



**THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
2005-2006 ANNUAL REPORT**

Cover and title page illustration: Epigraphic copying at the small Amun temple, Medinet Habu; artist Margaret De Jong and epigrapher J. Brett McClain. Photo by W. Raymond Johnson

The pages that divide the sections of this year's report feature photographs from the five areas of the Research Endowment Campaign.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Gil J. Stein

The academic year 2005/2006 marked a major transition for the Oriental Institute, with the completion of our museum reinstallation and the development of an ambitious new program to reinvigorate the infrastructure that supports the core areas of our research.

In February 2006 we opened the last two of the nine galleries that make up the Oriental Institute Museum. The Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery is one of only three display spaces in the United States exclusively devoted to the ancient history and material culture of Egypt's southern neighbor. Geoff Emberling, Steve Harvey, Bruce Williams, and their colleagues on the reinstallation committee did a superb job of presenting the complex history of Nubia in a way that is factually accurate and clearly presented so as to make it accessible and interesting to the general public and scholars alike. They have succeeded brilliantly in the challenge of presenting Nubia as a civilization in its own right, rather than a mere reflection of Egyptian civilization. At the same time the exhibit shows very clearly how Nubia's relationship with Egypt changed over time. Over the course of three millennia, the two regions traded, fought, conquered, and colonized each other. Thus, for example, New Kingdom Egypt ruled Nubia, but in the first millennium B.C., Nubian kings conquered and ruled Egypt as the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. By exploring both the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery and the Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery, visitors can see for themselves the fascinating similarities and differences between these two civilizations.

In tandem with the opening of the Picken Family Nubia Gallery, we also celebrated in February 2006 the opening of the Marshall and Doris Holleb Gallery for Special Exhibits with its first exhibit — Lost Nubia — featuring a haunting series of historical photographs curated by Oriental Institute Archivist John Larson from James Breasted's 1905–1907 expedition to Nubia. The Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery plays an extremely important role for the Oriental Institute and its museum as we move into “life after reinstallation.” We have now started a regularized program in which we will have two to three new special exhibits each year. This will insure that our members and visitors always see something new in our museum, as a complement to our world-class permanent gallery displays. At the same time, we envision the special exhibits program as a way to highlight three different items: (1) visiting exhibits that draw on materials from other institutions and countries; (2) thematic exhibits that showcase aspects of our collections that are not normally on display; and (3) exhibits that highlight the exciting and innovative work of our own Oriental Institute researchers.

With the completion of our ten-year gallery reinstallation process, and the shift to a regular program of special exhibits, we can finally turn our attention back to the core of the Oriental Institute's mission — the work of discovery and research. Oriental Institute scholars continue to be leaders and innovators in both text-based and archaeological research. When considered as a whole, this research effort is extraordinary. We are simultaneously working on three major dictionary projects — the Assyrian Dictionary under Martha Roth, the Demotic Dictionary directed by Janet Johnson, and the Hittite Dictionary, edited by Harry Hoffner and Theo van den Hout. At

INTRODUCTION

the same time, Matthew Stolper is conducting a large-scale digital imaging program focused on the Persepolis tablets, while other scholars such as Dennis Pardee (Ugaritic), Norman Golb (Hebrew), Peter Dorman and Robert Ritner (Egyptian), Christopher Woods (Sumerian), Rebecca Hasselbach (Comparative Semitics), and Walter Farber and Seth Richardson (Akkadian and Old Babylonian) each conduct important text-based research projects. Ray Johnson and his colleagues continue to move forward with the work of the Epigraphic Survey, while archaeologists such as Abbas Alizadeh, Scott Branting, McGuire Gibson, Clemens Reichel, David Schloen, and Donald Whitcomb are either actively excavating or are analyzing and writing up the results of completed fieldwork in Iran, Syria, Egypt, Israel, and Turkey. Their discoveries are ground-breaking, both figuratively and literally.

No other research institute or university anywhere in the United States comes close to matching this scope of active research. In fact, one of the unique strengths of the Oriental Institute is its ability to undertake large-scale, long-term research projects that tackle the fundamentally important questions in understanding the ancient civilizations of the Near East. While we sponsor these long-term projects, at the same time, we need to have the flexibility to be able to move quickly when new research opportunities arise. The modern Middle East is a highly volatile region where opportunities for fieldwork and research emerge unexpectedly and are often surprisingly fleeting. The Oriental Institute needs to have the resources available to move rapidly to start excavations when conditions permit. At the same time, we need to have the advanced technology and the reference tools to be able to develop these research opportunities into truly innovative projects.

To insure that we will have the resources we need to meet these goals, starting in 2005/2006, the Oriental Institute has inaugurated the Research Endowments Campaign, a five-year plan to increase the size of our research endowments by three-million dollars. By doing so, we will more than double the current size of these endowments, thereby guaranteeing predictable, significant levels of funding for five key areas of research: research archives (library), ancient languages, fieldwork, technology, and the museum. The strengthening of our research infrastructure will enable the Institute to continue its role as America's leading center for innovation and discovery in the study of the ancient Near East. It is my hope that the fruits of this campaign will be seen in the quantity, scope, and quality of the articles you read in this and future *Annual Reports*.

IN MEMORIAM

Erica Reiner, 1924–2005

Professor Erica Reiner, an Oriental Institute scholar whose work revolutionized the study of the world's oldest written languages, died Saturday, December 31, 2005. She was 81.

Erica was the John A. Wilson Distinguished Service Professor Emerita and Editor of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. Her work on the project began in 1952, when she joined the University as a research assistant. From 1973 to 1996 she was Editor in Charge of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary.

It is difficult to overstate the significance of Erica Reiner's contributions to the understanding of the ancient Near East. Erica combined a tough-minded commitment to intellectual excellence with a dry wit, charm, and a deep love of art, music, and literature. Erica's passion for her work was legendary. She was someone who expected the very highest standards of scholarly rigor both in her own work and in the efforts of others. Even in retirement, she continued to play a key role assisting Martha Roth, the current Editor in Charge of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, in writing, reviewing, and editing entries for the final volumes. Erica's intellectual engagement and her involvement in scholarship lasted up until the final months of her life.

Erica succeeded in securing National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) funding for the dictionary in 1976, support that continued for nearly thirty years, making it one of the highest and longest funded projects of the NEH. She explained the importance of the dictionary in testimony at a meeting of the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1989:

The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary is not only the first comprehensive dictionary of Akkadian, also called Assyro-Babylonian language, it is at the same time an encyclopedic work encompassing the records of a past civilization, and thereby serves as a tool for research in a wide spectrum of humanistic disciplines. The records of this civilization were deciphered barely more than 100 years ago, and their relevance to our contemporary values becomes increasingly apparent as we interpret, and through the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary make them available to colleagues who work in the fields of history of religion, literature, the arts, and retrace the history of moral and philosophical value.

Erica published *Your Thwarts in Pieces, Your Mooring Rope Cut: Poetry from Babylonia and Assyria*, a collection of essays in 1985. Her insights in the book raised the standards expected of scholars working in Babylonian and Assyrian literature beyond translation to incorporating the best of literary criticism.

Scholars in the field consider her greatest contributions to be to the study of Babylonian history of science, including medicine and especially astronomy. She and the late David Pingree of Brown University published four volumes of *Babylonian Planetary Omens*. The author of numerous articles, Erica also wrote *Astral Magic in Babylonia* (1995), which traced the origins



Erica Reiner

IN MEMORIAM

of Greek science and medicine in the Babylonian scholars' observations of their world. The book examined Babylonian magical practices that made use of plants, stones, and other ingredients, and also tried to secure the powers of the celestial bodies for their purposes.

Erica was also one of the few people in the world proficient in the ancient language of Elamite, and she published a grammar of the language in 1969. "Elamite is written in cuneiform but completely unrelated to Sumerian or Akkadian, and it was and is far less completely understood," said Matthew Stolper, the John A. Wilson Professor at the Oriental Institute. He said her grammar on Elamite established her as a central authority in the field.

Erica completed her undergraduate degree in linguistics at the University of Budapest in 1948. After studying Elamite, Sumerian, and Akkadian in Paris at the *École Pratique des Hautes Études*, she came to Chicago in 1952. She received her Ph.D. in 1955 and joined the faculty in 1956, after serving as a Research Associate. A manuscript for the Assyrian dictionary had not yet been drafted, although there had been three decades of planning and preparation.

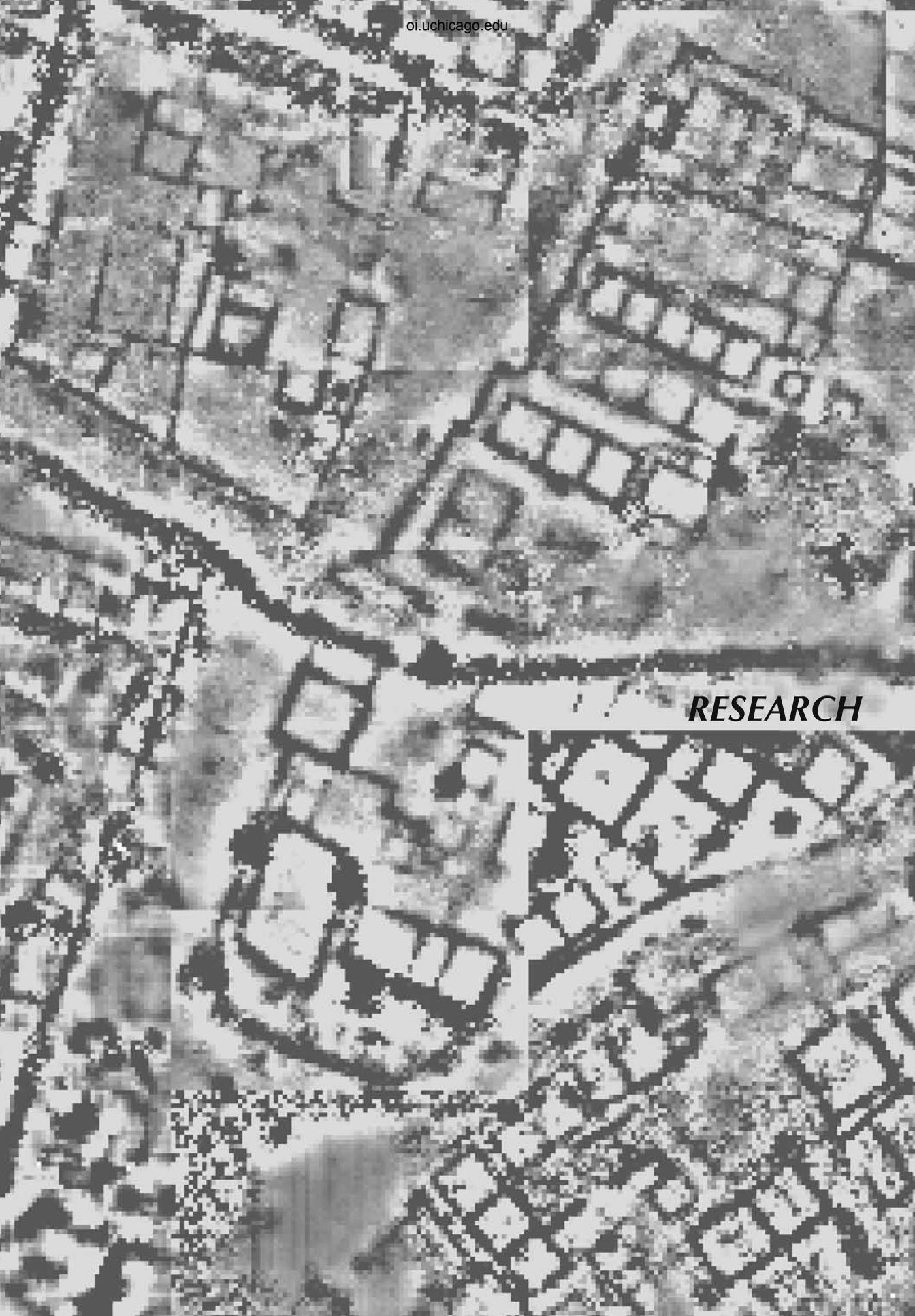
"It took an extraordinary confluence of great scholars, led by A. Leo Oppenheim, to finally bring the vision to reality," Roth said. "Reiner and Oppenheim were a magical duo, working together to inspire and lead the team that produced the first volume in 1956."

