Williams

In preparing the publication of the Nubian Expedition's work at Ballana, Qustul, and Adindan, the unexpected has become almost routine at every stage. Although every phase generally recognized in the area has been present, often in almost burdensome abundance and variety, every period or group of materials has been marked by some special aspect that requires a reevaluation of current opinion. We even have remains from periods when little or no settlement has been supposed to exist, such as the equivalent of the Archaic Period in Egypt, the later New Kingdom, and the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

This year, we embarked on the study of the largest body of material, the Meroitic, and as fortune would have it, we came across evidence of yet another phase considered missing in the archaeology of Lower Nubia. It comes from the records of the Qustul Meroitic cemetery that preceded the great tumuli of X-Group times. There, we have been studying the distribution of objects and burial customs in the cemetery in order to transform the masses of tombs and objects into a series of archaeological groups and phases. Ironically, the most interesting of these groups was the poorest. It consisted of a large number of end-chamber tombs with coffins, shrouds, a few leaves, and occasionally a crude offering table, but no other deposit. This kind of



As in Egypt, the uraeus-serpent was one of the most important images in Meroitic religious art. This remarkable green and yellow amulet was found on the surface of the Ballana Meroitic cemetery. It dates to the second or early third century A.D.

burial is not characteristic of Lower Nubia, but it does occur far to the south, among the later burials in a cemetery near the Third Cataract that was used during the Twenty-fifth Dynasty and later. By their very nature, these burials did not contain evidence to link them closely to history, but they clearly preceded the well-known phases of the Meroitic occupation of Lower Nubia. The tomb structures also parallel those found in Ptolemaic cemeteries to the north. This newly found phase, extending from perhaps 100 B.C. to 100 A.D., covers an eventful period in the relations between Egypt and Nubia, and its failure to appear in the known archaeological materials had cast a shadow on the credibility of historical records that mention settlements in the area at this time. Its appearance in the Qustul cemetery will substantially reconcile regional history and archaeology in this period.

To obtain these results, the work of the project is largely concerned with the day-to-day tasks of preparing classifications, registers, and manuscript copy. But even in this routine process, aspects cut across the usual categorizations common in archaeological presentation to reveal exciting new relationships. This year, one of the most interesting problems concerned Nubia's most approachable product, the Meroitic painted pottery. Here, we were able to view the paintings not as a collection of unconnected borrowed motifs, but as two or three major coherent groups that contain meaningful, if not always translatable, expressions.

Approaching the completion of another draft manuscript is thus not just a matter of preparing lists and typing descriptions. It involves active exploration, making life in an office sometimes an authentic adventure. The exploration is also a reminder that no archaeological enterprise is complete until it is published.



The Harran Project

Lawrence E. Stager

Today in southeastern Turkey, a small village of “beehive”-style houses occupies the corner of a 300-acre ruin that once was medieval and ancient Harran (classical Carrhae). In antiquity Harran sat high on the arc of the Fertile Crescent that linked Mesopotamia with the Levant. Already by the 3rd millennium B.C. Harran’s merchants were trading in textiles with Ebla. Three thousand years later, according to the biblical prophet Ezekiel, its merchants were trading with Tyre in “choice garments, clothes of blue and embroidered work,” and “carpets of colored stuff” (Eze. 27: 23-24). Throughout most of its history as a major caravan city, Harran was also a “holy city,” sacred to the devotees of the moon-god Sin. Even with the rise and fall of one great ancient Near Eastern civilization after another, Harran’s position at the commercial crossroads of the Near East and at the center of the moon cult assured this city an enduring primacy.

Yet, despite the numerous references to Harran in ancient, classical, and medieval sources, this city and its plain remain virtually unknown to the archaeologist. But therein lies an unparalleled opportunity to study the archaeological remains of this underexplored territory and to compare those findings with evidence from the texts.

During September-October of 1983, an archaeological survey team, staffed mainly by students and faculty from the Oriental Institute, will begin a survey of the Plain of Harran, an area of ca. 300 square miles dotted with dozens of mounds, between Harran and Urfa. During this first season we will be hitting only the “high spots” (i.e. tells) in the Plain. More intensive surveys for farmsteads and the like that might lie between the major settlements must await future seasons. Two teams of five surveyors each, one led by me and the other by the Associate Director, Doug Esse, will collect surface artifacts from the mounds, sketch outstanding architectural features, and record modern placenames of the mounds (which sometimes can be identified with those from ancient texts). Following up these teams, will be John Sanders, the architect-surveyor for the project, and his crew. They will map all of the ancient sites, many for the first time. To expedite the mapping of such a large region, he will be using an infrared theodolite with a built-in computer that can store all of the coordinates and altitudes for the various sites surveyed. A program has been developed

that allows these data to be transferred to a microcomputer, which will then generate maps almost instantaneously for the region. At the same time, John Wilkinson, the staff geographer and geomorphologist, will be investigating the hydrology and land formations of the Plain.

In 1984 and subsequent seasons the Oriental Institute team will be joined by a team of Turkish archaeologists to begin large-scale excavations at Harran itself. After several seasons of excavation there and at one-period sites in the vicinity coupled with various surveys and textual studies, we may be able to produce, for selected periods, a much more complete and variegated picture of the various components of the kingdom of Harran and aspects of its daily life, from kings to commoners.



The tell of Harran (background, center) and the minaret (right) looking northwest from the "castle."

Postscript

New rules, adopted by the Turkish Department of Antiquities over the summer of 1983 and communicated to us too late to be acted upon, required the postponement of the fall season of the joint Turkish-American Project at Harran. Although a research permit for the archaeological survey had been issued, it could not be used until a Protocol, establishing the longterm commitment of research and finances, had been drawn up and signed by both parties of the joint archaeological expedition.

The Protocol should be established soon. In the fall of 1984, we envisage a three-pronged program of research, consisting of excavations on the tell of Harran, restoration of standing monuments at the foot of the tell, and a survey of sites in the Plain of Harran.



Khirbet Kerak Publication Project

Douglas L. Esse

The 1982-1983 academic year was the inaugural year for the Khirbet Kerak publication project. Khirbet Kerak (ancient Beth Yerah) is a site of approximately fifty acres located at the southwestern corner of the Sea of Galilee. The site guards the exit of the Jordan River from the Sea of Galilee. Khirbet Kerak was a large and thriving city throughout most of the third millennium B.C. The remains of this Early Bronze Age city were the focus of an archaeological project sponsored by the Oriental Institute in 1963 and 1964 and directed by Professor P. P. Delougaz. Professor Delougaz also directed the first phase of excavations at Khirbet Kerak in 1952. In the 1952 season the Oriental Institute team concentrated its work on the well-preserved Byzantine Church located at the northern portion of the tell. This church was fully published in OIP 85, *A Byzantine Church at Khirbat al Karak*.

The Khirbet Kerak publication project is designed for the complete publication of the material recovered from the 1963-1964 excavation seasons. Although there is some Persian and Hellenistic material from those seasons, the bulk of the pottery and objects which are now being processed dates to the Early Bronze Age. In many of the trenches Early Bronze Age remains lay just below the surface, and in some cases the third millennium deposits were as much as seven meters thick. We are fortunate to have a complete stratigraphic sequence that spans the entire period from EB I through EB III. A study of this sequence enables us to place the relative chronology of northern Palestine during the third millennium on a much firmer footing. Much recent work has been done in southern Palestine on this period through excavations at Bab edh Dhra, Arad, Lahav, and Tell el Hesi, and in central Palestine at Ai. Little has been done in northern Palestine, however, since the two extensive excavations in the 1920's and 1930's at Megiddo and Beth Shan, so the presentation of the Khirbet Kerak material becomes all the more crucial.

Khirbet Kerak has yielded some of the most diagnostic ceramic types for each of the three major subdivisions of the Early Bronze Age. During the Early Bronze Age I period one of the most distinctive



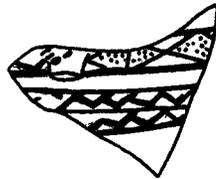
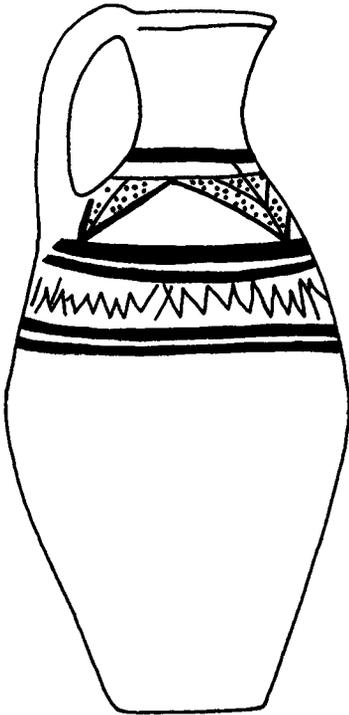
Gray burnished ware bowl BY III 5 from Khirbet Kerak. Early Bronze Age I.

chronological indicators of northern Palestine was Gray Burnished Ware. Gray Burnished Ware appeared in most of the trenches that reached the Early Bronze Age I levels, and in one case a large Gray Burnished Ware bowl was found *in situ* on the floor of a small circular Early Bronze I house (see fig. 1). During the Early Bronze II period the relative chronology of Palestine becomes firmly linked to that of Egypt for the first time. Syro-Palestinian jugs, decorated with a distinctive pattern of dotted triangles and wavy lines, appear for the first time in Egyptian tombs of the First Dynasty near Sakkarah in Lower Egypt and Abydos in Upper Egypt (see fig. 2). Several sherds painted in this distinctive style (Light Faced Painted Ware) have also been recovered from Khirbet Kerak in stratified contexts.

