

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

ABBAS ALIZADEH'S OIP manuscript—*Lowland Susiana in the Fourth Millennium BC: Excavations at KS-04, KS-59, and KS-108*—on the excavations at three urban settlements of Abu Fanduweh, Chogha Do Sar, and Beladiyeh in lowland Susiana, southwestern Iran, is being processed at the Publications office. These excavations were conducted from 2004 to 2005 as part of the Oriental Institute Iranian Prehistoric Project. They provide a complete sequence of the major types of the fourth millennium BCE ceramics for the three important stages of socioeconomic and political development of the early state and urbanism in the region. At Abu Fanduweh we uncovered a well-preserved major monumental building of Late Susa II (Late Uruk) period. A large mudbrick platform, much like the famous Susa platform, but smaller, was discovered at Chogha Do Sar. Just like the one from Susa, this platform was also subjected to conflagration. Many 1 × 1 m test trenches around the periphery of these sites helped to correct size estimates of these sites that were reported by Gregory Johnson.

The preparation of my other OIP manuscript on the excavations of five prehistoric settlements (Tall-e Bakun A and B, Tall-e Jari A and B, and Tall-e Mushki) in the plain of Persepolis was proceeding well, but the coronavirus crisis and inaccessibility to the archives and my own office has substantially slowed the process. When completed, the results of this 2004 fieldwork will provide the hitherto unavailable absolute radiocarbon dates for these key settlements in the region, as well as stratified sequences of the local pottery and evidence of subsistence economy from circa 6800 to 4000 BCE.

In addition to these works, my manuscript for the Persian Gallery was submitted in 2018 and is still waiting in the queue for its turn. Because of the same crisis, I had to abandon my new project, “The Archaeology of Apprenticeship,” until there is again access to archaeological materials in our collections and the Iran Bastan Museum, as well as the possibility of ethnoarchaeological research of modern Iranian potters.

RICHARD H. BEAL, having seen at the end of the last report the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary's* fourth and final 5 fascicle, has now begun updating the manuscripts for the CHD T volume. Many of these were written over a decade ago by Professor Hoffner, Oğuz Soysal, Alice Mouton, and Beal himself. However, much new research and many more editions of texts have come out since then. So each article needs to be updated. On March 10 he decided to do as much work from home as possible to minimize risk of the COVID-19 virus. For the past forty-five years, he has been buying, Xeroxing, and scanning books and articles, which he has kept at home, since the CHD office houses the late professor Hoffner's library and just downstairs is the Research Archives. He assumed that he would still come in as needed. He did not at that moment realize that a lockdown of the building was about to happen. However, shortly after lockdown, his aged home computer decided to start crashing. So with permission from Knut and Vick, he arranged for museum guard Steve Weingartner to bring his office computer to his home. Since the condo association just recently got all apartments internet connections, he has been able to access the *Hethitische Konkordanz* of the Universität Würzburg. Anything not immediately available is noted in blue and can then be easily fixed whenever normality returns.

This period has also seen the appearance of his “Hittite and Anatolian Studies at the OI” in the *Discovering News Pasts, the OI at 100*. Professor of Assyriology D. D. Luckenbill was reading texts from

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

Hittite Boğazköy in classes in the first years of the OI, soon after the texts were published. In 1929 Breasted hired a professor of Hittitology, Emil Forrer, who unfortunately came up with three years of excuses not to fulfill his teaching duties in Chicago. Fed up, Breasted replaced him with Arnold Walther. Since Walther's early death, Hittite has been taught by I. J. Gelb, Hans Gustav Güterbock, Harry Hoffner, Theo van den Hout, and Petra Goedegebuure. And, of course, there's the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary*, which Beal has worked on since its inception in January 1976. Anatolian archaeology flourished from 1926 to 1932, with a broad survey of Anatolia by Hans Henning von der Osten accompanied by excavations at Alişar Höyük, as a result of which co-director Erich Schmidt established the first pottery chronology of Anatolia. Anatolian archaeology only really returned to Chicago in 1993 with the hiring of Aslihan Yener, and subsequently James Osborne.

Beal also wrote "Open Your Ears and Listen! The Role of the Senses Among the Hittites," which will be a chapter for *Routledge Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East*.

The eyes, ears, mouth, and nose are discussed, as well as the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells that a Hittite would have encountered in the course of life, especially in the many festivals held for the gods in the course of the year.

He has also been working on a review of Gary Beckman's *The Hittite Gilgamesh*, an edition of the Akkadian, Hittite, and Hurrian pieces of the Gilgamesh story that were found at Boğazköy. These are important because they form a bridge between the Old Babylonian versions and the Neo-Assyrian version and also seem to be a little more interested in events closer to Anatolia.

Beal and his wife, JoAnn Scurlock, saw the appearance of the papers of a one-day Midwest American Oriental Society conference at St. Mary's University in Notre-Dame, Indiana, which they edited. The book is entitled *What Difference Does Time Make? Ancient, Biblical and Islamic Middle Eastern and Chinese Studies Celebrating 100 Years of the Midwest Branch of the American Oriental Society*. It is published by Archaeopress of Oxford, England. OI alumna Scurlock published two papers, one on time and the gods at Nippur, and one linking Mesopotamian festivals with the Judean site of Ramat Rahel and Rosh Hashannah and Yom Kippur.

Beal and Scurlock also spent a month in August and September travelling for the fourth time to Iran, adding to their collection of photographs of Iranian architecture and museum collections from Elamite through Sassanian through Qajar and early Pahlavi, and on to interesting modern buildings and sights. The scaffolding was finally off the Darius relief at Bisitun—the Darius relief that was the key to deciphering cuneiform. We also found the Assyrian Golgol relief and visited the newly excavated, stunning reliefs in the Sassanian Bandin Fire Temple in Dargaz. We made a second visit to Izeh (ancient Ayapir) to photograph more Elamite reliefs. At the not-yet-open Izeh museum, we were allowed to photograph some newly found carvings. We put the museum director in touch with Elamitologist Katrien de Graef, and they will publish an inscribed macehead. Perhaps most excitingly, we were permitted to view and photograph the Ashura (mourning for Shiite founder Hussein) ceremonies and stage play in the best-preserved traditional city of Yazd.

ROBERT D. BIGGS spent some of the year updating his contribution to the publication of the Oriental Institute's excavation of the Inanna Temple at Nippur. He continued his role on the editorial board of the series *Die Babylonisch-Assyrische Medizin in Texten und Untersuchungen*, published in Berlin.

For **ALAIN BRESSON** this year has been very fruitful in terms of publications. He published one article and five chapters. Two of them, “Pidasa, Miletos, and the Karian revolt” (in *Karia Arkhaia*, Istanbul 2019) and “The Choice for Electrum Monometallism: When and Why” (in the *White Gold* volume 2020) deal directly with the history of archaic and classical Asia Minor, and are, so to speak, in the sphere of interest of the Oriental Institute. The first paper is devoted to one aspect of the Achaemenid reconquest of Caria between 498 and 494 BCE. The second one investigates the form taken by the switch to coinage, in the form of electrum coinage, in western Asia Minor in the second half of the seventh and early sixth century BCE. It is based among others on a new investigation of the Artemision lead tablet found by Hogarth during the excavation of this sanctuary. It concludes that the tablet aimed at preparing electrum by alloying gold and silver.

On Friday, April 17, 2020, Alain was supposed to organize, together with Elizabeth Fagan, a workshop on Armenia: Ancient Armenia: Center and Peripheries. One month before the event, because of the COVID-19 crisis, they had to postpone the workshop to April 2021. Alain wishes to thank the OI and its director Chris Woods for their continued support under the circumstance.

Alain has in preparation a long article on Herodotus and the Achaemenid tribute, which should be published at Oxford in the Arshama volume edited by Christopher Tuplin and John Ma. The third part of the chapter presented at the OI in fall 2019 with the title: “Achaemenid Tribute: a Greek Phantasm?” The chapter is fundamentally: 1) a new reading of the famous pages of Herodotus on the Achaemenid tribute; 2) a new approach on the question of the tribute, based on a macro-economic investigation that suggests the integration of the history of the Mediterranean world and that of the Eastern empires, especially the Achaemenid Empire.