When Oppenheim retired in 1973, Erica took over the dictionary until her own retirement in 1996. "She provided the unifying vision and intellectual rigor to see this project through. It is impossible to envision the field of Assyriology, or more broadly, of ancient Near Eastern studies without the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, and it is impossible to envision the dictionary without Erica," Roth said. Erica had a hand in the development of each of the twenty-three volumes.

Dozens of Erica's students have gone on to be leading professors in the field in the United States as well as around the world. Many of those scholars returned to Chicago last July for the fifty-first *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, hosted by the Oriental Institute. Erica helped organize the first *Rencontre* in Paris and attended many of the subsequent annual meetings. "It was right after the war, and we wanted to renew scholarly contact that had been broken because of the war," she said last summer. "From the very beginning, we wanted to include students. The enthusiasm we had when we started the organization is still very much in evidence when we get together." She said she looked forward to having so many friends coming back. "We knew them when they were young scholars, and now they have become distinguished faculty members, and some of them have even retired."

Erica was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the recipient of honor-doctorates from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Leiden.

A memorial service was held on Monday, May 1, at Rockefeller Chapel.

An aerial, black and white photograph of a city street grid. A prominent diagonal road, likely a highway or expressway, runs from the upper left towards the lower right, bisecting the grid. The grid consists of rectangular blocks, some of which contain smaller, more densely packed structures. The overall image has a high-contrast, grainy texture.

RESEARCH

Overleaf. A portion of the resistivity survey at the Iron Age city at Kerkenes Dağ in Turkey, showing buried buildings and streets not visible on the surface of the ground

PROJECT REPORTS

THE ALIŞAR REGIONAL PROJECT

Ronald L. Gorny

Excavations at Çadır Höyük

Overview

The 2005 season at Çadır Höyük continued to explore the historical and cultural development of this large mound near the village of Peyniryemez in Central Turkey (fig. 1). Our efforts were aimed at resolving outstanding chronological problems, examining significant historical issues, and illuminating the diachronic relationship of the environment to settlement on the Anatolian plateau. Although this report refers primarily to activities that took place in 2005, it also contains references to the 2004 season for which we were unable to submit a report. Three periods are reported on in this issue — the Byzantine period, the Iron Age, and the Hittite/second-millennium era.

The Byzantine Settlement

Prior to the 2005 excavation season, we had established a date for the final phase of the Byzantine occupation of Çadır Höyük (IXa) that corresponded to the same period in which the Battle of Manzikert took place in Eastern Turkey (A.D. 1071). This assessment was primarily based on the evidence of coinage (cf. the 2003/2004 *Annual Report*, p. 20, fig. 10), but was augmented in 2004 by the discovery of a lead sealing belonging to Samuel Alusianos, a military commander under Romanus IV from ca. 1068 to 1071 (fig. 2). The seal was found in the easternmost room of Building A and may signify an administrative function for this room.¹

In 2005, we continued efforts on the citadel with projects to (1) clear Building B and (2) to gain a better understanding of the Byzantine chronology. Building B sits adjacent to Building A and appears to be similar in both size and style. While clearing Building B we also sliced off the eastern edge of the Byzantine settlement at the top of the eastern trench. This gave us a good view of what we can expect to encounter once we have cleared the Byzantine remains. What we found was that a significant Iron Age level preceded the Byzantines, but the amount of Hittite pottery coming from the excavation suggests that the Hittite levels are not far below. We will continue with both projects in 2006.

Most of our 2005 Byzantine efforts were directed towards the terrace which is becoming increasingly important because of the dovetailing architectural and ceramic evidence that links it with settlement on the cita-

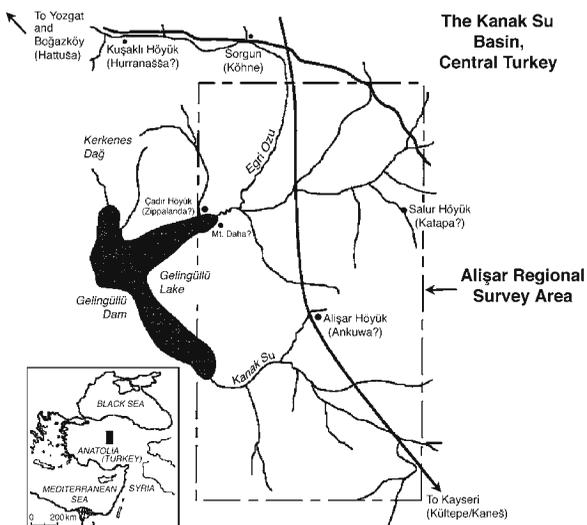


Figure 1. Map of the major sites (including Çadır Höyük) in the Kanak Su Basin

THE ALIŞAR REGIONAL PROJECT



Figure 2. Samuel Alusianos sealing: (left) obverse and (right) reverse

Red Slip ware died out around the beginning of the eighth century gives us a good indicator for dating these levels.

Excavators also identified an earlier level (IX d) that dates to the fifth or sixth century which contained substantially more African Red Slip fine ware (fig. 3). Keeping in mind that there is literally no fine ware from the later periods, this was an important discovery. One particularly spectacular piece, a stamped platter, looks like it may be true African Red Slip or one of the higher quality imitation wares from the coast. Additional work needs to be done in this level, however, before we can begin to understand how it fits into the overall flow of history at the site. Nonetheless, there are some things that are beginning to emerge from our study.

The combined evidence from the citadel and the terrace supports the theory that we are excavating part of a Byzantine *kastron*. Not much is known archaeologically about the *kastron* as few have been excavated. Our knowledge of the *kastron* comes primarily from texts which portray it as a symbolic representation of power in late Byzantine Anatolia. Every aspect of life radiated from the *kastron* during this period when it served as the administrative, economic, and social hub of the community. The *kastron* offered security for both humans and animals in time of threat, as well as provision for armies on the march. Because of its protective function, it was typically characterized by a fortified citadel that protected a walled lower city with a Byzantine garrison. It could, however, also be a smaller fortification, lookout, or tower that was manned by local guards. In addition, the *kastron* is also known to have been associated with monastic buildings or religious centers, one of the elements we believe to have existed at Çadır. The components of the literary description appear to fit the pattern of archaeological remains at Çadır Höyük quite precisely, and as we put them together, they are beginning to provide the physical evidence for how a *kastron* functioned in the eastern reaches of the Byzantine empire.



Figure 3. Imitation African Red Slip ware from Terrace Building I

The material remains are beginning to tell us a great deal about the relative prosperity of the site over the course of its existence. The earliest occupation levels reveal a community of some means, wealthy enough to possess substantial quantities of presumably imported fine ware and luxury items. Between the eighth and ninth centuries, however, a break apparently occurred in the prosperity of life on the Anatolian plateau. Whether this break can be attributed to the Arab invasions remains to be seen, though evidence

from other sites such as Amorium makes it seem likely. Regardless, by the eleventh century, the site displayed shoddy construction, had decreased in size, showed less prosperity, and probably existed under fairly constant threat.

The significance of Çadır Höyük lies in the fact that it provides a rare opportunity to diachronically trace the fortunes and coordinated activities of a Byzantine *kastron* settlement in the eastern portion of the Byzantine empire. In so doing, we should be able to trace not only the political fortunes of the site, but also to examine the evolution of a Byzantine subsistence pattern in this part of central Anatolia and to link it with the many generations of agriculturalists who, long before the rise of the Byzantines, toiled to make this place their home. We are reminded that in this effort, the Byzantine levels of Çadır Höyük are only part of a multi-tiered project designed to unlock the regional chronology for central Anatolia and illuminate events occurring in Anatolia and across the entire ancient Near East. The project is examining environmental and economic changes through time and relating these to wider changes in power and population in central Anatolia. With that injunction we now turn our attention briefly to the Iron Age before focusing in on the second millennium.

The Iron Age

Iron Age ceramics have been recovered from Çadır since our original 1993 survey. Until recently, however, only a minimum of Iron Age architectural remains have been uncovered intact. In 2003, excavations in squares 790.890 and 780.890 yielded a cache of Late Iron Age pottery, perhaps best exemplified by a beautiful uniquely painted vessel shown in the 2003/2004 *Annual Report*, p. 22. Below that cache, work in the 2004 season produced what appeared to be part of the Middle Iron Age wall and one pier of a gate system (fig. 4). The 2005 excavations proved even more interesting as it reached the Early Iron Age and perhaps the enigmatic “Dark Age” level that followed right on the heels of the Hittite empire period. Materials consist of pottery with a second-millennium feel and look, but with a variety of designs that are closer to the Iron Age than anything else. The pottery was found in association with a fascinating structure of unknown function (fig. 5). Since the structure is immediately below the Middle Iron Gate, it may be an Early Iron Age antecedent of the later Middle Iron Age gate.

The Iron Age structure, however, is unique in various ways and this may indicate an alternative interpretation. Besides the unusual pottery found in association with the structure, there are at least three round plaster surfaces that were apparently built in association with the building while a fourth plaster surface was found directly above the structure. Also of note is that the area produced a large quantity of spindle whorls, so one has to wonder if there is some connection to the weaving industry. It also appears that the plaster served as a work surface for textiles and/or wool processing as there was a very large number of perforated disks, which were almost certainly spindle whorls, as well as several loom weights. A little metal hook also came from that area, perhaps for the hanging of spun wool skeins. It may be that this was an area for washing or laying out washed wool. Alternatively, it could have been an area for dyeing and spin-



Figure 4. Middle Iron Age wall and gate pier (right) with Late Iron Age wall stub (left)

THE ALIŞAR REGIONAL PROJECT



Figure 5. Early Iron Age building with plaster surfaces (right)

ning. Any one of those suggestions would explain the “water-proofed” nature of the plastered circles, which also seems to have been burned intentionally before plastering, to harden the earth.