One of the most important diagnostic types for the Early Bronze III period is a distinctive assemblage of vessels that are named after the site itself. Khirbet Kerak Ware forms a significant percentage of the pottery types found at the site in the EB III period. It has been discovered in quantity at least as far north as the Amuq in northern Syria. Khirbet Kerak Ware is mainly limited to sites in northern Palestine. There is little doubt that the appearance of this ware, so different in decoration and construction techniques from the standard local ceramic repertoire, indicates the movement of a group of “Khirbet Kerak folk” from northern Syria into northern Palestine by the middle of the third millennium. We are sure that this ware was not simply imported as the result of trade, both because of the large quantities found at the site, and because we have what was clearly their “kitchen” ware. The knobbed lids of their cooking pots and their portable cooking hearths with distinctive anthropomorphic features

make it certain that we are dealing with a new group of people. Culinary practices as indicators of cultural boundaries sometimes are most helpful in allowing us to move from “pots to people.” From the evidence of the Khirbet Kerak excavations, there seems to be no indication that the arrival of the “Khirbet Kerak folk” caused a severe disruption in the indigenous culture. At least from the ceramic evidence, the forms and wares typical of the Palestinian EB III continued along similar lines to those from sites to the south and west.

I would like to express my thanks to Professor Helene Kantor who served as the Field Ceramicist on the 1963-1964 expeditions. Professor Kantor has given a great amount of her time in discussions on the stratigraphy of the site and especially on the fine points of ceramic typology. The final report will be published as an Oriental Institute Publication.



*Light faced painted ware sherd BY II 34
from Khirbet Kerak. Early Bronze Age II.
Scale 2:5.*

*Light faced painted ware jug. H. Bonnet,
“Ein frühgeschichtliches Graberfeld bei
Abusir.” (Leipzig: 1928), Pl. 27. First
Dynasty. Scale 2:5.*

P H I L O L O G Y

Ancient Society and Economy

I. J. Gelb

The past academic year was devoted almost exclusively to the completion of the manuscript entitled *Earliest Systems of Land Tenure in the Near East* and subtitled *Ancient Kudurrus* and readying it for publication in the Oriental Institute Publication series. The subtitle indicates what had been considered the gist of the project, namely the publication of all Sumerian and Akkadian ancient kudurrus, that is, stone documents bearing on the sale of landed property. These ancient kudurrus, which are attested from the beginning to almost the end of the 3rd millennium B.C., should be sharply distinguished from the Kassite and post-Kassite kudurrus, almost 2,000 years later. The main title refers to the studies of the land tenure systems which are based on the ancient kudurrus as well as on different kinds of legal, economic, and administrative documents, all written on clay tablets. This sequence of the title and subtitle reflects my original aim to make the project more palatable when I presented it for consideration to potential supporters. Ultimately, the title of the publication may very well be revised to a more realistic *Ancient Kudurrus and Land Tenure Systems in the Ancient Near East*.

The project was financed for several years by the National Endowment for the Humanities and, partly, the National Science Foundation. With the support gone, we are now relying partially on an unnamed benefactor, whom we here gratefully acknowledge.

Originally, I was the sole worker on the project and the sole projected author of its publication. Some years ago, in describing the ancient kudurrus project in *Studi in Onore di Edoardo Volterra VI* (Rome, 1969, p. 141), I stated that "my work . . . is almost completed and will go to press in the course of this academic year." *Habent sua fata libelli*. Little did I realize then how the publication would expand in subsequent years from the publication of the ancient kudurrus to a thorough legal and socio-economic evaluation and from a limited time to almost the entire third millennium B.C. All this was accomplished

with the co-operation of my past two assistants, Robert M. Whiting and Peter Steinkeller.

As I have stressed in the past and will never get tired of repeating, the most important results of our investigations are:

1) Private family-owned land existed from the dawn of history throughout the 3rd millennium B.C. and was replaced by private individual-owned land from the 2nd millennium B.C. on.

2) In contrast to the past prevailing theories claiming that land was owned exclusively by the temple (the alleged "Tempelwirtschaft," or "temple economy") or the state (the alleged "Staatsozialismus," or "state economy"), private family-owned land co-existed throughout the 3rd millennium B.C. with the temple-owned and state-owned land property with various degrees of emphasis that changed from period to period.

3) Private family-owned land, like individual-owned land in later periods, could be freely alienated, in contrast to the temple-owned and state-owned landed property which could not. The fact that our documentation shows that land owned either by the state or temple was sold does not contradict the rule. It simply indicates what I have dubbed "the process of grabbing" or "squatter's right," which manifests itself in the appropriation of sections of land by officials who held them on temporary prebend from either the temple or state and sold them tacitly and illegally.



Assyrian Dictionary Project

Erica Reiner

The Assyrian Dictionary Project is happy to report another productive year. The momentum attained during the past few years under NEH support was sustained, making possible the appearance of one volume, the near completion of a second, and the preparation of manuscript for a third.

The high point of the year was the distribution of volume Q, the first volume produced by photocomposition instead of the old, expensive letterpress method. We are pleased that the time spent in correcting certain technical variations has resulted in the physical appearance of volume Q closely matching the quality of earlier volumes.

With technical production under control, rapid progress could be made on volume S. It has now been seen completely through galley-proof stage and is, at this writing, more than 85 percent in page proofs. We expect the printing and binding of this volume to begin before the end of the year.

The manuscript for the multi-volume Š has become so voluminous, with 70 percent now written, that a three-part publication is now envisaged. The writing of manuscript was interrupted mid-year in order to check the references for the projected first part: *ša-šap*. Final editing and mark-up of this first part are nearly complete and it will shortly be ready for press.

The steady progress of the past year was due in large part to the contributions of several colleagues from abroad. Dr. Joan Westenholz joined our regular research staff from Copenhagen last June for the entire year. Professor Johannes Renger, Professor of Assyriology at the University of Berlin, returned to the project for two months, and Professor Joachim Oelsner, Senior Lecturer in Assyriology and Curator of the Hilprecht Collection at the University of Jena, recently arrived from the German Democratic Republic for a six-month stay.



Demotic Dictionary Project

Janet H. Johnson

The Demotic Dictionary staff has now completed stage one of the current program to prepare a glossary containing all the new demotic words or usages which are attested in demotic texts published between 1955 and 1980, this glossary being a supplement to the *Demotisches Glossar* published by W. Erichsen in 1954. Stage one involved reading every demotic text published during that 25 year time span and then preparing a master transliteration and translation and a file card for every word in each of those texts. Although we haven't quite finished preparing all the file cards from the transliteration and translation masters, we already have a bank of filing cabinets full of cards.

Among the more interesting texts with which we dealt this year was what is probably the longest demotic contract which has been

preserved (13 lines which are 3.70 m. long). This document is a "cession," similar to a "quit claim deed" by a priest to his half sister concerning $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property which he had received from their mother (he was retaining the other $\frac{2}{3}$ of the property for himself). The amount of property was staggering, including not only the income from 100 family tomb chapels but in addition five separate parcels of land which their mother had inherited from various relatives, each of which included the fees paid by various professions and the income from tomb chapels for whole towns. To judge by the wealth transferred in this document, this family must have been one of the more important Egyptian families in the Memphite area at the time (under Ptolemy V, 197 B.C.).

From another important Memphite family we have a whole series of documents, both inscribed statuary and funerary stelae, dedicated by and on behalf of the High Priests of Ptah at Memphis. This position, the highest in the Egyptian sacerdotal bureaucracy, was held throughout the Ptolemaic period by ten generations of the same family. The majority of our documentation comes from the first century B.C., during which time the High Priest of Ptah was responsible for crowning the Ptolemaic rulers at their coronations in Memphis. He also held high positions in the administrative bureaucracy (including the department of finance), and other members of the family served in the private entourage of the king.

A very different kind of stela is S. Moschion, two fragments of which are preserved in Berlin and Cairo (almost a third of the original stela is still missing). This hymn of thanks to Osiris for curing a man's feet is set up as a cross-word puzzle with poetic descriptions telling the reader how to pick out the right words and assemble them into the appropriate hymn.

Once we finished preparing masters for all the primary publications of demotic materials which fell within our time frame, we began searching all the secondary literature for commentaries on demotic texts, discussions of individual words, etc., all of which are being incorporated into the files with the appropriate word. We have also begun to "read" the files, marking those "new" words which will appear in our supplementary glossary and on which we will therefore be concentrating over the next year. Once such words have been identified, we will begin the process of "nailing down" as precise a meaning as possible for each of the words, writing the necessary explanations, and actually preparing the pages of the supplement.

As we gradually turn from processing texts to working with the resultant files, we embark upon another transition typical of the '80's.

One of the staff has prepared a computer program from which we prepare running lists of the “new” words in our files, easily updated as more words are identified and marked. Thus, we now have a 190-page “Newword” file which indicates that our supplementary glossary will contain an impressive variety of vocabulary. The same staff member is now working on a program by which we may organize the layout of the actual pages of the supplement. This move into the computer age will allow us to work more quickly and efficiently, although the backbone of the project will remain the highly trained individuals who determine meaning, usage, and so on.