JOHN BRINKMAN's research on the Ahlamu (early Arameans) and their Amorite kin in the Middle Babylonian period continued, with fifty-four named individuals now identified, belonging to five clan groups. Progress was also made on the Khorsabad text publication, with Simo Parpola (University of Helsinki) updating his contribution and Grant Frame (University of Pennsylvania) completing his basic text edition of the royal inscriptions of Sargon II. Mr. Brinkman also worked on editing one of the two known legal documents, both unpublished, from the reign of the Babylonian king Marduk-balassu-iqbi (ca. 815 BC). This text, unearthed in our Nippur excavations, deals with the monarch's conferral of a temple benefice (prebend) during a time marked by his dynasty's massive restoration and reorganization of temple rituals and finances in the aftermath of a century of Babylonian political and economic collapse. Momentum on these projects has inevitably been slowed over the last few months of the academic year because of lack of access to the texts themselves and to libraries and offices occasioned by the university's lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FRED M. DONNER continued his work on Arabic papyri during the year, but progress on all research was dramatically slowed by the need to do teaching entirely online during the spring. This required the preparation of a series of PowerPoint presentations to accompany pre-recorded lectures so that students, scattered all over the globe because of the coronavirus, could view lectures at a time that was practical for them. His short article “Who's Afraid of Shari'a Law?” appeared in *Whose Middle Ages? Teachable Moments for an Ill-Used Past*, edited by A. Albin et al. (Fordham University Press). He also spent considerable time editing the papers for the volume *Scripts and Scripture: Writing and Religion in Arabia, ca. 500-700 CE*, to appear in the institute's publication series LAMINE (Late Antique

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

and Medieval Islamic Near East). He presented a paper on “The Qur’an and the State” at the third international meeting of the International Qur’anic Studies Association (IQSA) in Tangier, Morocco, on July 26, 2019. After thirty-eight wonderful years at the Oriental Institute and the University of Chicago, he will be retiring in September, but plans to stay in Chicago and hopes to continue working with the institute’s collections—once the strictures of the pandemic are relaxed, whenever that may be.

FRANÇOIS GAUDARD completed his twenty-sixth year as member of the Oriental Institute scholarly community. During the past academic year, he kept working on various text edition projects and the Mummy Label Database (MLD) (see separate report).

His first article in a series dedicated to the study of the Oriental Institute Museum funerary shrouds from the Greco-Roman period was published in 2019 and deals with Shroud OIM E4786 (see fig. 1).¹ The second article in this series, about Shroud OIM E4789, was submitted for publication, and two other articles are in preparation. Interestingly, in shrouds OIM E4786, OIM E4788, and OIM E4789, the toponym *T3-rr* “Ta-rer,” a designation of Dendera, occurs always as $\overline{\text{𐀓}}\overline{\text{𐀓}}$, with the sign 𐀓 (N17) written twice instead of once. This writing can be read as *T3-T3-rr*, a variant of $\overline{\text{𐀓}}\overline{\text{𐀓}}\overline{\text{𐀓}}$ *T3-n-T3-rr* “Land of Ta-rer,” itself being a less common form of $\overline{\text{𐀓}}\overline{\text{𐀓}}$ *T3-rr* “Ta-rer.” Alternatively, we could also consider that in the writing $\overline{\text{𐀓}}\overline{\text{𐀓}}$, the group 𐀓 *t3.wy* is used inaccurately for 𐀓 *t3* (see *Wb.* V, 219) and read this toponym *T3-rr*.

As part of his series of articles regarding some little-known aspects of the god Seth, François is currently writing a third one. He has also been working on the following papers:

- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part II: Shroud OIM E4789,” to be published in a *Festschrift* honoring a colleague (submitted).
- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part III: Shroud OIM E4788 (= OIM E42046)” (in preparation).
- “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part IV: Shroud OIM E4787” (in preparation).
- “A Demotic Accounting Text from the Ptolemaic Period” (in preparation).

François would also like to pay tribute to Lanny Bell, one his former professors, whose passing, on August 26, 2019, saddened him greatly. Among other things, Lanny served as field director of the Epigraphic Survey and professor of Egyptology at the University of Chicago. His knowledge of ancient Egypt was as deep as his passion for teaching. Above all, he was profoundly kind, humane, and generous. Like a new John Keating, Lanny encouraged his students to “make their lives extraor-



Figure 1. Shroud OIM E4786.

dinary,” and each time François thinks of him, it is Walt Whitman’s famous apostrophe that comes first to his mind: “O Captain! My Captain!”

¹ François Gaudard, “Funerary Shrouds from Dendera in the Oriental Institute Museum of the University of Chicago. Part I: Shroud OIM E4786,” in *Sur les pistes du désert: Mélanges offerts à Michel Valloggia*, ed. Sandrine Vuilleumier and Pierre Meyrat (Gollion: Infolio, 2019), 63–70.

Together with the CHD team, **PETRA M. GOEDEGEBUURE** published *The Chicago Hittite Dictionary* volume Š/4, -šma/i- to šuu (Oriental Institute 2019; see further Project Reports).

Many activities this year were geared toward Petra’s project on the Anatolian core cases *Expressing Agency and Point of View*. The insights that the coding of Hittite nouns with nominative, accusative, ergative, or absolutive evolved from a system where nouns were classified as count nouns or mass nouns and collectives led to the (in her view surprising) outcome that the use of the genitive was likewise sensitive to the countability of a noun. For example, the genitive plural ending *-an* can be used with singular neuter nouns. That does not mean that *-an* is singular. Instead, it is used to denote the sum of all individual, hence countable, members of a singular neuter collective (“The Old Hittite Plural Genitive *-an*,” in *QAZZU warrari: Anatolian and Indo-European Studies in Honor of Kazuhiko Yoshida*, ed. Ronald Kim, , 59–72, Ann Arbor and New York: Beech Stave Press 2019). Work on the genitive continued in an invited presentation on whether certain forms were singular genitives on *-as* or individuated forms on *-a+s* (i.e., mass nouns that receive a marker *-a-* that turns them into count nouns, followed by the nominative singular ending *-s*) (*Hittite Individuating -a-: Thematization or Free-standing Genitive?* June 14, 2020. Virtual East Coast Indo-European Conference XXXIX). Continuing the study of the nominative, Petra stumbled upon an interesting case of wordplay in Hittite. She corrected the meaning of a short sentence *n-as warkesta*, “he became fat,” to “he became angry.” The root *wark-* still means fat, and therefore Petra could show that the Hittites used the typologically common “swell” metaphor to express anger (*The Fat and the Furious: Word Play in Hittite*. November 9, 2019, 31st West Coast Indo-European Conference, UCLA). Another presentation that was part of the project was canceled by COVID-19 (Keynote lecture: *The Rise of Hittite Split-Ergativity, Contact-Induced or Independent Language Drift?* February 26, 2020. University of Verona, Italy). Many more meetings were cancelled, but we will not dwell on that.

Together with OI colleagues Theo van den Hout and James Osborne, Petra published a first edition of a Hieroglyphic Luwian inscription from Turkey, discovered by Osborne’s team. This inscription revises our understanding of the development of the states of Iron Age Anatolia (“TÜRKMEN-KARAHÖYÜK 1: A New Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscription from Great King Hartapu, Son of Mursili, Conqueror of Phrygia,” with Theo van den Hout, James Osborne, Michele Massa, Christoph Bachhuber, Fatma Şahin, *Anatolian Studies* 70 [2020]: 29–43). Another Luwian article proposed values for symbols that could not be read until now, resulting in the identification of several new lexemes. (“The Hieroglyphic Luwian Signs *128 (AVIS ‘bird’) = *wa* and *30 = *HAPA*,” in Aygül Süel (ed.), IXTH ULUSLARARASI HİTİTOLOJİ KONGRESİ

BİLDİRİLERİ, Çorum 08-14 Eylül 2014. Çorum 2019, 295–316).

Petra was deeply honored to be invited to deliver the 2nd Marija Gimbutas Memorial Lecture (*Anatolians on the Move: From Kurgans to Kaneš*, February 5, 2020).

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

GENE GRAGG's "Paradigm Survival and Innovation in Cushitic: Grammaticalization / Niche Construction" from the June 2019 Paris NACAL conference will appear in proceedings to be published by the Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales in Les Publications du LACITO. The paper explores some of the interesting consequences of niche modification (flow of information, modification of selection pressures) in the context of developments in the verbal morphology of Beja (North Cushitic). Otherwise a period of reflection on the methods and goals of the AAMA project, reinforced in part by COVID-19-isolation, have led to a broadening of the synchronic and diachronic scope of the morphological queries, and a hopefully more generally accessible computational environment. Stay tuned to aama.github.io for developments.

This academic year, **REBECCA HASSELBACH-ANDEE** worked on several research projects. She finished the final editing of her volume *A Companion to Ancient Near Eastern Languages* (Wiley Blackwell) in the fall. The volume contains twenty-eight chapters on various aspects concerning ancient Near Eastern languages, including chapters on their writing systems and decipherment, language descriptions of the major ANE languages and language families, and chapters on topics such as language contact, the development of literary and standard languages, and the use of certain languages as diplomatic languages or *linguae francae*. Hasselbach-Andee wrote two articles for this volume herself: first, the chapter on Akkadian, and second, a chapter on multilingualism and diglossia in the ancient Near East. The volume was published in early spring 2020. She also finished her translation and revision of Josef Tropper's grammar of Classical Ethiopic (Ge'ez), which has been accepted for publication by Eisenbrauns. In addition, Hasselbach-Andee worked on several smaller projects. She almost finished an article on ergativity in Neo-Aramaic. Certain Neo-Aramaic dialects are traditionally claimed to have split-ergative alignment, that is, a different configuration in how they mark certain syntactic functions such as the subjects of transitive and intransitive verbs and patients than found in accusatively aligned languages such as English and other Semitic languages. Hasselbach-Andee argues that these Neo-Aramaic dialects are not in fact ergatively, but rather semantically aligned, since they have a split in how intransitive subjects are marked that is based on semantic rather than syntactic factors. This article requires a few minor revisions that will be completed over the summer. The project was presented at an invited lecture at the University of Heidelberg in the fall, where it received positive feedback. In addition, Hasselbach-Andee is continuing to work on her project on Eblaite and Akkadian. The first stage of this project focused on comparing Akkadian and Eblaite phonology and morphology in order to determine where the two differ and in what way. The second stage, which is on its way now, deals with sociolinguistic theories of language contact and what kind of general contact we can trace between Mesopotamia and (northern) Syria during the third millennium BCE in general.