As curious as this complex appears to be, there may be a narrow window into its function as a result of what we know from the preceding Hittite period. There is a curious passage in the Hittites laws (§50 and §51) that granted special status to the priests and weavers of Nerik, Arinna, and Zippalanda, making them exempt from the *luzzi* requirement. It may be that we have a relic of that situation still being manifested in the

remains of the “Dark Age” settlement where the weaver’s craft was still being practiced in keeping with a tradition reflected in those earlier laws. If we keep in mind Harry Hoffner’s tentative association of the weaving industry to the cult, we may even have a witness to the continued practice of the Zippalandan cult at Çadır Höyük after the end of the Hittite empire.² We plan to further explore this fascinating complex during the 2006 season.

The Second-millennium Settlement

Our investigations of the second-millennium settlement at Çadır Höyük are beginning to contribute towards our understanding of how the Hittites rose to power and expanded their influence across central Anatolia. As a case in point, we now believe that we are in a position to identify Çadır’s second-millennium settlement. As observed in *News & Notes*, no. 189, p. 22, we have tentatively equated Çadır Höyük with the Hittite cult site of Zippalanda, the center for the worship of the Stormgod of Zippalanda. In addition, there is evidence that the nearby mountain of Çaltepe is to be identified with Mount Daha, the “beloved mountain of the Stormgod of Zippalanda” (fig. 6).

The identification of Çadır Höyük with Zippalanda is grounded in our excavation results, but also takes into account geographic and topographical evidence found in textual descriptions of the town. In other words, the Hittite texts have provided us with a literary map of the settlement and the activities associated with it. These writings are detailed and fairly informative regarding events that took place there during the Hittite period and when juxtaposed against the archaeological results, they offer an intriguing picture of the second-millennium settlement. While one always hopes to fill in the lacunae, this linkage has provided us with a productive way of linking the Hittite texts to Çadır’s physical remains. The clearest indication of this is the evidence from Çaltepe that strongly points to that height as being one and the same with the Mt. Daha of Hittite texts. We will return to this discussion after briefly looking at other areas of Çadır Höyük that have produced evidence of the second-millennium settlement on the mound.

Excavations continued in the eastern trench during both the 2004 and 2005 seasons with the most significant work occurring in squares 800.920 and 800.910 (fig. 7). This effort is yielding a complex of rooms located on the edge of the settlement that may well be part of an early temple. Pit F 41 was found dug into the floor of one room and produced fascinating materials including an interesting knobbed pot (fig. 8), an inscribed bone inlay, and the bone mouthpiece of a flute. An

Old Hittite stamp seal was also found on the floor of one room, along with a small stone bull figurine which is almost identical to ones found at nearby Alişar (fig. 9).³ A step or bench was situated along the structure's exterior western wall on which a quantity of pottery had once rested. Broken vessels dated confidently to the early Old Hittite period (ca. 1700–1650 B.C.) were found strewn around the bench (fig. 10). This all suggests that the Old Hittite period was a significant and long lasting era at Çadır Höyük.

At the top of the eastern trench (above) we have now cut through the Byzantine materials and into the earlier Hellenistic and Iron Age layers. This portion of the trench represents the highest point on the mound and directly faces Çaltepe which makes it an ideal position from which to view or direct activities taking place on the mountain (Daha) opposite it. From this vantage point, events in the city could easily be coordinated with those on the mountain, just as indicated in the Zippalanda texts. As such, it would represent the ideal position for a temple dedicated to the Stormgod of Zippalanda and the place where the Stormgod's image may well have stood. That image, as we know from the texts, would have been taken from the city to the mountain for specific activities during the visit of the Hittite king. On the basis of Popko's analysis of Zippalanda's topography in the Hittite texts, we believe that a temple dedicated to the Stormgod of Zippalanda lies on the highest part of the Hittite citadel and we fully expect to find remains of that structure not far below our present position.⁴ That being said, it is likely that slightly later cultic materials from the south slope (described in the 2003/2004 *Annual Report*, pp. 18–19) originated from the Middle Hittite period manifestation of this same cultic complex.

Çadır's North Slope (Area 6) presents another important piece of the puzzle related to Zippalanda. This was the site of a large monumental gate that was probably built during the Hittite empire period. The gate faced towards the Hittite capital and would have welcomed the Hittite king on his approach to the town. The 2005 excavations in this area proved to be very interesting. As we opened more of the gate area it became clear that the original entryway was at least 5 m in width and that it had continued to stand, in some form, for several centuries after the fall of the Hittites. After an Early Iron narrowing of the passage (above) we uncovered a Late Iron casemate wall that blocked off the entire span of the original gate entrance. The western pier of the original gate is still unexcavated but where the eastern portion is cleared, one can see how the end of the Late Iron Age wall was built against the interior portion of the then-existing gate. The large blocks that once made up that side of the gate have now tumbled down the slope, perhaps in an earthquake or maybe by hostile activity, but the foundations of the smaller



Figure 6. Çaltepe (Mt. Daha?) and Çadır Höyük (Zippalanda?)

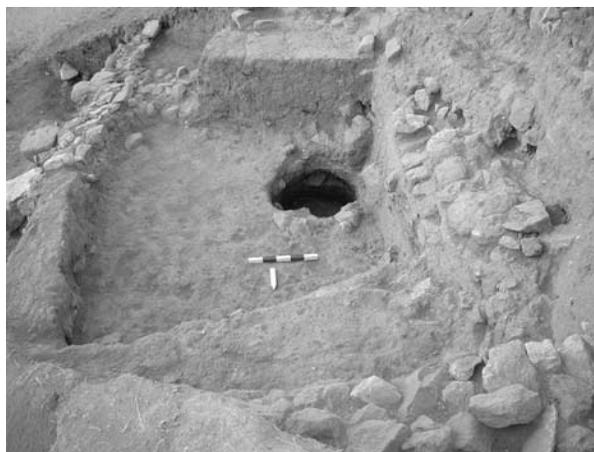


Figure 7. Early Old Hittite rooms in square 800.920 showing Pit F 41

THE ALIŞAR REGIONAL PROJECT



Figure 8. Knobbed pot from Pit F 41 in square 800.920

No excavations have taken place on Çaltepe, but observations made during those visits led us to believe that Çaltepe was to be associated with Mt. Daha, known from Hittite texts to have been an important height related to festivities associated with the Stormgod of Zippalanda's cult. Our knowledge about Zippalanda and Daha is derived from religious texts found in the Hittite capitol of Hattuša. What we found on Çaltepe perfectly fits the requirements of what we know about the Hittite holy mountain and provides the crucial link in our tentative identification of the mound and mountain with Zippalanda and Daha.

The texts tell us that Mt. Daha was situated very close to Zippalanda and Çaltepe is situated less than a kilometer away from Çadır Höyük. One can clearly see Çadır Höyük from Çaltepe and the height of Çaltepe is plainly visible from Çadır Höyük. This is significant in that the texts make it clear that the Hittite king is able to look down on Zippalanda from the spot of his activity as he bows to the city. It is also clear that the people in Zippalanda were able to see the activities on the mountain, including the raising of the ^{KUŠ}KURŠA or holy hunting bag on top of Mt. Daha. In this respect, the proximity of Çaltepe to Çadır Höyük makes perfect sense and nicely fits the requirements of the texts. Taken by themselves, these facts make Çaltepe an obvious candidate for Mt. Daha, but there is more to consider.

Early Old Hittite Period

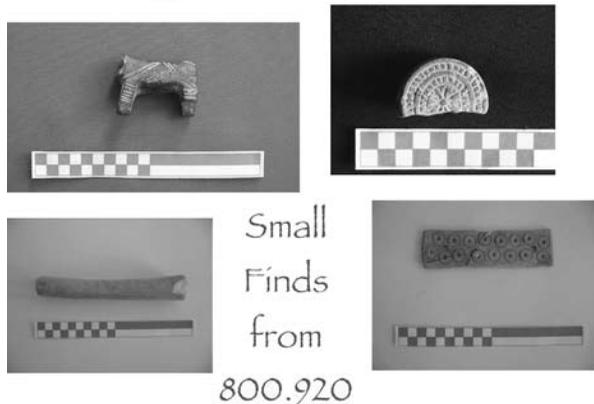


Figure 9. Small Finds from area 800.920: bull, Old Hittite seal, flute mouthpiece made of bone, and bone inlay with circles

Late Iron Age wall remain intact. The three levels of the gate passage are clearly seen in photos of the gate (fig. 11). Things promise to get even more interesting. Since the structure is high on the slope, it must have been approached by steps or a ramp of some sort. A wide earthen ramp that can still be observed on the north side of the mound may have something to do with such an approach though it may also be a modern feature. It remains to more fully articulate this ramp's construction and function, both of which are goals for the 2006 season.

This brings us back to the height of Çaltepe where we undertook an informal investigation during the summer of 2005.

We know from KUB XLI 29 that there was a structure on Mt. Daha which served as a mountaintop counterpart of the temple in the city. This mountaintop edifice served as home to the Stormgod during his stay on the mountain for the various Hittite festivals. Texts also mention a gated-courtyard or what the Hittites called a *hílammar* building existing very close to the temple. It should not be surprising, then, that the two most striking architectural features to be found on Çaltepe (in fact the only ones that I know of) are a large 40 × 80 m walled-in space just below the summit and a gated-courtyard compound just east of the large building. The first of

the constructions is located just below the summit of the mountain and is oriented roughly east–west (fig. 12).

The construction on Çaltepe overlooks Çadır Höyük and is characterized by a large open area within its walls and a series of what appear to be storerooms along the structure’s western extremity (fig. 13). The lower western portion of the enclosure rises steeply after about 20 m and settles into a rather level elevation for the last 60 m. I think that the former area must be a forecourt while the raised eastern area covers the remains of the temple or worship area.

What we believe to be the *hīlammar* is located on the eastern side of Çaltepe-Daha. The layout appears to consist of a multi-roomed area having a large walled courtyard with two gates. The rocky space between the gates was once a surfaced courtyard where the king stepped out of his coach and into a chariot he would use to depart from the mountain. It is probably not a coincidence that the two gates of the courtyard are oriented towards Alişar and direct traffic from the mountain towards Alişar (Ankuwa) and the main road south. The road from Çaltepe descends the gentle slope behind the mountain that leads through the present day village of Karahacılı. At some point along the way the road would have split with one fork continuing towards Alişar while the other splits off to Salur Höyük (Katapa) on the north slope of Çomak Dağ. Both settlements would have been reached in a relatively short period of time by the king’s chariot as described in the Hittite texts (fig. 14).