The very able, and hard-working, staff remains much the same as it has been for the last several years. Professor George R. Hughes, our invaluable consultant, provides the very solid underpinning of the project. Robert K. Ritner is the Senior Project Assistant and Associate Editor. The Assistant Editors are Eugene Cruz-Urbe and Richard L. Jasnow; Adrian Esselström, Kathy Fritz, and Lisa Moore are Research Assistants. Dr. Mark Smith worked with us for a month researching difficult words and passages which members of the staff had noted. Thanks for the excellent progress we are making are due to all of them and also to you who gave generously the matching money for the NEH grant which supports our work.



Hittite Dictionary Project

Harry A. Hoffner

During 1982-83 all proofs for the final copy of fascicle two of the Hittite Dictionary were corrected. The photo offset work should be complete by the beginning of 1984, and fascicle two will be available for purchase early in 1984. First drafts of all articles for fascicle three (the rest of M and the first half of N) have been written and about a third of them have been revised, edited and sent to the photocompositor. We anticipate completing the editing of fascicle three by the beginning of 1984.

Progress on fascicles two and three has been slow because of the unusually high concentration of basic grammatical terms in this section of the alphabet. Words such as “when,” “if,” “how,” “as” and the possessive “my” had to be studied and analyzed. Although the



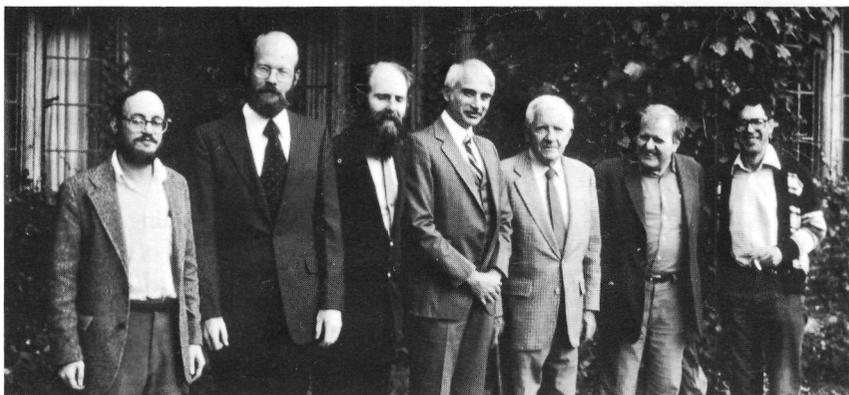
A Hittite fragment from the Yale Babylonian Collection to be published by Professors Hoffner and Beckman.

general meaning and principal uses of these words were already known, all passages in which they occurred had to be studied and a complete picture of each word's chronological distribution (Old, Middle, and New Hittite) and usage drawn. While this procedure was quite time-consuming, the results were gratifying. Our articles will dispel many misconceptions, raise considerably the level of understanding of these words, and provide a basis for further productive research by our colleagues.

Dr. Howard Berman processes Hittite texts for the dictionary files. His work is very demanding and requires meticulous attention to details. This year he worked through three volumes of newly published texts (one each of texts in Ankara, Berlin, and Paris). He also transferred to the dictionary file cards unpublished Hittite texts from the 1952 and 1958 seasons of excavations at Boghazköy. Using new duplicates and joins from this material, he revised present file cards and kept our files current with the latest discoveries. In addition he reedited the file cards for the bilingual Akkado-Hittite edict of King Telepinu. Previously the Akkadian version was only partially incorporated in the files and not in the format which allowed simultaneous examination of the corresponding parts of the Akkadian and Hittite versions.

Dr. Silvin Košak wrote first drafts of articles for words beginning with N and P, keeping us about two years ahead of the schedule for producing the final edited versions of these articles.

Professors Hoffner and Güterbock wrote all drafts of the key articles on the grammatical terms for fascicle two and revised and edited all



The Hittite Dictionary staff and Dr. Hamp. Left to right: Howard Berman, Greg McMahon, Rich Beal, Harry Hoffner, Hans Güterbock, Eric Hamp, Silvín Košák.

articles for publication. Professor Hoffner used his control corpus of Old, Middle and New Hittite texts on computer to supplement the main lexical file for minutiae and high frequency words, some of which occasionally are misfiled or misplaced and are not found in the file at the time of writing the articles. The computer corpus, although it is small in comparison to the main file, adds a welcome safety net for our documentation and allows for some lexical purposes a very sophisticated data retrieval procedure. Both men again traveled to Europe to collate Hittite tablets in museum collections. Professor Hoffner again photographed important published Hittite tablets for dictionary use in controlling the accuracy of the published copies. Professor Hoffner and Dr. Gary Beckman of Yale University have almost completed their manuscript for the publication of all Hittite text material in the Yale collections. Among this material Hoffner identified a duplicate to the treaty of Mursili II with Kupanta-LAMMA of Mira and Kuwaliya. Some entirely new text fragments came to light which even added new Hittite words to our collection.

Three of our overseas colleagues visited the project this year: J. Tischler from Germany, T. R. Bryce from Australia, and D. Hawkins from England. Each was able to obtain information from us about Hittite words and to offer us both suggestions and encouragement. It is good that our location at the Oriental Institute makes it possible for us to consult with such a wide variety of colleagues, both Hittitologists and Assyriologists. Again this year we received much help from our generous and knowledgeable Assyriologist colleagues on the third floor, notably Professors Civil, Reiner, Biggs and Gelb.



Ugaritic Letters and Ritual Texts

Dennis Pardee

A new entry in the Annual Report deserves some explaining. Ugarit was the ancient name of a city located on the coast of what is today Syria, just a few miles north of Latakia. The modern *tell* goes by the name of *Ras esh-Shamra*, "Cape Fennel," named after the plant that grows there in profusion during the months of summer and fall. French excavations began there in 1929 and have continued to this day. During the very first season tablets were discovered which bore not only the well-known Akkadian script and language but others as well with a totally new script. Because, as it turned out, the language of these other tablets was Semitic, fairly closely related to Phoenician and to Hebrew, the script was deciphered within a year and the language was identified as the local language of ca. 1400-1200 B.C., the only West Semitic language known to this day to have been written by means of the cuneiform system.

Further excavations and discoveries at Ugarit and elsewhere have shown that the period of the Ugaritic tablets was both the heyday and the last gasp of the Ugaritic city-state, for its civilization, reaching back at least in its material remains to the fifth millennium B.C., was destroyed by the Sea Peoples and the mound henceforth was inhabited only occasionally and by much smaller groups.

My own interest in Ugaritic began before coming to Chicago and was fostered by my professor here, Stanley Gevirtz. A Fulbright-Hayes Senior Lectureship at Aleppo University in 1980-1981 permitted a prolonged period of contact with the Ugaritic tablets themselves, most of which are kept now in the museums of Aleppo and Damascus, with a few still in Paris. The current *Mission de Ras Shamra* as well as the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Museums gave me every facility for access to and study of the tablets.

Having then just completed a study of Hebrew letters from the biblical period, I was especially interested in the Ugaritic epistolary texts and began my study with them. For my own training, I went about studying the tablets as though they were totally new documents, doing detailed hand-copies and taking photographs of each one, though virtually all had previously been published. This turned out to have been a good plan, for as I studied I discovered that the previous editions of many of the tablets had been based, not on examination of

the tablets themselves, but on study of secondary materials, in this case casts and photographs of the tablets. Thus many new readings were emerging. Several weeks into my study I also discovered the benefits to be gained from the use of a low-powered binocular microscope. With magnification of 10x-20x, one can often distinguish what the naked eye (at least mine) could not see in the attempt to distinguish an accidental crack from a true sign. In January of 1981 I ran out of epistolary texts and went to work on a totally new category, that of ritual texts. These are rather arid descriptions of sacrifices to various deities that are very difficult to interpret, and had been widely ignored in Ugaritic scholarship.



Ritual text (RS 34.126) for the burial of Niqmaddu III, king of Ugarit ca. 1210–1200 B.C. The shades of former kings are called up and offerings are made. The following king, Ammurapi, the last king of Ugarit (ca. 1200–1210 B.C.), receives wishes for well-being. (Photo by D. Pardee, courtesy Mission de Ras Shamra)

Once back in Chicago, I began casting about for ways of speeding up the publication of my new readings and decided to apply to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant under their Translations Program. As of April, 1983, a grant was awarded which permits me to hire a research assistant for two years and to have photographs printed of the tablets I studied. In Donna Freilich, who had just passed her Ph.D. qualifying examinations and wished to do her dissertation on the Ugaritic ritual texts, I found an ideally qualified research assistant. Donna, meanwhile, has the opportunity to work up annotated translations of the texts upon which her dissertation will eventually be based. As of this writing, half of the photographs have been printed and we are deep into the epigraphic and philological analysis of the texts themselves.

SCHOLARSHIP



Other Research Activities of the Oriental Institute Faculty, Staff and Students

LANNY BELL'S research in Egypt this season took him once more to the Eastern Desert north and south of the Wadi Hammamat road to the Red Sea. One of these expeditions, led by Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb, discovered a series of unknown pharaonic rock inscriptions, which will be presented in a joint article prepared by these three explorers for publication in the centennial volume of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.