Besides these research activities, which were greatly impacted by the current crisis, Hasselbach-Andee continued to serve on the Oriental Institute's publication committee.

JANET H. JOHNSON was on leave this year working on the manuscript of her forthcoming volume *Women in Ancient Egypt, a Sourcebook*, which will be published in the series Writings from the Ancient World published by the Society for Biblical Literature. She is preparing translations, (short) commentaries, and brief introductory material on a wide range of texts involving women, ranging from the Old Kingdom through the Ptolemaic Period. It will include texts illustrating such topics

as women and the family, women and the economy, women and religion, women and the law, and women's health. She spent the fall quarter working on Ptolemaic Period texts involving women in preparation for giving a keynote talk on "Women in Demotic (Documentary) Texts" for the conference Women in Ancient Egypt: Current Research and Historical Trends, organized by Mariam Ayad at the American University in Cairo (the Proceedings will be published through the AUC Press). For her work on the Demotic Dictionary, see that report.

This year **W. RAYMOND JOHNSON** completed his forty-second year working in Egypt, his forty-first year working full time for the Epigraphic Survey, and his twenty-third season as Chicago House field director. On November 22, Ray presented a lecture entitled "Art and the Arrested Moment: New Talatat Joins and Assemblages from Amarna," at What Was Art in Ancient Egypt? Inquiries in Honorem Marianne Eaton-Krauss, Berlin Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Berlin, Germany. On June 10, Ray presented an Oriental Institute Online Members' Lecture entitled "Medinet Habu and Tel el-Amarna: Tales of Blocks and Towers" that can be accessed on YouTube for eternity. In addition, Ray submitted three secret FS articles, about which we can say nothing until they have been presented to the recipients. This summer Ray has participated in regular Zoom meetings of the Minya Akhenaten Museum Steering Committee, where he serves as Amarna art consultant and helps coordinate the museum's Amarna *talatat* block displays.

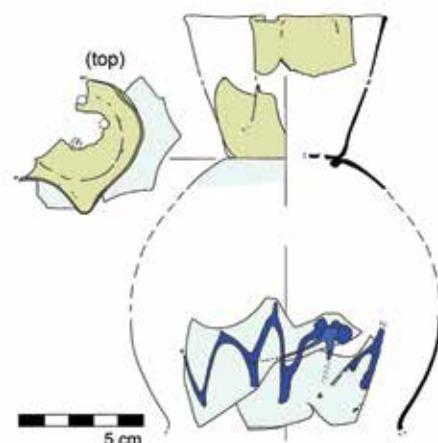
During the 2019–20 academic year, **MORAG M. KERSEL** was an Oriental Institute affiliate with the Galilee Prehistory Project (GPP). In order to expand inquiry into the understudied Chalcolithic period, the GPP moved to the eastern side of the Galilee of Israel and began new investigations. In the summer of 2019, Morag (with Yorke Rowan) carried out excavations at the Chalcolithic (ca. 4500–3600 BCE) site of Horvat Duvshan in the eastern Galilee. She continued to work on material from the earlier archaeological investigations at Marj Rabba. In a 2020 issue of *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*, Kersel was a co-author of "Fodder, Pasture, and the Development of Complex Society in the Chalcolithic: Isotopic Perspectives on Animal Husbandry at Marj Rabba." Kersel and OI affiliate Austin (Chad) Hill published two articles on the Landscapes of the Dead Project documenting landscape change at the Early Bronze Age site of Fifa, Jordan, due to anthropogenic forces (looting and illegal digging): "Databases, Drones, Diggers, and Diplomacy: The Jordanian Request for a US Cultural Property Bilateral Agreement" in the *Journal of Field Archaeology* (issue no. 45) and "The (W)Hole Picture: Responses to a Looted Landscape" in the *International Journal of Cultural Property* (issue no 26 #3). Kersel has a strong record of professional service in national and international scholarly organizations. She is an elected Academic Trustee of Governing Board of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the nation's largest archaeological organization. She is an Academic Trustee of the American Center of Oriental Research, Amman, Jordan. She gave a number of public lectures, including the June 2020 Breasted Society Salon on "The Museum of the Bible, Hobby Lobby, and the Acquisition of Artifacts." In the fall of 2019, she delivered keynote addresses at the Smithsonian Institution ("Buying and Selling Mesopotamia: Possible Journeys of 'Approximately 450 Ancient Cuneiform Tablets'"), and at Miami University ("The (W)Hole Story: Looting, Loss, and Landscape at an Early Bronze Age Site in Jordan"), OH, as part of International Archaeology Day.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

CAROL MEYER's research on the massive Islamic glass corpus from Aqaba, Jordan, continued with analysis of all the 1993 material, a great deal of work tracking down comparisons from other sites, and reorganizing the corpus, first by period (Umayyad, Abbasid, Abbasid-Fatimid, Fatimid and later) and then by shape. This is more useful than giving the entire corpus a five-hundred-year date range, from circa 630 to 1125, as was too often done for Islamic corpora in the past. Much of the 1993 glass came from the mosque area. The expectation of a large number of lamps was met, but the one for windowpanes was not, though windowpanes are not universal in this hot part of the world. What was not expected was so many tesserae, presumably from a now decayed mosaic, or so much very fancy glass, such as the elaborate filter jar illustrated here. Ceramic filter jars are a hallmark of Medieval Islamic pottery, but glass filter jars are as yet unattested at any other site. The database has been made more user friendly by combining the University of Copenhagen and the Oriental Institute material on the main database table, and by elaborating the page layouts so that a user can click through to the references on the comparanda table. When COVID-19 permits, work will resume on the last season, 1995, and ultimately the final typology and preparation for publication.

Meyer also continued work on the publication of the material from the Fourth Cataract sites at Al-Widay and Hosh el-Geruf, Sudan. Part of this is a study of gold processing at Hosh el-Geruf in the Middle and Classic Kerma periods, roughly 2050 to 1500 BC or the Middle Kingdom through the Second Intermediate Period. Gold from the Fourth Cataract region came primarily from alluvial sources, very different from the hard-rock mining operations at Bir Umm Fawakhir in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, and was processed by fine grinding and painstaking washing to recover the maximum amount of gold. Where did the gold go? Probably to the most complex site in the region, Kerma, at the Third Cataract, but the relationship between the Fourth and Third Cataract settlements deserves investigation. Meyer is also preparing pottery drawings from the Al-Widay cemeteries for publication. After so many sherds, it is nice to draw intact vessels!

Finally, the long-delayed article on the Islamic and pre-Islamic glass from Area WG at Nippur, Iraq, was finished and has been accepted for publication by the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*.



Glass filter jar (93-00021-23) from Aqaba mosque area.

Writing this report is bittersweet for outgoing postdoctoral fellow **KATHRYN MORGAN**, who has relocated from Chicago to Durham, North Carolina, to take up a position as assistant professor of classical studies at Duke University. She can only hope her new colleagues will prove as knowledgeable and supportive as those she found at the OI!

The past year again found Kate tacking between her two major research areas, Middle Bronze Age Zincirli and Iron Age Gordion. A presentation she delivered in early 2019 on the Zincirli excavations led to an exciting collaboration with Seth Richardson, combining their respective strengths in text and archaeology to produce a new article on the north Syrian wine trade, "Wine from Mamma: alluham-pots in Seventeenth-Century BC Trade Networks" (Iraq 2020). She also presented on recent work at Zincirli at the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology (UCLA) and co-authored a report on

Middle Bronze Age animal economies at the site with faunal remains specialist Laurel Poolman, a PhD student at Johns Hopkins University (Proceedings of the XIVth ASWA). Kathryn's longer interim report, on architecture, ceramics, and small finds from Zincirli's newly discovered Middle Bronze Age monumental complex, is in press at BASOR and will soon be available online, alongside a companion article on the historical context of the discovery by Zincirli project directors Virginia Herrmann and David Schloen. Finally, a small study season at Zincirli in October 2019, partially funded by a Seger Grant from the American Schools of Oriental Research, allowed her to reconnect with Turkish and international colleagues and continue studying the finds from this prolific new archaeological context. She looks forward to resuming fieldwork at Zincirli as soon as possible, hopefully in 2021.