Once the king had departed from the mountain, the Stormgod of Zippalanda’s image was sent back to its primary temple in Zippalanda and a herald is sent to either Ankuwa or Katapa to inform the king of its safe return home. The king returns to the Capitol after completing his functions in those two towns via a more northerly route. In the meantime, Zippalanda and Daha begin to prepare for the next official state visit of the King.

Analyses, Final Observations, and Conclusions

Excavations in the Eastern Trench (Area 1) through 2005 clearly demonstrate the importance of Çadır’s second-millennium sequence of settlement. The town was destroyed and rebuilt numerous times, just in the second millennium alone. This continual cycle of destruction and immediate rebuilding argues for a community of some significance in that the local population could not or would not let the site fall into disuse or abandonment. Something compelled them to rebuild it time after time after time. I believe that the thing that compelled them was



Figure 10. Old Hittite pottery from bench in 800.920

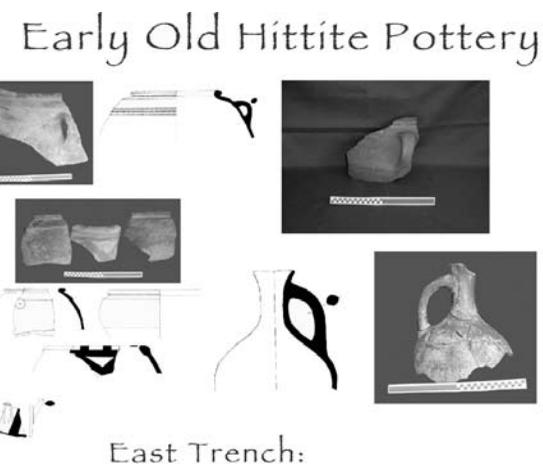


Figure 11. Three phases of the monumental gate on North Slope

THE ALIŞAR REGIONAL PROJECT

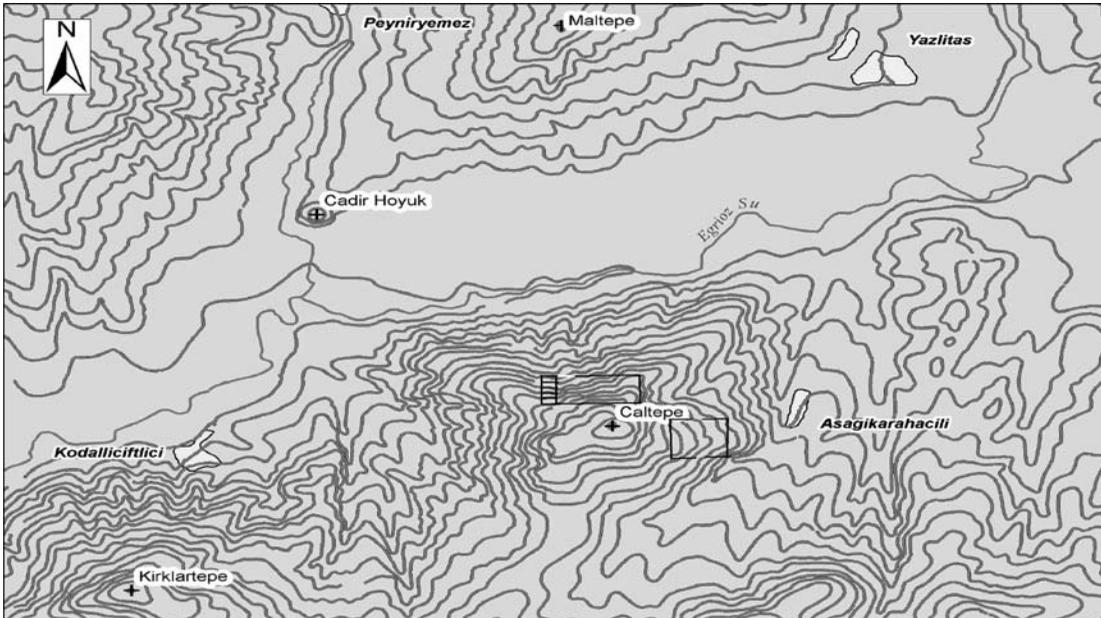


Figure 12. Topographical map showing positions of Çadır Höyük and buildings on Çaltepe (not drawn to scale)

a long-standing religious significance that characterized the site from the Chalcolithic through the Byzantine periods.

We are especially cognizant of Çadır Höyük's cultic role during the second millennium when we believe the site functioned as a major exponent of the Hittite cult. The emergence of Çadır Höyük as an important Hittite site, and its association with the important city of Zippalanda, calls for a reexamination of current ideas concerning history and geography in the Kanak Su Basin. What we uncover at this site in the coming years is bound to transform our understanding of that site, along with the history and geography of central Anatolia in the second millennium.

In the meantime, we continue to investigate Çadır as a whole, hopeful of bringing a consistent overall unity to the mound's constituent parts. While events related to the rise and fall of the Hittite state are vitally important, I believe they are even more significant as part of a historical process that extended from the Chalcolithic period through the Byzantine period, and which also brought the second-millennium Hittite settlement to a prominence that extended beyond the local Kanak Su valley. The association of Çadır Höyük

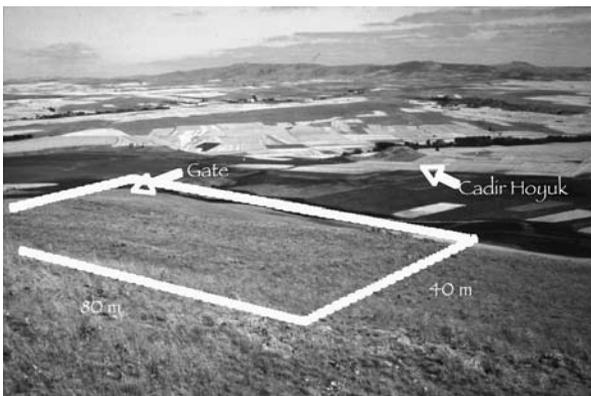


Figure 13. Position of Stormgod's temple overlooking Çadır Höyük

with Zippalanda is certain to provide a new and useful paradigm for understanding the problematic history and geography of central Anatolia. In this light, no matter how correct or how interesting such an identification may be, we are reminded that it only represents one piece in the more complex puzzle of how cultural entities arose in central Anatolia, how they maintained themselves, and ultimately, how and why they changed. Understanding the high degree of interconnectedness between the evidence from all these levels is critical in coming to a fuller understanding of, not only Çadır Höyük-

Zippalanda's role in Hittite Anatolia, but the place Çadır Höyük occupied in the entirety of central Anatolian history.

Acknowledgments

The excavation team once again enjoyed hospitable surrounding at our excavation house in the village of Peyniryemez, and the project was sustained during this period by workers from Peyniryemez who made up an excellent field team. The project also profited greatly from the expertise and tireless efforts of our Turkish government representatives during this two-year span. The representatives included Mr. Dursun Çalar (2004) and Mr. Ismail Sarıpınar (2005). We

also work closely with the projects at Boğazköy and Kerkenes Dağ in a unique archaeological neighborhood of related interests and I am grateful to the directors of those projects Jurgen Seeher (at Boğazköy), along with Geoff and Françoise Summers, and Assistant Director Scott Branting (at Kerkenes), for their help and support in the field.

Members of the excavation team from 2004 to 2005 included Ronald Gorny (Director), Gregory McMahon (Associate Director), Sharon Steadman (Field Director), Samuel Paley (Assistant Director), Carol Schneider (Byzantinist and House Manager), and Bruce Verhaaren (Regional Survey Director). Excavators and specialists included Chad Bouffard, James Carlson (Lithics), Marica Cassis (Byzantinist), Amy Chang, Rob Cochrane, Tim Fortin, Claudia Glatz (Hittite Ceramics), Peter Graves (Iron Age Ceramic Project), Sarah Jones, Lisa Kealhofer (Iron Age Ceramic Project), Mary Jean Hughes, Amy Lloyd, Juliana McKittrick, Megan McMahon, Janet Meiss, Emilee Novak, Holly Oyster, Jenni Ross, Katie Ross, Aaron Smith, Alexia Smith (Paleobotanist), Gail Thompson, and Yukiko Tonoike.

Funding for the project during the 2004–2005 seasons came as a result of generous donations from both public and private donors to whom we are extremely grateful. Financial support included grants from the American Turkish Society, Inc.; Anatolian Archaeological Research Foundation; Chancellor of the State University of New York, Overseas Program Award; Dumbarton Oaks; Cortland State University, State University of New York; Hood College; Loeb Foundation of Harvard University; National Science Foundation; Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago; Ramerica International, Inc.; ULU, Inc.; University at Buffalo Foundation; and University College London Institute of Archaeology. Private donors included Mr. Erden Arkan, Mr. George Blumenthal, Mr. Arnold Flegenheimer, Mr. I. Michael Kasser, Mrs. Barbara Koz Paley, Mrs. Edmée Reit, Mr. Rick Schneider, Mr. Frank Spring, and Mrs. Louise A. Valdes-Fauli.

1. A parallel for this seal exists in *Das byzantinische Bleisiegel als Kunstwerk*, by Werner Seibt and Marie Luise Zarnitz (Vienna, 1997), number 3.1.9. The inscription reads: "Theotokos help Samuel, Proedros and Dux of Alusianos." For other seals of this type, see *Byzantine Lead Seals*, by G. Zacos and A. Vegler (Basel, 1972).

2. See Harry A. Hoffner, *The Laws of the Hittites: A Critical Edition* (Leiden, 1997), p. 192.

3. I believe that a bull figurine found in lower portions of the Old Hittite temple confines is significant. Since the Stormgod of Zippalanda is probably worshipped in the form of a bull, the bull figurine most likely represents the Stormgod of Zippalanda. The fact that an almost exact parallel was found at nearby Alişar physically suggests that the same cult is represented in both sites and since we know from the texts that the Stormgod of Zippalanda was also worshipped at Ankuwa



Figure 14. View of Çaltepe (Mt. Daha) from Çadır showing positions of Hilammar, Temple Complex, Cult Niche, and possible route of Hittite king and queen during festivals

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(Alişar), it provides tangible evidence for what the texts already attest to, the worship of the Stormgod of Zippalanda in both Zippalanda and Ankuwa.