In Luxor, Lanny's attention was focused on a coffin which he had first noticed in an Egyptian Antiquities Organization storeroom in the spring of 1982. The coffin was part of a cache discovered at Deir el-Bahari in 1932-33, but inexplicably it was not published with the rest of the find. It belongs to the great-grandson of the Theban Viceroy Pimiu of Dynasty XXII (ca. 865 B.C.), and on it the title of Viceroy of Kush is attributed to Pimiu. Modern scholars have believed that this title had fallen into disuse more than a century earlier. Pimiu is also given the title of Prophet of the goddess Nekhbet of Elkab, the northern limit of the domain of the Viceroy of Kush in the New Kingdom. Susan Lezon photographed the texts of this coffin during the season, and Labib Habachi located the inner coffin of the same set in the storerooms of the Luxor Museum. The survival of this title indicates clearly that the Egyptians did not cease to be interested in Nubia with the loss of that province at the end of Dynasty XX. Rather they were probably keeping a concerned watch over the area of the Fourth Cataract and the developments which were taking place there. For it was here in the Sudan at the end of the tenth or beginning of the ninth century B.C. that the Kingdom of Napata was emerging, whose descendants would sweep across Egypt as the rulers of the Twenty-fifth ("Ethiopian," i.e., Sudanese) Dynasty.

On June 1, just two days after his return from Cairo, Lanny presented the members of the Oriental Institute a report fresh from

the field in an illustrated lecture entitled "Chicago House and the Rescue of the Ancient Theban Monuments."

ROBERT BIGGS has completed several articles for the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, the international encyclopedia of Assyriology and, following study visits to the Metropolitan Museum and the Yale Babylonian Collection, has nearly completed a publication of the third millennium cuneiform texts from the Inanna Temple in Nippur. He and Matthew Stolper in a joint publication have edited a fragmentary omen text from Khuzestan that has important implications for the spread of Babylonian learning in Iran in the second millennium B.C.

JOHN A. BRINKMAN'S principal research this past year has been concerned with Mesopotamian socio-economic history of the early Neo-Babylonian period (747-626 B.C.). He has completed writing the chapter on this subject for the new edition of the *Cambridge Ancient History* and, with Douglas Kennedy, has prepared a lengthy, separate bibliography dealing with the pertinent cuneiform documentation (to appear in the *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* for 1983). He also spoke on Mesopotamian Demography at the national meeting of the American Oriental Society and submitted several short articles for publication.

JOHN CARSWELL continued his excavations at Mantai, a trading site in Sri Lanka, and established that the lowest levels are prehistoric, containing microliths comparable with material from other sites in the area dated to as early as the 8th millennium B.C. Work was financed by The Ford Foundation, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and The British Museum. He contributed to the memorial volume for Roger Saideh, *Archéologie au Levant*, and has written a chapter on the history of Ottoman ceramics in *Tulips, Arabesques and Turbans*. He lectured on his excavations at Mantai to The British Museum and The Oriental Ceramic Society in London. During the course of the year he also lectured at the Art Institute of Chicago; the David and Alfred Smart Gallery; at Anuradhapura and in Colombo, Sri Lanka; and at Benoit, Wisconsin. He was the recipient of a grant from Mobil (Hellas) to write a catalogue of Turkish ceramics in the Benaki Museum, Athens.

FRED M. DONNER continued work on a study of the development of early Arabic historiography. He also prepared a paper on "Tribal Settlement in Basra (Iraq) during the First Century A.H.," which was presented at the International Conference on Land Tenure in the Near

East held at the American University of Beirut in February, 1983. In April, he read a paper entitled "Administrative Bureaucracy in the Umayyad State" at the symposium on "The Organization of Power" organized by Professor Gibson. A certain amount of time was also dedicated to helping organize the annual conference of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, to be held in Chicago in November, 1983, and for which he serves as co-chairman of the program committee. Finally, he ushered in his inaugural year at the Institute by undertaking the study of some early Arabic inscriptions, including a number from the Institute's collections.

WALTER FARBER has completed, and sent to press, articles about the deification of king Narām-Su'en of Akkade, some Middle-Assyrian foodstuffs, and the 'family' of demons centered around *lilû* and *ardat lilî*, besides a number of book reviews. More separate manuscripts, in part offshoots of his ongoing research on the Lamāstu text corpus and amulets, are nearing completion. Work on the edition of incantations for crying babies is continuing as well. In spring, he was invited to New Haven, and spent some time in Yale collating copies by the late M. I. Hussey (Old Babylonian magical, medical, and culinary texts); the results of this work will form part of the forthcoming volume 'Yale Oriental Series XI,' containing texts copied by Ms. Hussey, and J. J. A. van Dijk.

I. J. GELB gave a series of lectures on the earliest Semitic civilization that flourished between Ebla in Syria and Kish in Babylonia in the middle of the 3rd millennium B.C. and on the structure of ancient temple organizations at Harvard and the University of California in Los Angeles. He also contributed papers on Ebla at the meeting of the American Oriental Society, Middle Western Branch, in Chicago and at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan, and published an article "Measures of Dry and Liquid Capacity" in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 102 (1982) pp. 585-590.

MCGUIRE GIBSON has been expanding his article on the revision of the Diyala sequence in the Early Dynastic and Akkadian periods (*American Journal of Archaeology* 86 [October, 1982]: 531-38) for publication eventually as a small monograph. In addition, he has received permission from the Field Museum to take and have analyzed some samples from the famous "Flood Level" at Kish. These samples, excavated in 1928, have remained un-analyzed since that time. The new analyses will be checked against studies of soil samples collected

during a short investigation he made at Kish in 1979. He is also working with Miss Margaret Brandt on the Field Museum collection of cylinder and stamp seals from Kish and related sites. This work was begun by him as a student in 1967. He hopes to have the collection published some time next year. He organized and chaired a symposium, on April 16-17, entitled "The Organization of Power: Aspects of Bureaucracy in the Ancient, Medieval and Ottoman Near East." During the year, he gave lectures to the public and to university groups in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Milwaukee. He is still actively involved in the American Institute for Yemeni Studies as the University of Chicago's representative. He is, in addition, the AIYS representative to a new organization called the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, headquartered in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Lastly, he has been acting as chairman of the coordinating committee for an exhibition of Kurdish rugs. This exhibition, entitled "Discoveries from Kurdish Looms," is co-sponsored by the Block Gallery of Northwestern University and the Chicago Rug Society, of which he is a member. The exhibition will run from early December, 1983, through mid-February, 1984, at the Block Gallery.

GENE GRAGG is preparing to follow up his recently published *Oromo Dictionary* with investigations in Afroasiatic on two fronts. On the one hand he is gathering material relevant to the dialect geography of Oromo in order to study the degree of dialect differentiation in this language (a topic of special interest because of the relatively firm and recent date of the dispersal of this now-wide-spread Ethiopian language from a small nucleus). On the other hand he is preparing a computer-based etymological file in order to help establish relationships within the Cushitic language family (to which Oromo belongs), and the relationship between Cushitic and the rest of the Afroasiatic super-family (including Semitic, Egyptian, and Berber).

The responsibility of editorship of the Hittite Dictionary demands nearly all of PROFESSOR HOFFNER'S time, including the summers, when he must both direct the dictionary team in Chicago and travel to Turkey for collation of tablets in the Istanbul and Ankara museums. In spite of this, he has been able to maintain a small flow of publications and public lectures.

This year the text of his lecture at the Vienna Rencontre Assyriologique appeared in print. Professor Hoffner discovered a join piece to the famous Milawata Letter, which revealed the name of a

previously unknown king of Wilusa, a kingdom in Western Asia Minor identified by some with Ilios in the Troad. The new context recovered by the join also sheds welcome light on the problems of diplomatic and military relationships between Hatti and its western neighbor-states during the 13th Century B.C. and on questions of historical geography in the region.

Few other Hittitologists are able to prepare a detailed review and evaluation of the Hittite dictionary of Professor Kammenhuber of Munich. His extensive review of fascicles 4 and 5 of Kammenhuber's dictionary has just appeared in *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. Although it will be years before the Chicago dictionary will reach this part of the Hittite alphabet, through his remarks in critical reviews Hoffner is able to give a preview of the Chicago material and analysis of the words in question.

In a memorial volume for the German Indoeuropeanist Heinz Kronasser (*Investigationes Philologicae et Comparativae*, Wiesbaden, 1982) Professor Hoffner clarified the meaning of the Hittite negative word *numan*, which contrary to previous opinion does not mean "never" or "in no way," but "would not" or "could not." In the course of this study he also demonstrated two uses of the Hittite optative particle *man*: speaker optative, and subject optative.

In *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 33 (1981) 206ff. he identified a new join piece to the only Old Hittite copy of the second half of the Hittite law code. The new piece offered an unexpected and highly significant textual variant, the word *meani* for the more familiar *mehuni* "at the time" which the later copyist replaced it with. Since fascicle two of the *CHD* includes *meyani-*, the discovery was timely.

Professor Hoffner enlarged his private control corpus of Hittite texts on the University's Amdahl computer during 1982-83. The capability to perform sophisticated data retrievals on this corpus offers exciting prospects for Hittite linguistic research.

HANS G. GÜTERBOCK devoted most of his time to the Chicago Hittite Dictionary. Two pieces of work mentioned in last year's report appeared this year. The paper on the Ahhiyawa problem, in which he defended the theory that the country called Ahhiyawa by the Hittites was indeed Greece, was published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* 87 (1983) 133-38. The monograph criticizing the attempt of Emilia Masson at interpreting the reliefs and inscriptions in Yazilikaya, the rock sanctuary near the Hittite capital, Hattusha-Boghazköy, was published by the French government in the same series as Mme. Masson's, in French and English: *Les hiéroglyphes de Yazilikaya: à propos*

d'un travail récent (Editions Recherche sur les civilisations) Paris, 1982 (only the title page is in French). During the year also some articles came out, while others were written.