Like most of her colleagues, Kate's spring plans for conference and research travel were derailed by COVID-19. She has instead spent much of 2020 focused on shepherding the proceedings of her 2019 Oriental Institute seminar, *Pomp, Circumstance, and the Performance of Politics: Acting Politically Correct in the Ancient World*, to publication. The events surrounding George Floyd's death have lent the thematic questions posed by the conference—around political subjectivity, agency, and expression—even greater resonance. She presented her ongoing research at Gordion and on Iron Age monumental practices locally, in the university's Ancient Societies Workshop; online, for the OI's Facebook Live! series; and over Zoom throughout spring quarter, teaching her seminar, "Asia Minor' Between Myth and History: Towards a Postcolonial Archaeology of Anatolia," where she experienced firsthand the incisive wit of University of Chicago students. The class culminated with the students' production of a series of stunning, interactive ArcGIS Story Maps, probing issues of fact, fiction, continuity, and change in Anatolian history.

Kate leaves the OI profoundly enriched and full of gratitude for the colleagues and conversations that made her time there so rewarding: her fellow Anatolianists Petra Goedegebuure, Theo van den Hout, and James Osborne; her fellow archaeologists David Schloen, Gil Stein, and Yorke Rowan; her officemates and neighbors Aleksandra Hallmann, Kiersten Neumann, Delphine Poinot, and Tasha Vorderstrasse; senior colleagues Hervé Reculeau, Seth Richardson, Jean Evans, and Chris Woods; and the wonderful Publications and Development staff, Charissa Johnson, Steve Townshend, Polina Kasian, and Ali Mallett. It has been Kate's great pride and pleasure to be part of the OI.

BRIAN MUHS submitted two manuscripts for publication in 2019–20. In September he submitted the article "Wearing Wealth: Cloth and Clothing as Currency in Ancient Egypt," to be published in Aleksandra Hallmann-Weninger's (ed.) *Outward Appearance vs. Inward Significance: Addressing Identities through Attire in the Ancient World* (Oriental Institute Seminar 14. Chicago: Oriental Institute). In May he also submitted a book manuscript written with Foy Scalf and Jacqueline Jay, *The Archive of Thotsutmis, Son of Panouphis: Early Ptolemaic Ostraca from Deir el Bahari* (O. Edgerton), (Oriental Institute Publications. Chicago: Oriental Institute), which was accepted for publication in June.

Brian gave several academic lectures in 2019–20. He gave a paper, "The Transition to Coinage in Egypt: Evolution Rather than Revolution," and co-presented with Tasha Vorderstrasse another paper, "Two American Collectors in the Near East in 1847–1848," both at the American Schools of Oriental Research 2019 Annual Meeting, San Diego, November 20–23. Brian also gave a paper, "A Diachronic Survey of Ancient Egyptian Sealing Practices from the Predynastic through the Graeco-Roman Periods," at the 16th Annual Oriental Institute Seminar, "Sealing Theories and Practices in the Ancient Near East," Chicago, March 5–6.

Brian also participated in community outreach on several occasions in 2019–20. He gave a lecture on "Raiders of the Lost Ark and Tanis" at the Indiana Jones film festival at the Oriental Institute

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

on October 12, and a lecture on “Ancient African Empires of Nubia” at Blackstone Public Library, Chicago, on November 13. He taught an Oriental Institute adult education course on “Dinosaurs and Other Fossils of Egypt” on February 13 and 20, and he gave a lecture on “Daily Life in Pharaonic and Graeco-Roman Egypt” at Barrington’s White House on March 8. He also gave an online lecture on “Meroitic Language, Scripts and Texts of Ancient Nubia” for session 2 of the Oriental Institute Ancient Language Seminar on May 17.

During the 2019–20 academic year, **KIERSTEN NEUMANN** continued to devote her research endeavors to explorations of sensory experience and material production with respect to Assyrian and Achaemenid art and architecture. Her book project exploring the degrees of ritualization and socially valued multisensorial phenomena of the Neo-Assyrian temple is still in the works, and concurrently she is moving forward with a co-edited volume for which she is under contract with Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, entitled *A Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East*, for which she and her co-editor, Dr. Allison Thomason, professor at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, have received over thirty contributions. In addition to co-authoring the introduction to the volume, Kiersten is contributing a chapter, entitled “To Touch Upon: A Tactile Exploration of the Apadana Reliefs at Persepolis.” The volume is expected to be published in 2021.

Kiersten had two articles appear this year in edited volumes, both of which were the product of her participation in prior international conferences. One chapter, “Sensing the Sacred in the Neo-Assyrian Temple: The Presentation of Offerings to the Gods,” appeared in the volume *In Distant Impressions: The Senses in the Ancient Near East*, edited by A. Hawthorn and A-C. R. Loisel (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns). The second chapter, “Laying the Foundations for Eternity: Timing Temple Construction in Assyria,” was included in the volume *Sounding Sensory Profiles in Antiquity: On the Role of the Senses in the World of Ancient Israel and the Ancient Near East*, edited by T. Krüger and A. Schellenberg (Atlanta: SBL Press). She has also submitted for publication a chapter entitled “From Raw to Ritualized: Following the Trail of Incense of the Assyrian Temple,” to appear in the forthcoming volume *Sensing Divinity: Incense, Religion and the Ancient Sensorium*, edited by A. Grand-Clément, A. Vincent, M. Bradley, and A-C Rendu Loisel (Cambridge University Press). Kiersten also contributed to OI publications, including a co-authored article with Abbas Alizadeh on Robert J. and Linda Braidwood for the OI centennial volume, *Discovering New Pasts*. For *News & Notes* spring 2020, she wrote an article entitled “Tracking the Lion & Bull of Persepolis,” on the relief of the lion and bull in combat that was given to the OI in 1936 by the Iranian authorities in recognition of the work that went into uncovering and preserving the ancient site. The relief was previously displayed for eighty years at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it was on long-term loan, and returned to Chicago in 2019 in honor of the OI centennial, joining some of its monumental Persepolitan sculpture companions in the Robert and Deborah Aliber Persian Gallery of the OI Museum.

Kiersten continues to present papers at academic meetings and international conferences. She was invited to present in a session on the Assyrian capital city of Dur-Sharrukin (modern Khorsabad) in Iraq—a session she also co-chaired—at the 65th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Paris in July 2019; her paper was entitled “From Khorsabad to Chicago: (Re)telling the Story of the Assyrian Reliefs at the Oriental Institute Museum.” She later presented a variation of this paper, entitled “A Dialogue with the Past and Present: Curating the Assyrian Collection at the Oriental Institute Museum,” in San Diego in November 2019 at the American Schools of Oriental Research Annual Meeting in a session she co-organized and co-chaired with Dr. Lissette Jimenez of San Francisco State University. This marked the first year of the three-year run of the session “The Secret Lives of

Objects.” In November 2019, Kiersten also joined the Program Committee for the American Schools of Oriental Research, to which she will bring her expertise as a museum curator and art historian for the next five years. Shortly thereafter she was invited to serve on the Ad Hoc Committee on ASOR’s Name, owing to her experience serving as the principal coordinator of the OI’s centennial rebranding and marketing strategy in 2018–20. The Ad Hoc Committee’s charge is to consider whether ASOR’s name is still appropriate for the organization and, if not, to recommend to the ASOR Board of Trustees a new name, or a modified name, or some selection of new or modified names that ASOR might adopt instead.

Back on campus in Chicago, Kiersten participated both in the Chicago Architecture Biennial in 2019, offering a talk in the OI Museum called “The Social Imaginary of an Assyrian Imperial City,” and in the UChicago Interdisciplinary Archaeology Workshop series in 2020, with a talk entitled “From Raw to Ritualized: Following the Trail of Incense of the Assyrian Temple,” a variation of the aforementioned chapter. Kiersten was invited to participate in two academic meetings in 2020—the 12th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Bologna, to present in a session on glazed-brick technology in the first millennium BCE, and a symposium at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World in New York City to be held in connection with the institute’s exhibition, *A Wonder to Behold: Craftsmanship and the Creation of the Ishtar Gate at Babylon*. Both of these meetings were postponed due to the impacts of COVID-19. As she composes this report, Kiersten looks forward to a time in which she can once again gather with colleagues to discuss new research endeavors and projects in conference sessions and over cocktails, yet at the same time she finds herself reflecting on the real challenges and changes facing academia that the global pandemic and social movements of 2020 have brought to the surface, not just in America but on a global scale.

In his submission to the OI Annual Report last year **JAMES OSBORNE** announced how June 2019 had seen the beginning of his new field project in Turkey: the Türkmen-Karahöyük Intensive Survey Project, or TISP. I started this project at the invitation of colleagues Michele Massa (British Institute at Ankara) and Christoph Bachhuber (Oxford University), who co-direct a large regional survey in the Konya plain of south-central Anatolia called the Konya Regional Archaeological Survey Project (KRASP). Visiting their survey area two summers ago, I was incredibly impressed by the archaeological landscape present in the Konya Plain. Although the region has long been famous for its prehistoric archaeological sites—especially the World Heritage Site of Çatalhöyük, one of the largest and most spectacular Neolithic settlements in Turkey—the plain is littered with tells of all periods, barely any of which have been excavated to date. I was astonished when I realized, as KRASP co-directors Massa and Bachhuber already recognized, that the Konya Plain was one of the richest Bronze and Iron Age regions of Anatolia despite its almost complete neglect by archaeologists.