4. The placement of the Temple of the Stormgod of Zippalanda is of some interest. We are looking for the Temple of the Stormgod of Zippalanda to be located on the eastern height of the mound as it is not only appropriate as the highest point on the site, not to mention its orientation towards Çaltepe, but because the Hittite text describes the situation of the temple as above (*šer*) while the palace is said to be below (*kattan*). While we have interpreted this to indicate the temple was located on the citadel and the palace on the terrace or at the base of the mound, it is entirely possible that the palace could be on the lowest part of the citadel. Because the surface of Çadır's citadel is somewhat higher on its eastern side than on the western side, the mound's topography might well fit the description in the texts with the temple approached on the higher eastern side through a series of terraces from the palace situated on the lower western side of the citadel. We can envision a situation where the citadel is enclosed with a temenos wall but which also has interior courts with the upper level of the citadel separated from the lower level by at least two courtyards. This arrangement is not unlike the situation found on the citadel of Büyükkale in Hattuša where the upper part of the fortress is divided into three sections by intervening courtyards (*Büyükkale, die Bauwerke*, by Peter Neve [Berlin, 1982]). In fact, the Zippalanda texts seem to indicate just such an arrangement where in the fall and spring festival the texts indicate that there is an inner court of some sort where the *palwatala* man stands which is separated by steps from another, presumably higher court into which the priest steps (*Zippalanda: Ein Kultzentrum im hethitischen Kleinasien*, by Maciej Popko [Heidelberg, 1994], 167). If this is the case, we may expect to find several courtyard levels on top of Çadır's Hittite citadel.

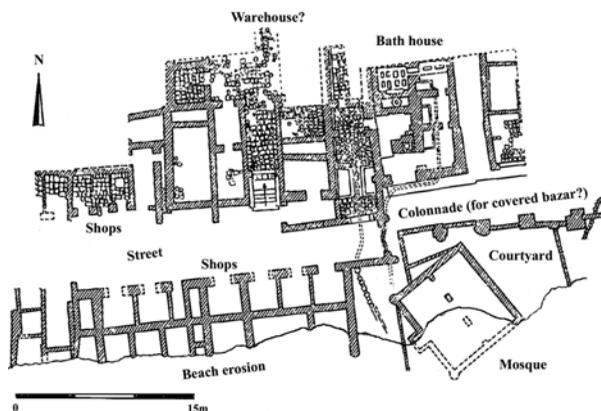
ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISLAMIC CITIES

Donald Whitcomb

As mentioned in the *Annual Report* for last year, research on the archaeology of Islamic cities began with the subject of Sasanian and Islamic cities in Iran. While active fieldwork in Iran continues to be postponed, the author was able to participate in the Siraf Congress (see *News & Notes* No. 191). Siraf maintains a distinction as the best (and longest) excavated port city in the Persian Gulf. The city began as a coastal fortification during the late Sasanian period and grew to a major entrepot in the early Islamic period. By the ninth century, its mosque was large and well

appointed, the focus for an urban community with a suq and large residences in the vicinity. This detailed information on the urban landscape was recovered through excavations. Regrettably the buildings revealed are now engulfed in the modern growth of Bandar Taheri; it was the loss of this urban evidence as well as the celebration of its past which prompted the gathering of this congress for Siraf.

The port of Siraf has a less-known parallel in the archaeological site of Banbhore, not far from Karachi in modern Pakistan. This came to our attention with the visit and lecture of Kaleemullah Lashari, a Pakistani

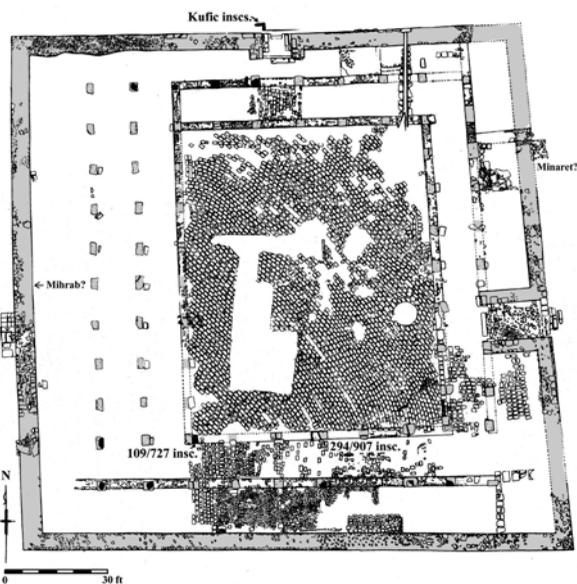


The bazaar or suq excavated at Siraf (after D. Whitehouse, Siraf 3: The Congregational Mosque, and Other Mosques, 1980, fig. 17)

archaeologist who is currently studying the Islamic ceramics from the older Banbhore excavations. The ruins of this city are known from extensive excavations in the 1940s, published as a small book and complemented by isolate studies of the coins and inscriptions. The varied and beautiful range of glazed pottery signals the wealth of information which new study of these ruins will provide for Islamic Archaeology.

Archaeological excavations from many decades ago not only provide inspiration, but may also be reassessed in light of new models. In last year's *Annual Report*, a hypothetical reconstruction was presented for the structure of the *khittat*, tribal settlements in Fustat (the predecessor of modern Cairo). The resulting model suggests that the Ahl al-Raya, or central district around the mosque of 'Amr, might be considered a *qasaba* or town, and that further expansions of two new *qasabat*, al-'Askar and al-Qata'i, resulted in the early Islamic *misr* or metropolis. If one returns to the evidence of excavations, those of Scanlon and Kubiak in the 1970s and, more particularly, those of Bahgat and Gabriel in the 1920s, new details emerge to explain the "riddle" of the earliest foundation.

Many of the new foundations after the Islamic conquest were divided into *khittat*, each of which seems to have had its own center and mosque, watch tower, and cemetery, suggesting the *misr* was a cluster of villages in organization. Recent studies of early Islamic villages suggest evidence of patterns of sedentism and subsequent infilling of vacant areas. This spacing is ethnographically confirmed by Cribb and suggests changes in the acceptable density of occupation. Preliminary analysis of the excavations at Fustat may benefit from the landscape methodology developed by Tony Wilkinson, in which non-site features are analyzed and organized into landscape signatures. In application of this methodology to urban organization, one is drawn to consider the location and frequency of water systems (sanitation), road and alley systems, suqs and stables, parks and gardens, and above all cemeteries and ruins.



The great mosque at Banbhore (after F. A. Khan, Banbhore, a Preliminary Report, 1963, 19)



Excavated houses in Fustat (after A. Bahgat and A. Gabriel, Fouilles d'al Foustat, 1921, fig. 3)

ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISLAMIC CITIES

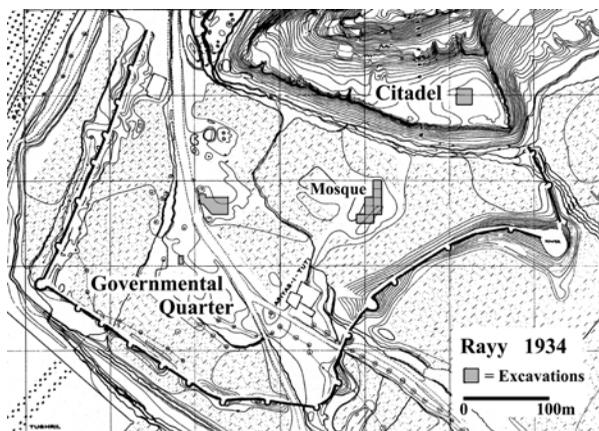


Figure 4. Plan of Rayy (after E. Schmidt, *Flights over Ancient Cities in Iran*, 1940, pl. 39A and B)

northern Syria. Examples could easily be multiplied but what is increasingly evident is the crucial role of archaeological research in determining any understanding of the physical nature of these specific urban histories.

A final example may illustrate this potential: the medieval city of Rayy, also known as Rhages in ancient times and the predecessor of modern Tehran. In the 1930s while he was engaged in uncovering Persepolis for the Oriental Institute, Erich Schmidt also investigated the extensive remains of this important Islamic city. Famed as the birthplace of Harun al-Rashid and home of Avicenna, this metropolis offered a formidable archaeological challenge, one that Schmidt attacked with his usual systematic abilities. The results of these efforts have been generally forgotten and buried like the site itself, now an industrial suburb of Tehran. Recently a graduate student, Tanya Treptow, has uncovered a large treasure of beautiful glazed sherds and documents from Rayy in the basement of the Oriental Institute. The challenge of the archaeology of Islamic cities is not confined to the field or urban neighborhoods, but to the history of archaeological research embodied in museums, whether in Karachi, Cairo, or Chicago.



<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/CAMEL/Main.html>

Scott Branting

The Center for Ancient Middle Eastern Landscapes (CAMEL) has become quite a hub of research activity within the Oriental Institute in only the first year after the major transformation of its laboratory facilities and vision. We assisted forty different projects this year from researchers and institutions around the world, providing them with data, expertise, and the use of our facilities. In addition, the scanning capabilities provided by the CAMEL laboratory saw use by at least three dozen researchers and projects within the Oriental Institute. With such positive returns in



Portion of a Quickbird Image of Samarra. To the south is the al-Askari (or Golden) mosque prior to the February 22 bombing. Image courtesy of DigitalGlobe

only the first year, we can see ourselves already well on our way to becoming a major resource for those with interests in the various landscapes of both the ancient and modern Middle East.

If you were to stop by the William M. Sumner Computer Laboratory on the second floor on any given day you would find faculty, staff, students, and volunteers working away on various projects. But what sorts of projects are these? During this year they have ranged from helping researchers plan archaeological surveys and excavations, to remotely monitoring the destruction of portions of sites in countries we can't physically visit, to archiving unique maps and aerial photographs held in the Institute's collections, to providing data and software for teaching and publication. We also hosted ambassadors, researchers, and visitors from various countries, all interested in seeing what CAMEL was about.