Egypt under the Ptolemies, the successors of Alexander the Great who ruled Egypt until it was incorporated into the Roman Empire, has been the focus of most of JANET H. JOHNSON'S personal research during the past year. Using a text called the "Demotic Chronicle" as a foundation, she studied both the Ptolemaic theory of kingship and relations between the Egyptians and the large number of Greeks who moved to Egypt at this time; her study of the economic role of the Egyptian priesthood during this period (these priests were among the wealthiest Egyptian members of Ptolemaic society) was based largely on a sampling of legal and economic documents. She also presented a paper on Ptolemaic bureaucracy for the symposium on bureaucracy organized by McGuire Gibson. In addition, she spent a month in Egypt in December and January participating in the Quseir regional survey (see separate report), returned in March for a thoroughly enjoyable tour and a short trip to Sinai, and has continued to act as principal investigator for the Demotic Dictionary Project (see separate report).

ERICA REINER'S ongoing project on Akkadian celestial omens led her into excursions into Babylonian magic practices utilizing celestial powers, practices which survived into Hellenistic and later magic. A topic related to these issues was the subject of her invited lecture at a symposium, "Symbolic Animals, Monsters, and Demons in Antiquity and the Middle Ages," held at the Pierpont Morgan Library in honor of Edith Porada on April 5-7, 1983.

In addition to preparing for the first season of archaeological investigations at Harran, LAWRENCE E. STAGER gave an invited lecture at Harvard University, entitled the "Archaeology of the Family in Early Israelite Society," which will be published in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. This is an overview of a book he is preparing, which uses archaeological and written sources to reconstruct aspects of ancient Israelite social history. He braids his many-stranded narrative about the complex relationship of kinship, clientship, and kingship—a durable weave that formed the basic fabric of Israelite society for centuries.

In Phoenician studies, his work has focussed on two popular articles dealing with the excavations at Carthage. His keynote address on Phoenician Carthage, delivered last year at the annual meeting of the

Ex Oriente Lux Society in Amsterdam, has been prepared for publication in their journal, where it will appear in Dutch. His research on various Phoenician-Punic amulets ("eye-beads," bone phalli, and "Eye-of-Horus") has led to a more general appraisal of their symbolism in a piece entitled "The Phoenicians and the 'Evil Eye.'"

MATTHEW W. STOLPER'S article, "On the Dynasty of Shimashki and the Early Sukkalmahs," was published in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 72 (1982); it discusses the formation of an inter-regional state in Elam in about 2000 B.C. against the background of Mesopotamian political history. Another article, "The Death of Artaxerxes I," deals with apparent discrepancies between Greek and cuneiform sources on a chronological problem which affects interpretations of Greco-Persian diplomatic relations and the internal political history of the Persian empire in the late fifth century B.C.; it will be published in *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*. Mr. Stolper gave an invited lecture at Johns Hopkins University, entitled "Babylonia Under the Persians: Provincial Entrepreneurs and Imperial Politicians in the Year of Four Emperors," in which he summarized evidence from the Murashû Archive of Nippur on Achaemenid political history and local economic conditions. His book on the Murashû Archive will be published by the Netherlands Institute for the Near East. After making revisions in his edition of Elamite administrative texts from Tall-i Malyan, in Iran, Mr. Stolper is seeing the publication of those texts through proofs.

For a forthcoming *Festschrift* MR. WENTE is preparing an article treating a hieratic stela inscribed by an official involved in the construction of Queen Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahri. This document has some bearing upon the dating and interpretation of unusual pornographic scenes that provide a rare glimpse into how some relatively important individuals really felt about Hatshepsut's assumption of the kingship. Mr. Wente is also currently investigating a peculiar use of the so-called negative relative adjective in texts from the royal tombs at Thebes, where it functions much like the Old Egyptian circumstantial negative. In connection with a recent reconstruction of Tutankhamun's visage by experts in forensic anthropology (see May issue of *Life Magazine*), Mr. Wente was invited to lecture on the problem of portraiture in ancient Egyptian art at the Miami Egyptological Society in May, 1983.

DONALD WHITCOMB'S research on Smithsonian Institution collections from Aden and the Hadhramaut in southern Yemen resulted in a comparative study of Islamic history of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean from the 9th to the 19th century, which will be published in the *Festschrift* for Beatrice de Cardi. He gave a paper on the Islamic glass from Quseir al-Qadim to the International Glass Conference in New York which has been published in the *Journal of Glass Studies* 25 (1983). He conducted a survey of Islamic ports in Egypt as an ARCE fellow (see separate report on Quseir al-Qadim) and made a brief reconnaissance of archaeological sites in the Sinai on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution.



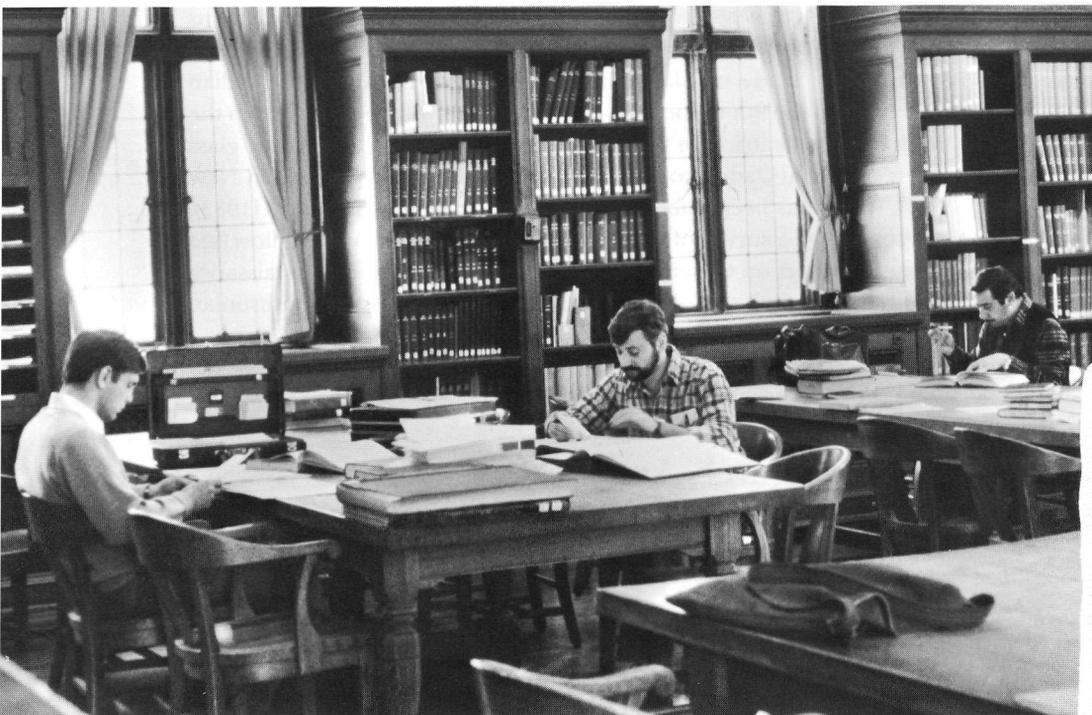
Research Archives

Alice Schneider

Since my last report to you, the Archives office has been moved to room 203. The room has been completely renovated and there is a section devoted to our extensive map collection. Room 200, our former office, is now in the process of being converted into a combination storage room and an extension of the reading room. By transferring older, little used journals there, much needed space can be made available for more current materials in the main reading room. We also plan to have Hebrew and Arabic typewriters available for faculty, staff and students to use in this room.

The Archives has accessioned the remaining bulk of the maps from the museum office. Additional map cases in the office will now be used for these new maps and any additional maps. This will bring the number of maps to approximately 1700.

Acquisitions this year include several new journals, including — *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*, a long out of print journal from the turn of the century, reprinted. *Journal Asiatique*, *Raydan*, *Mari*, *Biblische Notizen* and *Archéologie aux Emirats Arabes Unis* are all new and represent the broad spectrum of studies here. We continued exchanges — among the more profitable being with Dr. Kapera in Warsaw. The newest exchange is with Tokyo with the new journal *al-Rafidan*. Several new series were



started especially from France — *Recherche sur les Grandes Civilisations*. Our monograph collection has increased to 6835, our series to 3304 and our journals to 5562 — we are well over the 10,000 mark!

As you can see from the above, the Archives is growing steadily. Using room 200 as an addition to the reading room is only a temporary solution to our chronic space problem. In five years time, space will again become critical.

I would like to thank the following people who donated time and material to the Archives: Professors Biggs, Brinkman, Baer, Johnson, Pardee, Nims, and Donner. Thanks also to Mrs. G. Swift, Mr. Bud Haas (who was instrumental in acquiring a small but important library from Mrs. Wertime), everyone in the Epigraphic Survey team, and many others.

Our employees this year included John Meloy, Rich Graber and Mike Krausman. This will be my last report, as my husband and I are leaving for the University of Virginia. Chuck Jones, the new manager, will find I have left quite a bit of work to do!

M U S E U M



The Museum
John Carswell

The financial base for operating the Museum during the past year was greatly increased by a successful application to the Institute for Museum Services for a grant towards general operating costs, which resulted in an award of \$35,000. This is the highest level of award that any museum in the United States can receive and is the fourth grant we have had from this source during the past five years. In the course of applying for the grant, an analysis of expenditure in all areas of the museum operation was made, which produced some convincing statistics concerning the minimum sums necessary to maintain existing museum services. While the situation has been alleviated in the past few years by special grants such as those from the IMS, and the Women's Board of the University of Chicago, the problem of balancing the Museum budget still remains to be solved each year, on an *ad hoc* basis.