One site in particular stood out, and that was the massive multi-period site of Türkmen-Karahöyük, which led me to propose to the KRASP team a rigorous survey of that site alone for several weeks. With the help of several graduate students from the OI and universities in Turkey, the Türkmen-Karahöyük Intensive Survey Project completed a highly successful season. Two significant findings stand out. The first is that Türkmen-Karahöyük likely expanded to a size of 125 hectares or more during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, making it one of the very largest sites in Anatolia at the time. The second was the chance discovery of a stele inscribed in Hieroglyphic Luwian composed by “Great King Hartapu.” Hartapu has been known for over a century from two mysterious groups of inscriptions, one on a nearby hillside and one on a volcano summit overlooking the plain. Where and when he lived has never been known, and this inscription answers both questions: the paleog-

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

raphy of the script belongs to the eighth century BCE, dating Hartapu's reign, and the presence of the inscription at such a massive settlement almost certainly means that Türkmen-Karahöyük was his royal seat. Equally dramatic was the content of the inscription itself, which has been deciphered by Oriental Institute Hittitologists Petra Goedgebuure and Theo van den Hout, and which describes Hartapu's conquest of Muška, the ancient name of Phrygia. Since the eighth century is when the kingdom of Phrygia was at its height, it is possible that Hartapu was among the most powerful figures of Iron Age Anatolia.

All of these exciting new findings were rushed to publication in the scholarly journal *Anatolian Studies*, whose 2020 volume features three multi-authored articles based on KRASP and TISP's work: one led by TISP that introduces Türkmen-Karahöyük as the massive Bronze and Iron Age city that it was, one led by Goedgebuure and van den Hout that presents the Hartapu inscription, and one led by KRASP that situates Türkmen-Karahöyük in its regional context—even making the plausible argument that if it were the Iron Age capital of Hartapu, then Türkmen-Karahöyük may even have been the long-lost Hittite capital city of Tarhuntašša during the Late Bronze Age. Together this bundle of articles promises to make a deep splash in Anatolian archaeology.

Like everyone else, the COVID crisis changed **SUSANNE PAULUS**'s plans for this academic year severely. While many exciting opportunities were not possible—especially the excavations in Nippur and my trip to Iraq—I had more time for research and to explore the possibilities of online outreach.

My main research focus remained on the social and legal history of Babylonia in the Late Bronze Age (second millennium BCE). I continued my work on the editions of the Kassite texts from Babylon in the Vorderasiatische Museum, Berlin. Travel restrictions prohibited another research stay in Berlin, so I devoted but more time to studying and reading the photos of the tablets, which change our understanding of trade, real estate transactions, and loans. Information gleaned intersects nicely with my book project on *Approaching Economic Life in Kassite Babylonia*.

Early in the year, I gave two invited talks in Germany and at Harvard University on barley and its importance for the Babylonian economy. Furthermore, I completed two lengthy articles, the first of which, a history of Kassite Babylonia for the *Oxford History of the Ancient Near East*, is an essay focusing on the contribution of primary and secondary sources to our knowledge of this period. I wrote a second article on “Taxation and Management of Resources in Kassite Babylonia: Remarks on *šibšu* and *miksu*.” Beyond a comprehensive introduction to the topic of taxation, the article presents a more in-depth look into two types of taxes, arguing that one is due to the provincial and the other to the royal administration. Besides, I finally completed the edited volume on *Babylonia and Kassite Dynasties* together with Tim Clayden (Oxford). Finally, I edited with Elena Devecchi (Torino) a series of articles on Kassite administration and sealing practices to be published in the journal *Mesopotamia*.

Beyond my core research, I worked on two interdisciplinary research projects: I was the cuneiform specialist for the Deep Scribe Projects, which uses artificial intelligence to decipher cuneiform tablets. The project is a cooperation between Sanjay Krishnan (Computer Science), Eddie Williams, Sandra Schloen, and Miller Prosser (OCHRE Data Service) using the data of Matthew Stolper's Fortification Project (see OCHRE section). A CDAC Discovery grant currently funds the project. I also continued as PI for the project “Far From Home: Exploring the Application of Non-Destructive pXRF Clay Analysis for the Provenance Study of Cuneiform Tablets.” This research is currently funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. See Tablet Collection Section for a more detailed report of the progress on this project.

As always, I devoted much time to teaching and outreach. I gave a talk on “Fake? Discovering Ancient and Modern Forgeries in Cuneiform Manuscripts” for the members of the Breasted Society and the Library Society of the Regenstein Library. Another speaking engagement brought me to Barrington’s White House, where I spoke about “Beer and Bread: Eating and Drinking like a Babylonian.” I had the pleasure of leading the first remote session of the OI book club, discussing Scott’s *Gilgamesh: The Life of a Poem*. Finally, I taught a six-week adult education class on *Old Babylonian: Introduction to Akkadian*. This online course, which covered the basics of Akkadian grammar, had forty-five students, many of them international. It was a pleasure to see how they deciphered easy sentences in Akkadian at the end of the class.

DELPHINE POINSOT focused this first year of postdoctoral studies on the organization of the sixteenth annual seminar of the Oriental Institute, Sealing Theories and Practices in the Ancient Near East, which was held at the Oriental Institute on March 5 and 6. This conference was an opportunity to deepen her research on the representation of animals in ancient Iranian glyptics. She was thus able to work on the question of images from ancient Iran by studying seals’ images from the Achaemenid to the Sasanian period. On the other hand, she was able to deepen the question of the context of the images’ appearance by working on the sigillographic corpus’s specificities. This conference was an opportunity to establish contacts with colleagues whose methodological questions are related to her problematics, and she was thus able to enrich her understanding of the sigillographic corpus.

This year was also an opportunity for Delphine to publish two articles from her PhD thesis, one in the field of animal studies, the second in the field of iconographic studies.

“Création, hiérarchisation, énumération. L’ordonnement du monde animal dans le chapitre 13 du *Bundahišn*, *Anthropozoologica*, Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris (2020).

“How to Create Administrativ Iconographies? The Bestiary of the Sasanian Glyptic,” in *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology Journal*, University College London (accepted, forthcoming 2021).

In the field of iconographic studies, Delphine was able to develop her research on the art of ancient Iran by participating in two study days.

Au service du roi: du cavalier au chevalier, évolution de la cavalerie en Iran ancien (559 avt n-è – 651), September 29, 2019, Journée d’étude *Armes et guerriers*, Institut d’Art et d’Archéologie, Paris.

Dis moi comment est ton pied, je te dirais qui tu es; Les pieds de trône en Iran Antiquité Classique et Tardive, December 18, 2019, Journée d’étude *L’objet zoomorphe entre Orient et Occident au Moyen-Âge*, Université Bordeaux Montaigne.

Finally, Delphine will continue the development of an iconographic study of the art of ancient Iran during her second year of postdoctoral studies at the Oriental Institute, through the work carried out within the Persepolis Archive Project. Delphine will work on the Persepolis seals bearing the iconography of a single animal, with the aim of publishing the catalog. And of course, this second year will be occupied by the publication of the proceedings of the sixteenth annual seminar of the Oriental Institute.

On July 1, 2019, **HERVÉ RECULEAU** was promoted to the rank of associate professor of Assyriology with tenure in the Oriental Institute, the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and the College. During academic year 2019–20, Hervé furthered his collaborations inside

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

and outside the university, first with the 3CEA project for which he is the primary investigator (see the project's report) and as a collaborator in the interdisciplinary project *Computational Research on the Ancient Near East* (CRANE; see Annual Report 2018–19). He also started a new international collaboration as a collaborator on the project Laying the Groundwork for a Corpus-Based Dictionary of Old Babylonian, sponsored for three years by the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (Paris, France) and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Moscow, Russia). This project, directed by Dr. Nele Ziegler (CNRS, Paris) and Dr Ilya Arkipov (HSE University, Moscow), will use the lemmatized material from the database of Old Babylonian cuneiform texts ArchiBab (www.archibab.fr) to develop guiding principles and methods toward the elaboration of a corpus-based, electronic, and continuously updated dictionary of the Old Babylonian dialect of Akkadian (ca. 2000–1600 BCE). This collaborative project will serve as the stepping stone for a renewal of Akkadian lexicography at the Oriental Institute, which for decades was home to one of the major dictionaries of the Akkadian language, the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* (CAD).