While the bulk of the reorganization and refitting of the CAMEL facilities took place last year, we continued throughout this year to expand our capabilities and holdings. Through a generous grant from the Provost's Program for Academic Technology Innovation (ATI) we have been able to acquire both a large format map scanner and a large format plotter. This will allow us to scan entire large maps, including very fragile ones, into digital format for use with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and to professionally produce poster sized plans, imagery, and maps. CAMEL also played the leading role in setting up the Institute's new Multi-Terabyte Storage Server, which provides a large amount of secure disk storage space for not only CAMEL's data

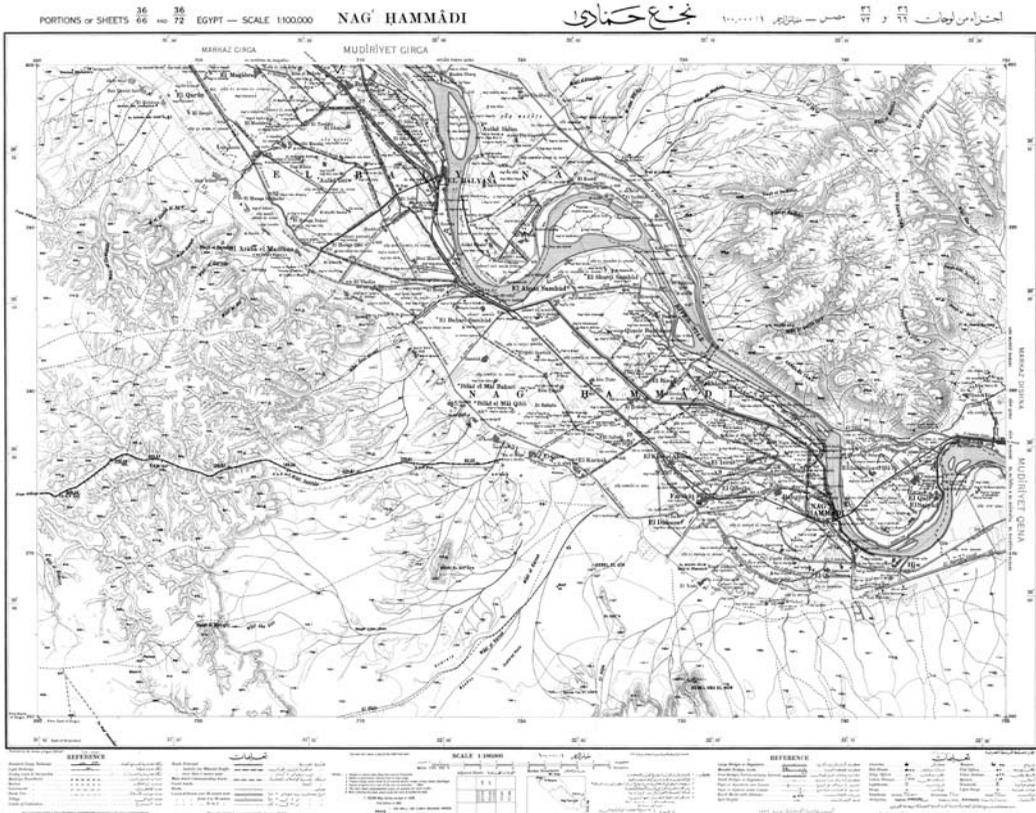
CAMEL



Portion of a donated Quickbird image of the University of Chicago showing the Oriental Institute. Image courtesy of DigitalGlobe

holdings but also the invaluable data collected over the past one hundred years by the Institute’s researchers and staff.

CAMEL’s data holdings, the heart of its mission, also grew significantly during this past year. Generous donations of data from a number of researchers contributed to this growth, as did the sizable grant from the Women’s Board of the University of Chicago mentioned in last year’s *Annual Report*. Negotiations undertaken with the United States Geological Service (USGS), the organization that holds all the declassified Corona imagery, were successful in lowering our costs for the bulk purchase made possible through the Women’s Board grant. This will allow us to purchase almost 800, rather than 300, of these important declassified spy satellite images produced from the 1960s to the 1980s.



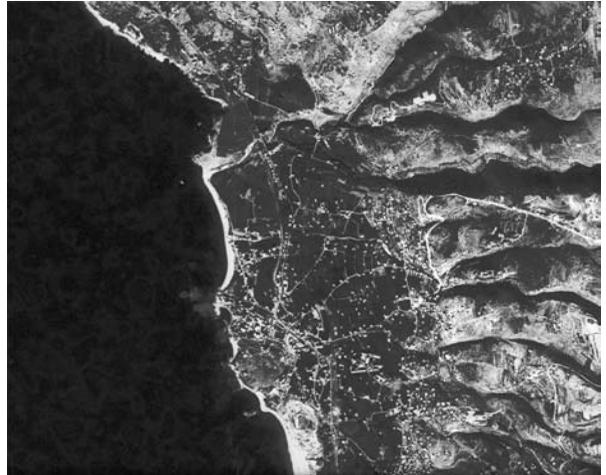
A British Survey of Egypt map produced in 1936, and scanned on our new large format scanner. Near the modern town of Nag’ Hammâdi is the ancient city of Abydos, burial place of Egypt’s first kings and a center for the worship of Osiris Khentyamentiu

However, not all of our new data acquisitions were taken by satellites or airplanes decades ago. In March of this year, CAMEL tasked the DigitalGlobe Quickbird satellite to take an image of the city of Samarra in Iraq. This occurred just weeks after the tragic bombing of the shrine and gave us almost immediate real time information on the wide variety of different types of destruction taking place at this important ancient and modern city. We look forward to continuing to work with DigitalGlobe and other commercial satellite providers in the years to come, as a way to provide up to date information on the modern landscape for research, policy generation, and site management.

Two additional long-term projects were begun this year to expand CAMEL's data holdings. The first is a project jointly undertaken with the Institute's Research Archives to scan and georectify the ca. 3,700 maps held within its collections. This will not only protect some of the fragile maps that date from the 1800s and early 1900s, but will also make the data they contain more readily available to researchers at the Institute and in the field. The second project, begun in conjunction with the Institute's Museum Archives, is to scan and when possible georectify the rich collection of aerial photographs and field maps collected and produced by researchers at the Institute since 1920. Together these two projects will greatly expand the unique vision we are able to offer to people of Middle Eastern landscapes, past and present, as they have been transformed over the past century.

Finally, CAMEL continued to play a role in teaching and training a range of students. The CAMEL facilities hosted several different classes during the year. The facilities and data were utilized by a number of students working at both the Master's and Doctoral level. In the past year, five theses were completed for Master's Degrees and one dissertation for a Doctoral Degree that made extensive use of our facilities and data. In addition, we are happy to report that Dr. Carrie Hritz, who worked for several years with CAMEL as a Research Associate, Interim Director, and then Associate Director, graduated this past year and has accepted an academic position with Washington University in St. Louis. We wish her well and thank her for her years of dedicated service.

So what lies ahead for CAMEL in the second year and beyond? In part the answer to this lies in the hands of our generous supporters. It is always quite exciting to receive a donated or acquired package of imagery and look through it to see what pieces to which puzzles it might hold. Such imagery, with the wealth of information it contains, has a way of leading you into areas you never expect to visit. On the other hand CAMEL is



The ancient and modern port city of Byblos, Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea coast as viewed from a declassified United States spy satellite image (ID# DS1105-2267DF026) taken on November 20, 1968. Image courtesy of the United States Geological Services



Portion of an aerial photo of the Euphrates in the Institute's collections, taken on May 4, 1961

CAMEL

also actively seeking out partnerships that will enhance its ability to realize its vision more fully. In addition to discussions with the USGS, CAMEL also has discussed with NASA the possibility of forming an active partnership. I hope to be able to report on the fruits of these discussions next year, but in the meantime I would point you to our updated website (<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/CAMEL/Main.html>) for more information on CAMEL and our activities.

Acknowledgments

I wish to personally thank the numerous supporters who donated maps and imagery, and who contributed financially to the continued work of CAMEL. Donations of maps, data, and imagery from outside of the Institute this year were received from: DigitalGlobe (Longmont, Colorado), Peter Piccione (University of Charleston, South Carolina), Nicholas Kouchoukos (University of Chicago), and Bert de Vries (Calvin College).

I would also like to thank all the students who worked with CAMEL this year. Joshua Trampier served exceptionally well in the role of Assistant Director, while Robert Tate continued to work with us in the role of Senior Supervisor. Student Assistants for the year were: Paul Christians, Jessica Jarvinen, Kathy Lemberg, Morning Washburn, and Bryan Kraemer. Volunteers who worked with us this year were Liz Rietz-Clark and Brian Wilson. All your efforts are highly appreciated.

CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

Martha T. Roth

This was a momentous year for the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD), with great highs and lows. We started by hosting the fifty-first *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* during the week of July 18–22, 2005, in celebration and honor of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. The *Rencontre*, the annual conference of Assyriologists and Near Eastern historians, art historians, and archaeologists, last met in Chicago in 1967, when just over one-hundred people attended. The 2005 meeting had more than 350 participants and involved massive amounts of planning by the organizing committee (Walter Farber, Jennie Myers, and Martha T. Roth) to house, feed, and entertain our guests. Many people in the building contributed to the success of the meeting. Gil Stein, Director of the Oriental Institute, graciously allowed the entire building to be taken over and set an example to all staff members to give their best efforts in making the conference a success. In the Volunteer and Education Office, Catherine Dueñas, Terry Friedman, and Carole Krucoff, assisted by Kathy Mineck, organized volunteers who helped with check-in and registration, staffed the information desk, checked bags in the Research Archives, and provided invaluable and cheerful assistance whenever asked. Graduate students were responsible for audio-visual support, gave visitors advice about the city, and also assisted with check-in and registration. John Sanders performed his usual miracles, transforming all formats of visual presentations to ones that could be read by the Oriental Institute's equipment. Museum Director Geoff Emberling arranged for the Museum and the building to handle hundreds of extra visitors. Markus Dohner designed the signage for the event, which proved so popular that the signs tended to disappear shortly after

they went up. John Larson located archival material from the previous Rencontre, Erik Lindahl installed bulletin boards in the galleries that displayed the material, and Ray Tindel dealt with the requests of those participants who wanted access to the collections before and after the event. Margaret Schröder oversaw the security arrangements. Tom Holland coordinated the arrangements for the booksellers. Kathy Mineck and Emily Teeter organized the participants' packets. Maria Krasinski and Monica Witczak were invaluable in planning for entertaining hundreds of guests. Maria and Kirk Schmink also handled much of the work of registration, and Kirk single-handedly prepared the Directory of Conference Participants. Olivia Boyd handled many of the organizational details. Clemens Reichel was the host for the participants from Syria, and, last but not least, Steve Camp helped coordinate the logistical planning.

Norman Solkhah, a great friend to the Oriental Institute and the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, underwrote the costs for the Rencontre's closing night boat cruise on Lake Michigan. The Provost's Office, the Humanities Division, the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, the Linguistics Department, and the Divinity School provided funding for other social events and for subsidizing graduate students' registrations. All the effort before and during the conference paid off; the visitors to Chicago had a wonderful time and uniformly described this Rencontre as one of the best they had ever attended. We are deeply grateful for the support provided by everyone in the building. Truly, it takes a building ...

One of the highlights of the Rencontre was the appearance of the long-awaited P Volume of the CAD. Copies were rushed from the printer to the Institute where the volume was duly admired and consulted by participants to the conference. Tom Urban of the Publications Office was instrumental in getting the volume through the press and onto the book tables. The next volumes to appear will be T and Ṭ, which will be published in late 2006.

The only volume left to be published is the U/W Volume, work on which occupied much of the time of the Assyriological staff during 2005/2006. After the Rencontre, Jennie Myers and Joan Westenholz spent the rest of the summer writing draft articles for the remaining words in the volume. Joan Westenholz, a visiting scholar from the Bible Lands Museum Jerusalem, returned to Jerusalem in the fall after a productive five months in Chicago. Jennie Myers, who had been a valued colleague since 2002 and contributed to the P, T, Ṭ, and U/W Volumes, left us in September to work in Foundation Relations in the University of Chicago Development Office. Jacob Lauinger and John Nielsen, graduate students in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, have been working part time on the CAD since January 2006. They, along with Robert D. Biggs, Gertrud Farber, and Roth have begun the laborious and necessary task of checking every citation in the 2,260 manuscript pages of the U/W Volume.