On the positive side, the introduction of a new accounting system has meant that we now have a much more accurate method of keeping track of day-to-day expenses.

The major activity during the year was the preparation of a special exhibition, *The Quest for Prehistory*, which opened in November. Again supported by a special grant from the Women's Board, this exhibit recounted the history of the Oriental Institute's involvement with the study of ancient Near Eastern prehistory, back to the days of Sandford and Arkell's surveys in the Nile Valley in the nineteen-twenties. More specifically, the exhibition focussed on the contribution to the field made by Robert and Linda Braidwood, from the days when they joined in Henri Frankfort's seminars, to their own pioneer excavations at Jarmo in northern Iraq, and to their present work at Çayönü in eastern Turkey.

The exhibition was constructed around a full-scale reproduction of a prehistoric house, based on an actual house excavated at Jarmo, which gave a vivid insight into the life of our early farming ancestors.



The Quest for Prehistory. Stairway to the raised platform, including introductory texts to the exhibit.

A succinct commentary was provided by Professor Braidwood, available at the press of a button. The exhibition also dealt with the Carbon¹⁴ dating process, itself another Chicago contribution to science; some of the first Carbon¹⁴ dates were actually obtained from Jarmo charcoal samples. Many of the artifacts from Jarmo — clay figurines, stone objects and tools — were on exhibit for the first time, and the preparation of the exhibition in close collaboration with the Braidwoods was a stimulating experience for all of the museum staff.

Later in the year, a second, smaller exhibition of photographs and other material was mounted in the entrance hall, titled *The House on the*



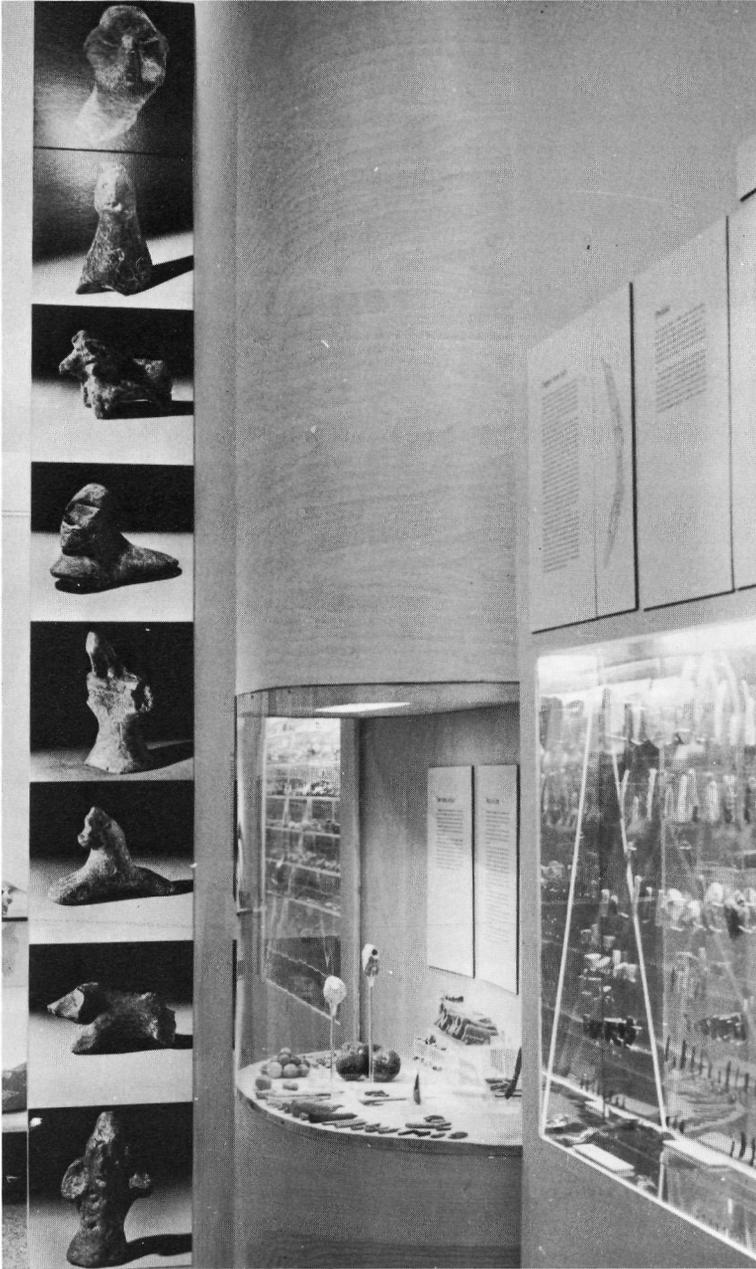
The Quest for Prehistory. View from the raised platform of the courtyard of the reconstructed prehistoric house from Jarmo.



The Quest for Prehistory. Replicas of prehistoric implements in the courtyard of the house, (l-r) reed basket with snail shells, grinding stone, handaxe.

Nile. This documented more than fifty years work by the Epigraphic Survey in Egypt, centered on Chicago House at Luxor, and included material from the photographic archives both in Luxor and in Chicago. Texts were supplied by Lanny Bell and William Murnane, and a special attraction was a number of hand-tinted glass slides, lit from below, of many of the activities of the Institute in Egypt in the 'thirties and later. During the course of the year, the Curator was involved with a third exhibition, for which he acted as advisor, at the David and Alfred Smart Gallery on campus; this was devoted to the arts and crafts of Ottoman Turkey, and culminated in a one-day symposium on Ottoman decorative arts, with Breasted Hall filled to capacity.

Among the many distinguished visitors to the Museum during the year was Dr. Adnan Bouni, Director of Excavations in Syria. There was also a tour of White House Fellows and a group of twenty officials from museums abroad, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. In June, a special reception and tour was arranged for the members of the Union League Club of Chicago, just fifty years after James Henry Breasted had lectured to the same club on his recent



The Quest for Prehistory. Display of clay figurines and stone tools from Jarmo.



*The Morton Tent: Unrolling a decorated side panel of the tent
(John Carswell, curator).*

excavations in the Near East. The Museum was also the setting for the 1983 Alumni Awards lecture and reception, and Breasted Hall was used for President Hannah Gray's annual State of the University address.

The museum continued to receive individual visitors from throughout the United States and from all over the world. Of the visitors, about 50% were from elementary schools, 28% were adult groups, 13% were college students and 11% were from high schools. Altogether, a total of 54,833 visitors came during the course of the year.

In the summer, the Museum continued its special summer lecture series, with lectures by Douglas Esse, Donald Whitcomb and Lanny Bell, at two-week intervals. These proved to be very popular, and also provided the occasion to display one of the Museum's latest



The Morton Tent: Sides in position and roof up, ready for the party!



acquisitions — an Egyptian quilted tent. This magnificent tent, about fifty years old, was commissioned by the Morton family in Egypt and donated by the Morton Arboretum to the Oriental Institute. In almost perfect condition, it is a splendid example of its genre. We are most indebted to Frank Zopolis and Linn Buss for their generous donations towards the cost of the receptions at these lectures.

Behind the scenes, much of the work of the museum staff was devoted to activities of which the general public is little aware, but which are essential to its effective operation. Material was chosen and prepared for exhibits in other museums, notably for a travelling exhibition on the history of writing, opening in Milwaukee in late summer. Vessels were also prepared for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and inscribed tablets from Nuzi prepared for return to Iraq. Many objects from our own collections and excavations were also treated in



The House on the Nile: Fifty Years of Chicago House at Luxor. A summer exhibit of photographs marking the 50th year of the Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute.

the Conservation Laboratory. Numerous academic visitors have been accommodated, wishing to work on material or records from our collections. These include, for instance, major studies by Jack Foster on the literary ostraca, and by Margaret Root on the sealings on the Persepolis Fortification Tablets. An essential and urgent project has been the copying of old glass colour transparencies, notably of the Egyptian Theban Tomb series, which are in danger of deterioration. Work continues on the reorganization, inventory and cleaning of storage areas throughout the basement. Once again, the museum depended heavily on volunteer assistance, not only for guided tours, but also for essential work in registration, photography and other areas.

A major decision was taken in 1983, to apply for accreditation by the American Association of Museums. This means a careful scrutiny

of every area of museum activity, and completing a lengthy questionnaire on all aspects of our work, including the hierarchical structure of the museum and its relationship to the Institute and the University; the technical competence and training of our staff; the public programs and volunteer services; security, and even such mundane but essential matters as whether or not all staff know how to operate fire extinguishers! The questionnaire is supplemented some months later by a visit of several days by a specially appointed committee of museum experts. If successful, the museum will join the ranks of those other museums throughout the country who are considered to operate to a high professional standard. All the staff who have participated so far would agree that the process provides an excellent opportunity for self-examination and criticism, often in areas easily overlooked.

Finally, our thanks are due to those who have specially signalled out the museum for their generosity. High on the list is Mr. Arnold Flegenheimer of New York, who generously contributed towards the cost of reprinting the 1933 Oriental Institute poster, used at the Chicago World's Fair, *A Century of Progress*. He was so pleased with the result, that he promptly doubled his original gift; the poster, incidentally, has proved to be a best-seller.

It is also with great regret that we record the passing of another donor, who gave a wooden Egyptian statuette to the museum just over a year ago. This was James Henry Breasted Jr., the son of our founder, and himself an Egyptologist, art historian, and noted calligrapher. A lasting testimony of his skill as a calligrapher is the series of exquisitely hand-written letters we received during the course of making his gift.