The year 2019 saw the publication of the celebratory volume for Dominique Charpin (Collège de France, Paris) on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday, for which Hervé wrote in collaboration with Antoine Jacquet (Collège de France, Paris) an article that presents the edition of Old Babylonian cuneiform tablets from the collection of Robert Francis Harper, now part of the OI's tablet collection: A. Jacquet and H. Reculeau, "Tablettes paléobabyloniennes de la collection R. F. Harper conservées à l'Oriental Institute de l'Université de Chicago," in *De l'argile au numérique: Mélanges assyriologiques en l'honneur de Dominique Charpin*, eds. G. Chambon, M. Guichard, and A.-I. Langlois (Publications de l'Institut du Proche-Orient Ancien du Collège de France 3; Leuven: Peeters, 2019), 469–90 (see Annual Report 2018–19 for details). In addition, Hervé organized a series of academic events celebrating Charpin's achievements at the Annual Conference of the American Oriental Society and on our Hyde Park campus (in collaboration with the French Chicago Center: fcc.uchicago.edu/). Both events, which were initially scheduled for spring 2020, had to be postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic. We hope to be able to hold them in 2021.

Hervé presented a paper titled "A Scribal Education in the Palace? The Educational Background of the *Šandabakkum* of Mari (18th c. BCE)" at the Workshop *L'enseignement technique en Mésopotamie*, organized by Marine Béranger (Collège de France, Paris) and Paul Delnero (Johns Hopkins University) at the 65th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Paris (July 2019). Conference participations planned for spring and summer 2020 were canceled due to the coronavirus outbreak.

It was a busy and exciting year—and then suddenly it wasn't—for **SETH RICHARDSON**. He was giving a keynote lecture at a Harvard-Brown-Yale-NYU graduate student conference on March 6 when word came down that all university functions were to be suspended. The lecture and conference went forward, but it would prove to be the last in-person academic event of the year. Seth had given talks at Columbia University in November and the University of Minnesota in February (both on displacement in antiquity: for everyone from refugees to those thrown out of the house), but a much-anticipated pair of talks in Bologna and Prague (on poor women and slaves, respectively, in Babylonia) slated for April now of course have to wait for better days.

Instead, Seth stayed busy by teaching his beloved "Babylonian Knowledge" class online in the spring; the course introduces students to the "core curriculum" of ancient scribes, asking them to ask both historical-Assyriological questions as well as epistemological ones about how knowledge is formed and transmitted. He also continued his editing of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* throughout the year (see the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* report in this volume).

Seth had five articles published this year. Of these, he is particularly happy with his essay on narrativity in royal literature, entitled “Down with ‘Legitimacy,’” and hopes that colleagues in many allied disciplines will find some useful ideas there. A close second favorite was Seth’s more specialized study of a Babylonian oracle from circa 650 BC (“The Oracle BOQ 1 . . .”). In the article, he determines that this composition contains genuine historical information, and that the text thus describes (in an ex-eventu prophetic voice) the political and military chaos surrounding the fall of Babylon a thousand years earlier, in 1595 BC. In the proceedings from earlier conferences in South Africa, Germany, and Prague, he also had published: “By the Hand of a Robber,” on social banditry in Mesopotamia; “Aliens and Alienation,” on social difference-making in Babylonian thought; and “Because Empire Means Forever,” on the terms by which different Babylonian states explained their historical visions of permanence (mostly to themselves).

Along with everyone else, he will wait and see what the next year allows; in addition to the Bologna and Prague talks, he will host a nine-speaker panel on the topic of ancient propaganda in a series of closed workshops from November 2020 to January 2021, and that a regional graduate student conference for premodern historical studies he has made a proposal for will be funded—and possible. In the meantime, as of July 2020, he has nine articles in press, seven in development, and a few draft chapters written for a book (as long as one is stuck inside, one might as well write a book!). At least the view out of his living room window is a beautiful one . . .

At the Oriental Institute’s centennial anniversary celebration on September 14, **ROBERT K. RITNER** was named the inaugural recipient of the Rowe Chair in Egyptology in recognition of his career of scholarship. The new Rowe Chair in Egyptology, endowed by John Rowe, is the first full professorial university chair dedicated explicitly to Egyptology in the Western Hemisphere, although a chair in Egyptian art and archaeology exists at Johns Hopkins. Ritner is both proud and humbled to have been granted this unique award in one of core fields of the Oriental Institute’s research, at the foundational home of Egyptology in the Americas on the one hundredth anniversary of its origin. Ritner’s guest for the occasion was Jennifer Hauser-Wegner, keeper of the Egyptian collection of the University of Pennsylvania museum, one of his first PhD students at Yale University, where he held the inaugural Marilyn M. Simpson Assistant Professorship of Egyptology. In conjunction with the new chair, an overview of Ritner’s career was provided by Director Christopher Woods in *News & Notes* 244, winter 2020, p. 3. Ritner’s celebration was tempered the following month by a diagnosis of impending kidney failure, and he is now on the transplant list of Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

On December 9, he spoke to the docents on “The Restless Western Front: Libya from the Predynastic to Ramesside Periods,” after which Director Woods introduced Harvey Mysel, founder of Living Kidney Donor Network, who provided an appeal on Robert’s behalf. Despite health problems, Ritner has continued to be productive. After multiple press issues, his pivotal article on the chronology of Alalakh has been published in Turkey: “Egyptian New Kingdom Evidence for the Chronology of Alalakh,” with a correct online version accessible at: oi.uchicago.edu/research/individual-scholarship/individual-scholarship-robert-ritner.

With colleague Foy Scalf, Ritner published “Anubis, Archer Figures, and Demotic Magic,” in *Göttinger Miszellen* vol. 259, pp. 185–212. This preliminary study of a love compulsion papyrus in the University of Michigan collection garnered international attention and multiple interviews and press releases, leading Ritner and Scalf to record two video podcasts for the institute, “Awakening the Dead for Love” (4/30/20): www.youtube.com/watch?v=VadMR0RW4CY and “Demotic Erotic, Part 2” (6/9/202): www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_tgomCPDcg.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

At its delayed convention held on Zoom, Ritner was elected to another three-year term on the Board of Governors of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). When not lecturing, recording, or publishing, Ritner taught courses on Egyptian history, Middle Egyptian, Late Egyptian, and Demotic grammar and texts.

After successful seasons at the prehistoric sites of Wisad Pools in Jordan (see Eastern Badia Archaeological Project [EBAP]) and Horvat Duvshan in Israel (see Galilee Prehistory Project), **YORKE ROWAN** spent time in Jerusalem completing reports on those projects for the respective oversight authorities. In addition, samples were selected for the different specialists, including those for botanical identification and radiocarbon dating, supported by a grant from the Palestine Exploration Fund. Yorke submitted two co-authored chapters, “Populating the Black Desert: The Late Neolithic Presence,” and “Flamingos in the Desert” to the volume edited by Peter Akkermans, titled *Landscapes of Survival: The Archaeology and Epigraphy of Jordan’s North-Eastern Desert and Beyond*, which stems from the *Landscapes of Survival* conference held in Leiden in 2017. Also related to the EBAP project, Yorke co-authored with Chad Hill, Wasse, and Rollefson “Inscribed Landscapes in the Black Desert: Petroglyphs and Kites at Wisad Pools, Jordan” in the journal *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy* (2020). That article was the basis for Yorke’s OI presentation “Petroglyphs and Kites in the Black Desert, Jordan: Connecting Art and Landscape” in May 2020.

At the Annual Meetings of the American Schools of Oriental Research in San Diego, Yorke presented a paper with Chad Hill and Morag Kersel on the GPP investigations, “New Excavations at Horvat Duvshan, Israel,” in the Prehistoric Archaeology session, which he chaired. During the Annual ASOR meetings, the G. Ernest Wright Book Award (for “the most substantial volume(s) dealing with archaeological material, excavation reports, and material culture from the ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean”) was presented to Yorke, Eric Cline, and Assaf Yasur-Landau, editors of *The Social Archaeology of the Levant: From Prehistory to the Present* (Cambridge University Press, 2019).

With Max Price, Morag Kersel, and Cheryl Makarewicz, Yorke published “Fodder, Pasture, and the Development of Complex Society in the Chalcolithic: Isotopic Perspectives on Animal Husbandry at Marj Rabba” in the journal *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* (2020, 12). That article posits that isotopic values indicate that some cattle at Marj Rabba spent time in the Jordan Valley as part of mobile cattle husbandry. In addition, pig herders at Marj Rabba may have been feeding them grains, achieving a slaughter weight more quickly. Also related to changes in the Chalcolithic, Yorke’s paper with David Ilan, “Expediting Reincarnation in the Fifth Millennium BCE: Interpreting the Chalcolithic Ossuaries of the Southern Levant,” appeared in the journal *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* (2019, 38.3). Yorke’s review of the volume *Stone Tools in the Ancient Near East and Egypt: Ground Stone Tools, Rock-cut Installations and Stone Vessels from Prehistory to Late Antiquity* (Oxford: Archaeopress), edited by Andrea Squitieri and David Eitam, appeared in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* (2020, 79.1).