Checking is an essential stage in the preparation of a volume that provides two benefits. First, the accuracy of all entries is secured by confirming the Dictionary citation against the original publication. Second, as the checkers examine texts by genre, often concentrating on their own areas of expertise, the entire volume is viewed through a series of unique cross-sections, quite different from that seen by the draft writer or by the editor who works on one article at a time. For example, in checking all the medical texts, or all the Neo-Assyrian letters, or all the Old Babylonian real estate contracts, the checker will often rectify inconsistencies across the articles, or discover new correlations between texts.

While checking is ongoing in Chicago, our non-resident consultants are reading the U/W Volume. Wilfred G. Lambert of the University of Birmingham, Simo Parpola of the University of Helsinki, and Klaas R. Veenhof of the University of Leiden are reading the manuscript of the volume and will send additional references and corrections to us to be incorporated into the volume before it goes to press.

CHICAGO ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

During the year we were aided by graduate student Katie L. Johnson, whose keen proofreading and inputting skills have been of immense assistance to our manuscript editor Linda McLarnan on the T, Ṭ, and U/W Volumes. Undergraduates Sabahat F. Adil, Sara Cohen, and Benjamin Gage, volunteering through the College Research Opportunities Program (CROP), were adept at inputting the U/W manuscript. Benjamin also spent countless hours transferring notes into volumes of books owned by the CAD. We are sorry to say goodbye to CROP student Matthew Saba who has helped us since 2002 with bibliographical chores, inputting dictionary articles, and organizing books; but we are pleased that he has chosen to come back to the University for graduate school, and we are looking forward to seeing him in the Research Archives next year. Elliott Goodman, a fourth-year student in the College majoring in Classics and Linguistics, has begun his service to the Dictionary by entering items into a bibliographical database, and much more bibliographical and lexicographical work awaits him.

The excitement and accomplishment of the *Rencontre*, the appearance of the P Volume, the impending publications of the T and Ṭ Volumes, and our entrance into the final stages of the final volume, U/W, were tragically countered by the death of Erica Reiner on December 31, 2005. Just months before, at the *Rencontre* — truly a celebration of Erica as embodiment of the CAD — she was, as always, the gracious hostess, welcoming old and new friends and colleagues.

Erica Reiner's service to the University and to the Dictionary extended over fifty years. She became editor-in-charge of the CAD in 1973 and served in that capacity until 1996. In her retirement she came to the Institute every day, read galleys, participated in checking, wrote books and articles, and in no way relinquished her passion for the Dictionary. Her absence is felt every day on the third floor of the Institute.

CHICAGO DEMOTIC DICTIONARY

Janet H. Johnson

This year has seen a few changes on the staff of the Demotic Dictionary, with François Gaudard leaving to work at Chicago House for a season and Foy Scalf joining Jackie Jay as graduate student assistants on the project. Brandon Bourgeois, an undergraduate Classics major, did extensive volunteer work checking bibliographic and text references. Jackie and Foy finished their check of the two files for the letter P, a total of about 160 pages. We also finished the final, online, read-through of the letter Ḥ, which was posted online in mid-June. Three more letters, including P, are ready for their final read-through, so we hope to have them online by fall 2006. We have also incorporated many minor corrections provided by two German colleagues, Friedhelm Hoffmann and Joachim Quack, to the letters already posted online. We especially appreciate their careful reading and willingness to pass along suggestions. Our longest-staying visitor this year was Verena Lepper, who recently finished her Ph.D. at the University of Bonn and is currently working on a project to study the Aramaic materials from Elephantine in their Egyptian context. Having searched our online files for examples of Aramaic vocabulary used in Demotic texts, she spent about a week here looking through our unfinished, unpublished files. We hope she will return next year as her project progresses. Jan, François, Jackie, and Foy all attended the Ninth Interna-

tional Congress of Demotic Studies in Paris in late summer 2005, where Jan gave a report on the current status and future plans for the Dictionary. The Dictionary staff would like to thank all the Congress participants for their enthusiastic and helpful comments.

With so much of our effort focused on the letter P this year, we were especially aware of one unusual aspect of the Dictionary: We're including geographical names as well as more standard vocabulary, partly for their lexical value and partly because there is no other good resource to track down Demotic place names (unlike proper names, for which there is an excellent collection and analysis of examples from all stages of Demotic). For every geographic name, we not only try to identify where it was physically located, but we also include items such as: Greek name, Arabic name, names of deities and temples attested in the town, and titles associated with people in the town. This is done in order to provide users of the Dictionary with detailed information about these locations. Place names in ancient Egypt were not only geographic markers but also sacred designations with religious significance. The cultic and ritual importance of geographical terminology was the subject of philosophical and scholarly treatises such as the "Book of the Fayyum" and the still unpublished Demotic texts of Papyrus Berlin 6750, which includes a list of the various incarnations of Osiris sacred to the many settlements throughout the Fayyum region. The entries for geographic names in the Chicago Demotic Dictionary will aid in the comprehension of physical location as well as of the role that such terms played in Egyptian religion and society.

There are an especially large number of place names in the file for the letter P because many place names begin with the masculine definite article *pʒ* "the" or the noun *pr* "house" or "estate." To make things more interesting, since both *pʒ* and *pr* were probably pronounced just *p* (an *r* at the end of a word had been lost in pronunciation), we not infrequently find place names with writings alternating between these two beginning elements. A good example is the island of Philae, located just south of the first cataract. Philae was famous for its temple to the goddess Isis, who was the sister and wife of the god of the netherworld Osiris and mother of Horus. The last dated Demotic inscription comes from the temple of Isis on Philae, dated to A.D. 452. In Demotic, Philae is written both *Pr-īw-rq* and *Pʒ-īw-rq*, reflecting the loss of the final *r* in *pr* and, perhaps, a new interpretation of the name. All Egyptian names have meaning beyond their phonetic value; *Pr-īw-rq* means "House of the Island of *rq*" while *Pʒ-īw-rq* means "The Island of *rq*." As of yet, there is no consensus among Demotists about the meaning of *rq*, an example of the extensive work still to be done in Demotic lexicography.

Major institutions such as temples had large work forces who could participate in associations similar to craft guilds. The Ptolemaic and Roman period temple personnel from the Isis temple on the island of Philae are attested in Demotic texts with a range of priestly titles including servant of Isis, *wʒb*-priest, shrine-opener, second prophet, agent of Isis, and temple scribe of Isis. The baker and transport skipper who are attested worked for the temple but may have been officially employed by the royal administration, as was certainly the case with the man called "administrator of the town of Philae." One man identified himself as a "man of Philae, servant of Isis, born in Egypt," stressing his Egyptianness here at the border between Egypt and Nubia. But Philae also had a military presence, attested by the title "curator (a special commander of cavalry in a garrison) of Philae."

One source for many place names included in the Dictionary is the publication of a collection of "surety" documents, in which a man or woman provides a guarantee that a person bidding on a job controlled as a state monopoly (such as beer-making) will carry out the duties appropriately. The preserved surety documents all come from the Fayyum, the large fertile depression southwest of modern Cairo where the Ptolemies established many new agriculture-based settle-

ments. Many of these new settlements were given names honoring a deity, including deceased, divinized members of the Ptolemaic royal family. Thus, we have, for instance, “The Place of Arsinoe” (abbreviated just “Arsinoe” in Greek documents) and “(The Place of) Berenike” as well as “The Settlement of Thoth,” “The Estate of Hapy” (the god of the inundation), and “The Place of Him-who-Belongs-to-Apis” (abbreviated “Apias” in Greek documents). But some settlements may have been named for a local geographic feature, e.g., “The Hillock” and “The Point.” Some of these towns are further identified as “Sobek-towns,” noting their cultic association with this important crocodile god of the Fayyum.

The many Greek and Demotic documents preserved in the towns and temple libraries of the Fayyum indicate that it was divided administratively into three divisions, and contracts frequently specify not only which division of the Fayyum a city or town was in but its relation to other important geographic markers, especially the canals which carried the vital Nile river water into the Fayyum lake. Thus, among others, we find references to such Sobek-towns as “Ps in the Themistos division on the south side of the Mnevis canal in the Arsinoite nome” and “The Settlement of Shu which is on the south side of the Moeris canal in the Arsinoite nome.” One especially full description mentions the “place of invocation of Fortune, the great goddess, which is on the eastern side of the dromos of Sobek, lord of Tebtunis, the great god, in the Sobek town of Tebtunis which is in the Polemon division which is on the south side of the Moeris canal in the Arsinoite nome.” The extensive bureaucratic records kept under the Ptolemaic administration also recorded places which were far from the centers of power: El-Lahun (lit., “The Mouth of the Canal”), Syron Kome (lit., “The Place of the Syrians”), and “The Settlement of Sobek” of the Polemon division are described as “three villages which are in the outlying area of the Arsinoite nome.”

Some towns had more than one name. One well-attested example in the Fayyum is the Sobek-town “The Place of [Arsinoe] Philadelphia, which is called The Sycamores, which is on the north side of the Moeris canal in the Arsinoite nome.” Another example, located in the Nile Valley just east of the Fayyum, is “The Divine Bark, namely The Estate of the Lady of the Chief of the Cows.” This city, modern Atfih, was associated with the goddess Hathor and was called Aphroditopolis (i.e., the city of Aphrodite) in Greek texts. Historically, many important Egyptian cities had two names, one religious and one civil. Whether that is the case with these Demotic examples (especially likely for the two names of Aphroditopolis) or whether one name is formal and the other a local, popular name is not certain.

Larger cities were divided into quarters. For example, “The Estate of Hathor,” frequently referred to in scholarly literature by its Greek form Pathyris, was located at modern Gebelein, in southern Upper Egypt between Thebes and Aswan. We have citations of the southwest and west-central quarters of the city while the eastern quarter of the city even had its own name: “The Lake.” There was a gate leading into this eastern quarter; one text concerns a house “which is upon the gate of The Lake.” In addition to its major temple to Hathor, which included gardens as well as assorted temple property, Pathyris included at least one chapel of Isis, a military camp (where both Greek and Egyptian-speaking soldiers were stationed) and a fortress (with a letter carrier attached to it). Within its administrative district were numerous storehouses or treasuries as well as “highland,” the descriptive term indicating good agricultural land. Among the officials attested are an epistates (a senior administrative title) and an inspector of the district.

It is also interesting that the Egyptians seem frequently to have given names to their fields. Grain-growing land north of Pathyris that is in the endowment of the goddess Hathor is called “The Sand of Nesmin.” On the west bank opposite Thebes was a parcel of land, consisting of seven and a half arouras (about 5.25 acres or just over two hectares), called “The Point” and described in one text as “high land which is called ‘The Point’ which is in the divine endowment

of Amun in “The Ished-tree of Amun of *ʿIpy*.” The latter location, “The Ished-tree of Amun of *ʿIpy*,” may have been named after a sacred ished-tree or shrine dedicated to Amun of *ʿIpy*. Canals were also given names; a canal in this part of the west bank was known as the “canal (lit., water) which is called *Pa-tn*,” and there is a reference to the clay dike of the *Pa-tn* (canal). We’ve also seen that towns in the Fayyum were frequently distinguished by their relation to the Mnevis and Moeris canals.