Conservation

Barbara Hall

Of the many objects treated in the conservation laboratory, few go on exhibit in the museum; most are returned to the study collection in storage. This year was an exception as 22 stone bowl fragments from Jarmo were restored to completeness and placed on display in the “Quest for Prehistory” show.

During excavation of the site during the late 1940’s, more than 1300 of the bowl fragments were recovered and now we intended to incorporate them into the prehistory exhibit. But their small size did not give much of an idea of the wide diversity of sizes and shapes of the whole bowls, so a decision was made to restore a representative group.

By placing the rim of the bowl fragment or sherd on a chart of concentric circles of increasing size, we were able to determine the original circumference of the bowl. The missing area was then cast in plaster of Paris around the stone sherd. After shaping and sanding the plaster, it was painted in a color compatible with the original stone. Three of us in the lab spent four months completing the restoration. I was ably assisted by Laurie Booth, this year’s intern from the conservation program at the University of Delaware/Winterthur Museum—Laurie has a wonderful eye for color and inpainted most of the plaster restoration—and by Annette Manick, an apprentice.

A major project nearing completion this year is the relocation of hundreds of pots and sherds from our Nubian rescue excavations of the 1960’s. Several years ago we received an NEA Grant, matched by Oriental Institute funds, to renovate part of the basement for Nubian storage; this included the purchase of 31 large metal storage cabinets. Up to this time, the collection of pottery, stone sculpture, leather, wood, beads, and other small objects had been stored in various cabinets, open shelves, and rooms throughout the basement so that study of the collection was very difficult. Funded in part by the work-study program and our IMS Grant, one of the Institute’s graduate students in archaeology, spent this year moving the pottery into the new cabinets and doing an inventory for our records. This represents a significant step forward in the continuing job of putting our study collection into good order.



Museum Education

Joan Barghusen

An abiding concern of the Museum Education Program is to enlarge its audience. Reaching a teacher who, in turn, reaches entire classrooms of students is a primary avenue to this goal. For example, one educator who regularly attends our teacher's workshops, is an art coordinator in a suburban school system. She reaches nine hundred students each week. With this ripple effect in mind, a major concentration of the Education Program continues to be teacher education.

A special Teacher's Day was held in the Spring, in order to acquaint teachers with our programs and resources. By invitation, workshops were given for public school elementary teachers through the cultural organization, Urban Gateways, and for high school social studies department heads through the Chicago Board of Education Curriculum Bureau.

Other workshops given at the Museum focused on another major concern of the Education Program — broadening the knowledge of teachers about specific aspects of ancient Near Eastern culture and, at the same time, helping them to see ways in which this information may be used in their classrooms. This past year art projects were emphasized as a way to integrate material into the curriculum. The process of creating an art work based on an object seen at the Museum helps the student to "see" that object with a fuller understanding than is gained by visual apprehension alone. Further, it offers a way for the student to make that artifact a part of his or her own experience in a very personal and memorable way. Most teacher workshops throughout the year, therefore, included an art component; teachers learned to make cylinder seals using self-hardening clay, a replica of the Megiddo game board, copies of Egyptian amulets, cardboard pyramid models, and a colored paper mosaic lion patterned after the lion from the Processional Way in Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon.

A special Teacher's Workshop was held in conjunction with the temporary exhibit "Quest for Prehistory" with a talk and tour of the exhibit by the archaeologists Robert and Linda Braidwood. Background materials and suggested classroom activities were distributed to the teachers attending. To encourage docents to incorporate this important display into their school tours information



A drawing of King Tut done by a St. James School fourth-grader following their museum visit.

was likewise made available to them. For visiting children, a complete-the-drawings booklet was produced, guiding them to objects in the permanent collection which are related to agriculture in the ancient Near East — grinding stones from Iran, scenes of food preparation in Egypt, the husking tray from Iraq — all directed toward illustrating the concept of food production as the basis of human life. Often we find that our young visitors, whose lifestyles in modern high-technology society are far removed from those of early food producers, are not even aware that their daily bread begins as grain.

A third grant from the Illinois Arts Council funded in part several projects of the Education Program in 1982-83. It enabled the development of slide sets with narrative scripts for rental to teachers as a classroom tool. Parent-child workshops and the Sunday free films for the general public both have been supported by this grant.

The work of the Education Program goes hand in hand with that of the Volunteer Guides — the gallery teachers — under the direction of Peggy Grant. Specialized tours or multiple visits by the same group of students may require special knowledge on the part of the docents. Research and development of these programs is the responsibility of the Education Coordinator who plans them with the teacher, suggests classroom preparation, and at the same time prepares materials and suggests techniques for the docents who are to lead the group. Such specialized programs provide learning opportunities for the Education and Volunteer staff; for example, we were surprised and gratified to find that we could develop a highly worthwhile tour stressing the uses of energy and environment in the ancient Near East *once we looked at the collection with that topic in mind*. While not the usual fare, these programs result in new insights that then enrich the typical every-day tour of a more general nature.

The most ambitious of special programs this year was planned for a local public school second grade class who visited the Museum six times during their study of ancient Egypt. In addition to the special tours and classroom projects, drawings the students made from Museum objects furnished the preliminary studies for a class mural rendered finally in a variety of cloth colors and textures and hung in the classroom to which docents and the Education Coordinator were invited for a feast Egyptian style and an original class play entitled “Royal Death in Ancient Egypt.”

In addition to the topics mentioned above, the Education Program continued efforts in the several directions of its work. Almost one hundred Teacher’s Kits were sold throughout the school year, numerous slide talks given, many consultations shared with teachers, children’s workshops offered, special interest tours scheduled. Special acknowledgment goes to the docents whose participation makes possible the Saturday children’s workshops — Kitty Picken and Jackie Bagley, to the Thursday afternoon docents who worked with the Ray School project — Elizabeth Spiegel, Laurie Fish, Janet Helman and Anita Greenberg, and indeed to all the docents, and especially Peggy Grant, without whose efforts the Museum Education Program would be a mere shadow of its present self.

P E O P L E


 Membership Program

Gretel Braidwood

The Oriental Institute's Membership program is designed to help our members keep abreast of growing knowledge about the development of human civilization in the ancient Near East. Apart from much informal visiting and communication, this is done through our newsletter, annual report, the Membership lecture series, and our non-credit classes.

The Opening Lecture in October of 1982 was "Horses on the Citadel: A Bronze Breastplate and the Archaeology of Hasanlu." It was presented in Mandel Hall by Irene Winter of the University of Pennsylvania and was followed by a gala reception in the Museum. In November Kent Flannery spoke on "Jarmo's Legacy: The Worldwide Search for Food Production" in conjunction with the opening of the Museum's new prehistory exhibit. He was followed in December by "Egypt and the Red Sea Trade" by Janet H. Johnson and Donald Whitcomb. The first lecture in 1983 was a March presentation by Norman Golb on "The Dead Sea Scrolls: A New Approach to the Study of Their Origins." In early April C. E. Bosworth told us about "The Medieval Underworld" under joint Membership-Museum sponsorship. Later in April we heard about "Tel ed-Der: A Babylonian City 4000 Years Ago" from Hermann Gasche. May brought us a lecture by G. W. Bowersock on "Roman Arabia" and the Membership lecture series ended on June 1st with a talk on "Chicago House and the Rescue of Ancient Theban Monuments" by Lanny D. Bell. Each of these lectures was followed by a small reception in the Egyptian Hall to allow the audience to meet the speaker.

Our courses by mail proved popular again this year. We had three full sections on introductory hieroglyphs and one section on advanced hieroglyphs. Our cassette tape course on The Life of the Common Man in Ancient Egypt has been very well received. The traditional Saturday morning classes in the Institute offered members, in addition to the foregoing themes, a chance to study The Sea Peoples; Archaeological

Chemistry; Sheba and Spice — Ancient South Arabia; Ebla in the Syro-Canaanite World; and From Jericho to Gaugamela — An Introduction to the Archaeology and History of the Ancient Near East. This last was used also by the Volunteer Office as a Docent training course.

Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb led an enthusiastic group of sixteen members on our annual tour to Egypt in late February. Everyone had a wonderful time, with a special highlight being a gala reception at Chicago House in Luxor.

The annual dinner given by our Visiting Committee took place on May 9th this year. It celebrated the launching of Professor Lawrence E. Stager's new five-year expedition to Harran. A large group of people convened for cocktails and dinner in the Museum followed by a short talk in Breasted Hall by Mr. Stager. The evening closed with a brief recital of Turkish music on the saz (a traditional Turkish lute).

The membership files and records have been placed on a computer this year. This should speed up mailings and renewal notices but we are determined that members will still remain people and not become numbers.

I'll close my report with some notes on people. On Halloween Malinda Winans arranged and executed one of the most successful Members' Days ever, in addition to her other labors. The *News and Notes*, ably edited by Elda Maynard, has grown in scope and now includes all announcements of lectures, tours and other events. Our volunteer, Helen Glennon, has cheerfully performed the tedious task of getting out the renewal notices during the past year. Finally, we have continued to depend, as always, on the invaluable advice of Albert Haas.