After much delay, **FOY SCALF**, Brian Muhs, and Jackie Jay submitted their book manuscript on a Demotic archive in the OI collection to the Publications Committee. *The Archive of Thotsutmis: An Early Ptolemaic Demotic Archive from Deir el-Bahari* (O. Edgerton) was approved for publication and should appear in the not too distant future in the Oriental Institute Publications series. The book presents editions of forty-two Demotic ostraca and contextualizes them within the community of workers

within the funerary industry in the city of Thebes. This publication culminates many years of work and collaboration among the authors and institutions involved.

Foy contributed to the OI centennial publication with an article covering the history and culture of the Research Archives library, using a romantic quote by Jorge Luis Borges comparing libraries to paradise in order to frame the academic relationship between researchers and libraries at the OI over the last one hundred years. Embedded into this history is the important role played by library and information science well beyond the narrow confines of the card catalog. In the article, Foy explored how library card catalogs represented cutting-edge methods for data storage and retrieval that were borrowed into scientific work, such as the Oxford English Dictionary and the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary.

In the fall of 2019, Foy collaborated with Robert Ritner to publish an article with a preliminary assessment of an unedited Demotic text inscribed on a papyrus now in the collection of the University of Michigan Library. The article “Anubis, Archer Figures, and Demotic Magic” offered a general overview of the papyrus and a detailed discussion of its illustration showing Anubis shooting an arrow into the target of the spell. In the magic spell, a woman roused a ghost to infect a man with lovesickness for her. The article spawned numerous online news reports and led to two OI podcasts now available online with over twenty-two thousand views, as well as an article for *News & Notes*.

Foy submitted a hefty article on “The First Book of Breathing: A New Assessment Based on an Edition of Papyrus FMNH 31324” to the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, which was accepted for publication and is due to appear in 2020. The article publishes a papyrus from the Field Museum for the first time and reexamines the origins of the First Book of Breathing by showing that it was created through a process of exegesis on authoritative sacred texts from the Book of the Dead. This research stemmed from reconnaissance work carried out in preparation for the Book of the Dead exhibit at the OI in 2017.

Foy taught his book history course “History of the Text: Early Books and Manuscripts Up to the Age of the Printing Press” for Dominican University in the spring semester, which was forced to go entirely online in March due to the coronavirus pandemic. In the previous summer, he taught an eight-week course for residents of the Clare on Late Period Egypt called “Twilight of Empire.” Foy was happy to be invited as the primary external examiner for a BA honors thesis at Knox College on the Egyptian origins of the so-called hermetica and served as second reader on four MA theses for UChicago NELC and CMES.

Foy gave nearly a dozen public lectures over the course of the academic year, including an invited lecture for the centennial celebration of the Mabee-Gerrer Museum covering human remains in their collection referred to as the mummy of Tutu, as well as an invited lecture on “The Future of the Ancient Middle East” for members of the Friday Club meeting held at the Chicago Club downtown.

In summer 2019, **GIL J. STEIN** co-directed the Oriental Institute’s fifth field season of excavations at the sixth–fourth millennium BC early town site of Surezha on the Erbil Plain in the Kurdistan region of Northeastern Iraq.

As principal investigator of the Oriental Institute’s three cultural heritage grants in Afghanistan, Gil worked with our partners at the National Museum of Afghanistan (NMA) and the Afghan Institute of Archaeology (AIA). This included work at the NMA on the Hadda Sculptural Restoration Project, and ongoing efforts to identify what objects have been looted from the National Museum. Gil is also PI for two additional grants—the “National Museum of Afghanistan Outreach-Mobile Museum” Project (MMP) and the “Afghan Heritage Mapping Project” (AHMP). Unfortunately, due to

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, we were unable to travel to Afghanistan after December 2019, and had to conduct project work remotely.

In addition to the work in Afghanistan, in 2019–20, Gil continued his work on a second cultural heritage preservation project focused on the five post-Soviet republics of Central Asia (also known as the “C5”). The “C5 Cultural Training Partnership for Artifact Conservation” (C5 CTPAC) brings Museum conservators from the five Central Asian Republics to Uzbekistan for a three-year integrated program of annual two-week intensive training workshops held at the State Museum for the History of Uzbekistan in Tashkent. The workshops, coordinated by Mr. Fabio Colombo (who also acts as our head conservator in Kabul), teach best practices in the conservation of the key raw materials for the artifact types in the national museums of these countries. From September 10 to 22, 2019, we carried out the second two-week workshop at the State Museum, with conservators from the national museums of all five republics. Workshop coordinator Fabio Colombo co-taught the workshop with Susanne Gaensike, head conservator of antiquities at the Getty Museum. The second workshop focused on conservation of wall paintings and also on metals.

In 2019–20 Gil’s proposal to the provost to establish the Chicago Center for Cultural Heritage Preservation was approved for implementation. Gil was appointed as founding director for the center.

In tandem with his excavations at Surezha and his cultural heritage work, Gil published four articles and book chapters in the past academic year:

- Minc, L., J. R. Alden, and G. Stein. 2019. “A Preliminary Assessment of Ceramic Style and Chemical Composition During the Chalcolithic Era at Surezha, Iraqi Kurdistan.” *Paléorient* 45, no. 2: 121–36.
- Stein, Gil. 2019. “Cultural Heritage Preservation Work in Afghanistan and Central Asia.” *Oriental Institute Annual Report 2017–2018*: 27–36.
- Stein, Gil, and Michael Fisher. 2019. “Surezha Excavations 2018: Erbil Plain, Kurdistan Region, Iraq.” *Oriental Institute Annual Report 2017–2018*: 125–38.
- Stein, Gil. 2020. “Alternative Pathways to Incipient Social Complexity in Mesopotamia and Iran in the 6th–5th Millennia BCE.” *Proceedings of the 5th International Congress of Young Archaeologists, Tehran University, Oct. 11–14, 2015*: 19–43.

EMILY TEETER continues to serve as the editor of the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*. The first volume that appeared under her editorship at the end of 2019 marked the transition to all-color printing.

She continues to pursue her own research. Publications that appeared in the last year include: “The Breasted Family in Hyde Park” (*OI News & Notes* 224, winter 2000), “Curious Collectors of Gilded Age Chicago” (*KMT* 31/1, spring 2000), a review of *The Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak* (OIP 142) in *JNES* 79.1 (April 2020), and an essay, “A History of the OI Museum,” that appeared in the OI centennial volume.

In press are articles dealing with seals and sealings from Naga ed-Deir; female figurines from Medinet Habu, an unusual version of Book of the Dead 30B on a heart amulet in the Art Institute, Egypt at the Century of Progress Exposition of 1933–34, studies of OIM E14681 (relief of the God’s Wife Amunirdis), and stela OIM E14644 belonging to the vizier To in the reign of Ramesses III. She is presently preparing articles on other stelae associated with workmen from Deir el Medina but excavated by the Oriental Institute at Medinet Habu and a new edition of her monograph *Religion and Ritual in Ancient Egypt* for Cambridge University Press.

Other activities include reviewing a manuscript for *JNES* and advising Homeland Security about the local trade in Egyptian antiquities.

Emily attended the ICOM meeting in Kyoto in September 2019, continuing on to the CIPEG meeting in Tokyo. She also was invited to participate in a conference “Modeling Ancient Egypt,” held in Luxor in November 2019, where she spoke on female figurines excavated at Medinet Habu, and possible reasons for significant changes in their style in the Third Intermediate Period.

She led tours to Egypt for the Oriental Institute in December 2019 (that included four people who travelled with the OI to Egypt the previous year!), and for the Smithsonian in February 2020. Other departures were cancelled due to the pandemic.

In April, Emily stepped down from the Board of the America Research Center in Egypt after having served for many years. She continues to serve on their Finance Committee, and she is very involved with the local chapter. She also continues to serve on the editorial board of the series “Writings from the Ancient World” of the Society of Biblical Literature, Atlanta.

In some ways, **THEO VAN DEN HOUT**’s past year was one of transitions. The S-volume of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* (see separate report on the CHD) was completed with the publication of its fourth fascicle, and the OI centennial book *Discovering New Pasts: The OI at 100* appeared in September. Theo also submitted the manuscript for his book *A History of Hittite Literacy: Writing and Reading in Late Bronze Age Anatolia* to Cambridge University Press. Transitioning also means the beginning of new things. Besides embarking on the new letter T for the CHD, he started up a new focus on Hittite visual culture, often referred to as art and iconography. Theo taught a class on Hittite art in the winter and successfully applied for grants to organize a three-day workshop at our university’s center in Paris, ideally in the spring of 2021. The goal of that gathering is to find new ways of looking at Hittite monuments and other works of visual expression, an area neglected for quite some time. With the support of the Franke Institute, the Paris Center, the France Chicago Center, and of course our own OI, Theo hopes to invite a number of scholars to draw renewed attention to this important part of Hittite culture and thanks the institutions for helping to make this happen. Obviously, much is unpredictable right now, and we will have to see what shape this workshop will take. Besides his regular teaching, Theo taught a members’ Hittite language class in the fall and early winter in the OI, but remotely in the spring. While going through the grammar, the students read the Ten-Year Annals of King Mursili II (ca. 1318–1295 BC), and we ended very timely with the so-called Plague Prayer by that same king because of an epidemic his kingdom went through during his reign.