The Volunteer Guide Program

Peggy Grant

The Volunteers, all of whom are members of the Oriental Institute, have had a rewarding year, thanks particularly to the contributions made by the docents themselves. Our captains, the backbone of the volunteer program, do a superb job in seeing that the tours run smoothly on their day:

Marsha Holden, Tuesday morning
 Terry Friedman, Tuesday afternoon
 Jane Imberman, Wednesday morning
 Muriel Nerad, Wednesday afternoon
 Kitty Picken, Thursday morning
 Elizabeth Spiegel, Thursday afternoon
 Gloria Orwin, Friday morning
 Milton Droege succeeded by Rosalinde Vorne, Friday afternoon
 Calla Burhoe, Saturday morning
 Marianne Ford, Saturday afternoon
 Teresa Hintzke, Sunday

During the year some of our talented volunteers have shared their research and expertise with us on docent days. Milton Droege showed us slides of China and Russia. Kitty Picken presented a workshop on Sargon II and the Assyrian palace. Anita Greenberg took us on a trip through India. Dianne Haines gave us an in-depth tour of the Palestinian gallery. Jill Maher celebrated our June end-of-the-year party with a talk on her trip to Egypt.

Docents have made significant contributions to the Docent Digest. Elda Maynard wrote on the Philistines, on Nubia and on archaeology in Israel. Georgie Maynard contributed a column on Sargon II as well as an article on Byron, the Assyrians and the Bible. Oliver Szilagyi wrote a short history of ancient glass and glass-making. Erhard Loewinsohn commented on the Book of Esther, and Jane Imberman wrote on the meaning of the Egyptian water lily. David Cooper re-introduced us to the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III, and Teddy Buddington reviewed an Egyptian romantic historical novel.

Docent and Docent Archivist Lilian Cropsey finished a massive three year project of creating for the docent office an object file of all the artifacts in the galleries, with provenience and bibliography noted. She

was helped by Diane Grodzins, Jo Ann Putz, Carol Green and Daila Shefner.

Muriel Nerad, Janet Helman and Debbie Aliber planned and arranged our gala Holiday Buffet, and presented five year awards to Lilian Cropsey, Carol Green, Diane Grodzins, Kitty Picken, Rita Picken, Oliver Szilagy and Mardi Trosman. Awards representing 10 years or more of continuous service went to Laurie Fish, Marianne Ford, Peggy Grant, Bud Haas, Jane Imberman, Katherine Kimball, Muriel Nerad, Joan Rosenberg, Janet Russell, Elizabeth Spiegel and Eleanor Swift.

Diane Grodzins was our hostess at our June picnic at which we honored Ann Blomstrom, the hard-working editor and compiler of our Oriental Institute Museum cook book, *Feast for Pharoahs and Kings*, now published and available from the Volunteer Office. We also honored her assistants Joan Rosenberg and Mary Jo Khuri as well as Joan Hives, volunteer typist and designer extraordinary.

One of the year's highlights was our fall docent trip to the University Museum in Philadelphia and the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, arranged by our own docent travel expert, Carol Green.

The faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute have also contributed enormously to our year's educational experiences. In July Bill Murnane of Chicago House fame gave us glimpses of his trip to the Sudan. John Larson, Museum Archivist, led us on an art tour in the Egyptian gallery. The Braidwoods introduced us to prehistory in the new Jarmo exhibit. Robert Biggs gave us a stimulating talk on the origins of writing. Joan Barghusen held a study tour on writing in the galleries. Doug Esse presented a slide show on Megiddo, and Joe Greene — as well as giving a members' course required for docent training — showed us patterns of Greek and Phoenician activity in the Mediterranean. Joan Barghusen and Joe Greene also wrote significant articles for the Docent Digest.

We are always indebted to John Carswell, the Curator, and to the entire staff of the Museum for their support and help in all phases of the program, particularly to Myrna Simon, who spends much of her time scheduling our tours, arranging our movie showings and informing us of last minute changes. The very existence of this program is due to our director, Robert McC. Adams, who encouraged Carolyn Livingood to start the program 18 years ago and who has encouraged and appreciated the work and influence of the docents ever since.

Just as important as the Museum Docents are our faithful Suq Docents who greet our museum visitors and using their knowledge

and skill, help the visitor to buy just the right book, gift or piece of jewelry. The profits from the Suq help in an important way to support the work of the Oriental Institute.

The Volunteer Program is especially indebted to the thoughtful advise and help of Joan Barghusen, Education Coordinator as well as words of wisdom from our former chairmen, Carolyn Livingood and Jill Maher.

We welcome the new docent class trained in April and May with the help of Joe Greene, Assistant to the Curator, Peggy Grant, Joan Barghusen and Dianne Haines.

Charlotte Collier

Dennis Kopaz

Lucille Kurth

Cliff Long

Nina Longley

Eric Penney

Melanie Petrosky

Roberta Rayfield

We look forward with enthusiasm to the contributions of time and talent that the new docents will make.

Regularly Scheduled Museum Docents

Deborah Aliber

Elaine Antoniuk

Jacqueline Bagley

Joan Bessey

Dorothy Blindt

Anne Blomstrom

Teddy Buddington

Calla Burhoe

Catherine Chilewski

Anne Conway

David Cooper

Lilian Cropsey

Mary d'Ouille

Cathy Dombrowski

Milton Droege

Harold Dunkel

Sylvia Easton

Laurie Fish

Marianne Ford

Terry Friedman

Helen Glennon

Cora Graessle

Carol Green

Anita Greenberg

Sally Grunsfeld

Peter Hancon

Dianne Haines

Albert Haas

Janet Helman

Teresa Hintzke

Marsha Holden

Jane Imberman

Mary Jo Khuri

Katherine Kimball

Brian Kiniry

Erhard Loewinsohn

Jill Maher

Georgie Maynard

James Meany

Lisa Mims

Joan Mitchell

Dorothy Mozinski

Muriel Nerad

Gloria Orwin

Kitty Picken

Rita Picken

Jo Ann Putz
Stephen Ritzl
Jean Robertson
Joan Rosenberg
Janet Russell
Mary Shea

Elizabeth Spiegel
Lexie Spurlock
Fred Swanson
Oliver Szilagyi
Rosalinde Vorne
Mary Walton

Regularly Scheduled Suq Docents

Maria Ahlström
Muriel Brauer
Leonard Byman
Evelyn Dyba
Andrea Freedman
Carol Goldstein
Diane Grodzins

Peggy Kovacs
Rochelle Rossin
Mary Schulman
Eleanor Swift
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The Suq

Denise Browning

This has been the best year yet for the Suq. Our total sales for the year (June '82-May '83) were \$160,952! This is more than \$20,000 over the same period last year. Our docents have really outdone themselves. Each one has added their own special talents to make the Suq the unique place that it is. Since we are not allowed to advertise due to our nonprofit status our customers have grown solely due to the merchandise and the gracious and informative service that they receive from our docents.

The biggest event of the year was the Turkish Suq, when once again our lobby overflowed with all kinds of merchandise collected from the Suq's of Turkey. This led into our Christmas season, the busiest time of the year, with our record sales of \$31,998.60 being made in December.

We developed a new catalogue for the first time in two years filled with the beautiful photography of Mr. Joseph Denov, reprinted our Islamic Bookbinding Christmas cards, developed several new pieces of jewelry from our own collection, and have two new postcards under development. The Achaemenid lion roundel which we use as our logo was designed into a necklace by Peter Shorer of London who designs several pieces for the British Museum. Lars Messler from Boston Museum Reproductions, also has made some beautiful pieces for us from some of our molds, including our life, prosperity and health charms, a large and a small ankh, and our double lion roundel. Leslie Meyer has created some lovely solid silver cylinder seals from our own collection.

January was inventory as usual, except that we converted our books onto our digital system, so that now every item in the Suq has its own code number. This will make it easy to convert to a computer system in future years.

A special thanks goes to my office staff, Joe Hawbaker, Jack Kish, Kay Ginther, Florence Ovadia, and Barbara Storms for their able assistance. And to the Suq docents whose energy never ceases to amaze me, Thank You.

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An extra special thanks to Peggy Grant and Eleanor Swift without whom we couldn't exist, and to all of the docents who came out on the hottest muggiest day of the year to help with June inventory.





The Chester D. Tripp Endowment Fund

Under the terms of the will of Mr. Tripp, who died in 1974, an endowment fund was established to support the programs of the Oriental Institute. During 1982-83, income from the fund helped support the following activities and projects:

- purchase of map cabinets for the Research Archives
- rewiring of the Museum alarm system
- payment of salary for the Nippur site guard; repair, licensing, and insurance for the Nippur Jeep
- purchase of a new slide projector for Breasted Hall



The Maurice D. and Lois B. Schwartz Endowment Fund

This past year the income from the Schwartz Endowment underwrote:

- payment of salaries for the Chogha Mish guards
- expenses associated with the opening of the Prehistoric Exhibit, the presentation of the Braidwood festschrift, and reception, including travel, room, and board for out-of-town participants



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Oriental Institute Membership Fund for Unrestricted Purposes

Balance July 1, 1982	4,883.00	4,883.00
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Income: July 1, 1982–June 30, 1983

Members' dues	67,471.00	
Members' course fees	8,989.00	
Total	76,460.00	81,343.00

Expenditures: July 1, 1982–June 30, 1983

Salaries	30,199.00	
Publications: <i>Annual Report,</i> <i>News & Notes, etc.</i>	24,621.00	
Publicity and promotion	103.00	
Lecture program	6,351.00	
Members' courses	8,717.00	
Postage	4,804.00	
Office supplies, equipment and operational expenses	3,073.00	
TOTAL	77,868.00	77,868.00

Balance June 30, 1983		3,475.00
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