In the fall, Theo gave a talk in Pavia in northern Italy, he spoke at our college’s Parents Weekend, held a so-called Harper’s Lecture for UChicago’s alumni in Boston, and in the winter contributed a paper to this year’s OI postdoc conference organized by Delphine Poinot on “Preventing Fraud and Forgery of Seals in the Hittite Kingdom.”

Together with his colleague Petra Goedegebuure, Theo submitted a manuscript with the edition of the Türkmen Karahöyük hieroglyphic Luwian inscription found by our own James Osborne (see his report for more detail) and his colleagues. This article will appear in the journal *Anatolian Studies*. Theo also submitted a review.

Apart from the books mentioned above, the following articles appeared in print since last year’s Annual Report:

- “Did He Come or Go? Hittite *arḥa uwe/a-*,” in N. Bolatti Guzzo/P. Taracha (eds.), “*And I Knew Twelve Languages*”: A Tribute to Massimo Poetto on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday (Warsaw: Agade Bis), 703–14.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

- “Lydian *qeši-*, *qelłk* and Lycian *tihe*,” in U. Bläsing, J. Dum-Tragut, T.M. van Lint (eds.), *Armenian, Hittite, and Indo-European Studies. A Commemoration Volume for Jos J.S. Weitenberg* (Leuven-Paris-Bristol: Peeters), 395–402.
- “Hittite Society, Economy, and Ritual,” *Orient* 55: 3–11.

In 2019, **TASHA VORDERSTRASSE** continued with her position at the Oriental Institute as university and continuing education program coordinator. She facilitated multiple adult education courses and gallery talks and taught several adult education classes: Imagining Central Asia with Polina Kasian (summer 2019), Art and Archaeology of Ancient Persia from its Beginnings to the Present Day with Shannon Martino (fall 2019), Epics at the Oriental Institute with Susanne Paulus (winter 2020), and Discovering Dura Europos: From Breasted to the Present Day (spring 2020). She also provided post-colonial tours of the OI Museum for University of Chicago core classes on request, and other special tours. She also selected objects and wrote labels and panels for the Istakhr case at the OI Museum. She worked on the future exhibition of Antoin Sevruguin’s photographs at the OI, as well as its publication, for which she obtained three grants.

Tasha gave the following lectures: “Depicting Textiles in Armenian Manuscripts,” lecture for Armenian Circle, University of Chicago, February 2020: “Two American Collectors in the Near East in 1847–1848” with Brian Muhs, lecture for ASOR annual meeting, San Diego, November 2019: “Frank Lloyd Wright’s Vision for Greater Baghdad,” lecture for *Chicago Architectural Biennial*, Oriental Institute, Chicago, November 2019: “New Cases in the OI Museum: Islamic Objects on Display,” Lunchtime Gallery Talk, Oriental Institute, Chicago, November 2019: “From the Ark to the Grail: An Exploration of the Depiction of the Ark of the Covenant and the Holy Grail,” lecture at Oriental Institute, Chicago, October 2019. She gave a response, “Beyond Administration,” to a session at the at the Sixteenth Annual Oriental Institute Seminar, “Sealing Theories and Practices in the Ancient Near East,” Chicago, March 2020. She also participated in an interactive adult seals workshop with Delphine Poinot, PhD and post-doctoral fellow, and Rhyne King, NELC PhD candidate.

The following articles were published this year:

- “The Art of Manuscript Illumination in Medieval Nubia,” in *Nubia Christiana II*, edited by M. Łaptas and S. Jakobielski, 81–118. Warsaw: University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, 2020.
- “Coins and Papyri in 6th/7th Century Egypt,” in *Coinage and History in the Seventh Century Near East 6*, edited by T. Goodwin, 181–90. London: Archetype, 2020.
- “Chinese Ceramics from Ashkelon: Investigating Mediterranean Trade in the Fatimid and Crusader Periods,” in *Ashkelon 8: The Islamic period and Crusader Periods*, edited by T. Hoffman, 506–22. Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns and Ashkelon, 2019.
- “Written in Stone: Cecil B. DeMille and the OI’s Hollywood Legacy.” *Oriental Institute News & Notes* 243 (2019): 16–17.
- “The Iliad Papyrus at the Oriental Institute.” *Oriental Institute News & Notes* 243 (2019): 12–13.
- “OI Projects from the Islamic Period: Texts and Archaeology,” in *Discovering New Pasts: The OI at 100*, edited by T. van den Hout, 402–21. Chicago: Oriental Institute Press, 2019.
- O. Topçuoğlu, and T. Vorderstrasse. “Small Finds, Big Values: Cylinder Seals and Coins from Iraq and Syria on the Online Market.” *International Journal of Cultural Property* 26 (2019): 239–63.
- “Script as Art | Art as Script.” *Oriental Institute News & Notes* 242 (2019): 4–5;
- “A Trilingual Inscription of Xerxes I.” *Oriental Institute News & Notes* 242 (2019): 16–17.

During the 2019–20 academic year, **JOHN WEE** was on research leave in his home country of Singapore. December 2019 saw the publication of his two volumes by Brill Academic Press: *Knowledge and Rhetoric in Medical Commentary: Ancient Mesopotamian Commentaries on a Handbook of Medical Diagnosis (Sa-gig)* (Cuneiform Monographs 49/1), and *Mesopotamian Commentaries on the Diagnostic Handbook Sa-gig: Edition and Notes on Medical Lexicography* (Cuneiform Monographs 49/2). Anticipated at the end of 2020 is his essay on “A Systemic Etiology of Sicknesses from Ancient Iraq: Organ Systems and the Functional Holism of the Babylonian Body,” in *Holism in Ancient Medicine and Its Reception*, edited by C. Thumiger (Leiden: Brill). Also accepted for publication and in press are John’s entries on “Medicine and Healing, Ancient Near East” in *Encyclopedia of the Bible and its Reception* (de Gruyter), and “Mesopotamian Medicine” in *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, Digital Edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press). John is currently working on the chapter “Ghosts In and Outside the Machine: A Phenomenology of Consciousness, Psychic Possession, and Prophetic Ecstasy in Ancient Mesopotamia” in the volume *Ecstatic Experience in the Ancient World*, edited by S. Costello, K. Foster, and D. Stein (Abingdon: Routledge); the chapter on “Astronomy and Medicine” in the *Oxford Handbook of Ancient Astronomy*, edited by J. Steele; a journal article on “The Hippocratic Oath and Professional Family Guilds in Antiquity”; as well as an invited contribution to the journal *Ancient Near Eastern Studies* (special 2022 issue on plagues and medicine in antiquity). He was interviewed and contributed to D. Kolitz’s online article, “Which Ancient Medicines Turned Out to Be Real,” in *Gizmodo* (April 13, 2020: gizmodo.com/which-ancient-medicines-turned-out-to-be-real-1842612048).

John is preparing to present papers at the following academic lectures and conferences: “The Babylonian Right Triangle and Its Meanings by Pythagoras, Plato, and Proclus,” at the conference on Anchoring Technology in Greco-Roman Antiquity at Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen (The Netherlands, December 9–11, 2020); a topic concerning bodies, technologies, objects, and environments as loci of social and cultural production, at a conference on science as cultural context, at the University of Cincinnati (April 9–11, 2021); “Medicinal Plant as Actor—Therapeutic Ingredients and Medical Astrology in Ancient Mesopotamia” at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (ISAW), New York University (September 2021); and “Meanings of the Right Triangle in Ancient Geometry” at the Annual Meeting of the History of Science Society (New Orleans, November 2021).

KAREN L. WILSON is pleased that *Nippur VI: The Inanna Temple* has been accepted by the Oriental Institute press and will appear in the Oriental Institute Publications series. *Nippur VI* will be the final publication of the Oriental Institute excavation of the Inanna Temple at the site of Nippur during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The authors of the volume are Richard L. Zettler, Karen L. Wilson, Jean M. Evans, and Robert D. Biggs, with contributions by R. C. Haines and Donald P. Hansen. The series editor is McGuire Gibson. The Oriental Institute Publications Office is currently editing and formatting the volume(s), and Karen is working on proofs of various chapters as they become available.

This past year, Karen also continued to serve as Kish Project coordinator and research associate at the Field Museum, preparing aspects of the publication of the work of the Joint Field Museum and Oxford University Expedition to Kish in 1923–32. She is extremely pleased that the Oriental Institute Publications Committee has agreed to publish the manuscript as a volume in the Oriental Institute Publications series. The volume presents the results of a symposium conducted in November 2008 that focused on current research and updated excavations at the site. Chapters cover studies of the

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

human remains, textual evidence, lithics, animal figurines, seals, and stucco, as well as a catalog of the Field Museum holdings from Kish and Jamdat Nasr. Karen is currently working on the proofs for the manuscript that she received from the Publications Office.