This quick overview, based on the letter P, of geography in Demotic texts is but a sampler of the wide range of material that we are including in the Demotic Dictionary. As is always the case with dictionary work, the topics keep changing and one has to try to become a mini-master of many different fields. That is one of the challenges, but also one of the attractions, of lexicography.

THE CHICAGO HITTITE DICTIONARY

Theo van den Hout

In January of this year the latest installment of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD) appeared, the second fascicle of the letter Š. It runs from *šappu-*, an unidentified body part shared by such diverse animals as lizards and goats, to the possessive pronoun *-ši-* “his, her, its.” In between it covers everyday words like “to sip” (the onomatopoeic *šarap-* or *šarip-*, compare English “slurp”) and “shoe,” but also lofty notions like “kingship” or “eminent, outstanding, illustrious.” We are again grateful to the Publications Office of the Oriental Institute for their wonderful support in getting this part of the CHD out and it looks as beautiful as ever.

Meanwhile, our work on finishing Š and on preparing for the letter T did not stop. Senior Editors Harry Hoffner and Theo van den Hout continued establishing the final text for what will be the third and last part of Š and our outside consultants Gary Beckman (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), Craig Melchert (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and Gernot Wilhelm (Julius-Maximilians Universität, Würzburg) are reading those pre-final drafts. Research Associates Richard Beal and Oğuz Soysal have long since left Š and are working on first drafts of words starting in *t-*. Soysal has already ventured into the realm of words in the *te-/ti-* range!

One of our tasks is also to keep up with the steady publication of new texts. We aim to write our articles on the basis of all published material, so we need to transliterate and file all new texts that continue to be published. Staff member Kathleen Mineck oversees this effort. Mineck, Soysal, and van den Hout all contribute transliterations and Mineck sees to it that they are made into cards. We were extremely fortunate this year in having undergraduate Anna MacCourt working for us. She did a wonderful job in filing cards and worked away most of the backlog we had.

The electronic dictionary or eCHD made great progress. After they had completed the transition of the letter P from printed to electronic version last year, programmer Sandy Schloen and students Dennis Campbell and Edward Stratford worked very hard over the past year doing the same for the older material L, M, and N. Right now the letters L, N, P, and most of M are up and accessible online through the Oriental Institute Web site. Their efforts were recognized by the Provost’s Program for Academic Technology Innovation that awarded us \$28,000 to further de-

CHICAGO HITTITE DICTIONARY



Student Dennis Campbell inscribing a large Hittite tablet with a cuneiform text

velop and enhance this tool. In order to improve and expand the eCHD we invited Dr. Gerfrid Müller from the Universität in Würzburg in Germany. Both a cuneiform scholar and computer programmer, he is the technical brain behind the Hethitologie Portal Web site run by the Mainzer Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, the most important part of which is a concordance of all Hittite fragments ever found. In it Silvin Košak, who worked for the CHD in the late 1970s and 1980s lists for every single piece the museum or excavation number, its findspot (if known), and other information that is very complementary to what we do in the Dictionary. With Dr. Müller we discussed plans to incorporate that information directly into our eCHD, thus providing the user with additional important information. One of the most important features of the German project is their plan to

post online all photos of fragments and tablets they have. Currently some 5,000 photos are already available. In this way we hope that in the near future by clicking on a reference to the cuneiform edition in the eCHD, the Dictionary user will not only be able to find information on findspots and joins but can also see the tablet itself! This is just the beginning of what will hopefully grow into a close relationship between the two digital projects. While here, Dr. Müller also gave a lecture with a behind-the-scenes look at the Mainz Web site and he talked extensively on the problems and possibilities of three-dimensional viewing of clay tablets.

Speaking of lectures, this was a busy year because of the search for a new Assistant Professor in Hittitology. This gave us the opportunity to listen to excellent lectures by three young scholars from Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. As a result, we are happy to report that Dr. Petra M. Goedegebuure from the University of Leiden will join the Oriental Institute in the fall of 2006. Petra is a linguist and well familiar with the Dictionary, as she visited in 2002 when she was still working on her dissertation (you can see a photo of her in the 2002/2003 *Annual Report*, p. 42).

In fall 2005 Willemijn Waal, a Dutch Ph.D. student from the University of Leiden, visited us for further work on her dissertation project. She studies tablets and tablet use in Hittite society. In the course of her stay here we organized a little experiment with the invaluable help of Gallery Preparator, but also artist and ceramicist, Erik Lindahl. Willemijn made a large tablet, as we know the Hittites often used of about 14 × 8 inches, about one inch thick at the short ends but rising to some two and a half inches in the middle. Questions were: how long does it stay inscribable, at what point does it reach the leather-hard stage and can it be handled and written on without changing shape; what is the shrinkage; what is the best way to write on it; how to draw paragraph lines; etc. Another question concerned baking the tablet. Erik placed it in his oven but, unfortunately, it exploded — which was also a learning experience! One sometimes wonders how fragments of tablets got so dispersed, but we now know that an explosion of tablets baked in the destructive fire of a building can go a long way.



Visiting student Willemijn Waal working in the CHD office on her dissertation

We have been very fortunate in the past year in our fund raising efforts. The Provost's ATI grant was already mentioned above. Besides that and other smaller gifts, we received another very large gift of \$100,000 from the Salus Mundi Foundation and a repeated generous gift from Mr. Howard Hallengren in New York. We are deeply grateful to all those great sponsors and determined to build further on the endowment we are seeking! We always used to say that the CHD needed another forty years to finish. Actually, with the corpus of our electronic dictionary expanding we have come to realize that we are changing from a printed dictionary with an electronic version, to an electronic diction-

ary with a printed version. The combination of our basic commitment to keep our files current with the ongoing stream of newly published Hittite texts and the fact that in the coming academic year the eCHD will have caught up with the printed dictionary, has brought an increased awareness that our task is not finished when a first run of the CHD (A–Z) is finished. With the eCHD we do not have to face the inevitable decision of any dictionary project: whether we will engage in addenda et corrigenda or just stop. While the printed version will indeed stop and slowly become outdated, the eCHD does not have to suffer this fate and we can continuously update it. In this way the CHD will remain the center for Hittite lexicography long after the alphabet has been finished. As it was put recently: “It is in the nature of philology to explore every avenue of human knowledge” (John Garth, *Times Literary Supplement*, June 23, 2006, p. 28). It is in our nature to try to do so for Hittite society and that work will never finish.

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

W. Raymond Johnson

On April 15, 2006, the Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, in collaboration with the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), Egypt completed its eighty-second field season in Luxor. What follows is the report on Chicago House’s activities at Medinet Habu Temple and Luxor Temple for the last six months.

Medinet Habu Small Amun Temple

Epigraphic Documentation

During the 2005/2006 season the staff of the Epigraphic Survey continued its ongoing epigraphic program of photography, drawing, and collating facsimile drawings of the reliefs and inscriptions in the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu. Epigraphers Brett McClain and Jen Kimpton and Artists Susan Osgood, Margaret de Jong, and Tina di Cerbo made up this year’s returning epigraphic staff, while new artist Krisztián Vértés and new epigraphers François Gaudard and Vanessa Davies were trained in the Chicago House method of epigraphic collation this year. The bulk of the artists’ and epigraphers’ time was devoted to drawing and collation in the ambulatory and the bark shrine of the small temple for the projected publications *Medinet Habu X* and *Medinet Habu XI*. Some time, however, was devoted to finalizing the documentation of the inner chambers for the forthcoming publication *Medinet Habu IX: The Eighteenth Dynasty Temple, Part 1: The Inner Sanctuaries*. Collation was also begun on the drawings of scenes in the Late Period portico, ultimately to be published in *Medinet Habu XII*. A breakdown of drawing progress for this season follows:

- Penciling completed: nine drawing enlargements
- Inking completed: twelve drawing enlargements
- Collation completed: fifteen drawings
- Transfer Check completed: three drawings
- Director Check completed: four drawings

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY



Artist Krisztián Vértés drawing at the Medinet Habu small Amun temple. Photo by Ray Johnson

Photography

Chicago House photographer Yarko Kobylecky assisted by Ellie Smith photographed the floor in the king's chamber and all wall and ceiling areas prior to conservation in the sanctuaries. They also shot the frontispiece for *Medinet Habu IX* from the top of the small Amun temple Ptolemaic Pylon, additional color and black and white details from the interior chapels for the same publication, and two polygonal columns for *Medinet Habu X*. Total large-format negatives for Medinet Habu generated during the 2005/2006 season: seventy-seven.

Graffiti

Egyptologist Tina Di Cerbo assisted by Richard Jasnow continued the systematic mapping, documentation, and translation of all of the graffiti found at the small Amun temple and mortuary temple of Ramesses III, the roof of which was the primary focus this season. Tina generated a more detailed key plan of the roof blocks and has organized the graffiti block by block. This project is an extension of a recording program started by William Edgerton and continued by Hans Thissen and will result in companion volumes to those respective studies.

Conservation

The Medinet Habu conservators Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, and Nahed Samir continued the systematic cleaning of the star-painted ceilings of the six sanctuary rooms of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple; they will finish the front central chamber and king's chamber ceilings next season. Cleaning methods continued to include poulticing with Sepiolite to extract salts and moisture, and chemical cleaning with Butylamine to remove greasy stains and encrustations, while cement infilling was removed and replaced with hydraulic lime and sandstone powder mortar infill. The conservation team continued to consolidate deteriorating exterior wall blocks on the southwestern and western sides of the sanctuary with acrylic emulsion (primal AC33) diluted 1:1 in water, and in-filled losses with hydraulic lime and sandstone powder mortar. Similar consolidation was undertaken in the king's chamber, particularly the western wall. The conservators finished the consolidation of the granite offering table inscribed for the god Amun's wife Shepenwepet II — previously found in the floor debris of the naos room — and the table was moved back to the funerary chapel of Shepenwepet II from where it originally came. Also, crack monitors installed on the walls were observed and recorded by conservator Hiroko Kariya.

It is our great pleasure that two of the Chicago House conservation team, Adel Aziz Andraws and Nahed Samir, were married in March; alf mabruk and best wishes to them both for a wonderful, lifelong collaboration!

Restoration

Stonecutter Dany Roy and his crew carved and laid a new, sandstone foundation emplacement for the granite naos in the back naos room. When the last slab is laid next season, the floor level will be restored to its original height and the red-granite naos inscribed for Ptolemy IX will be returned to its original location against the western wall. Dany and his team also replaced some of the lime mortar infill on the roof over the sanctuary and bark sanctuary areas, and erected two, 16 m scaffolding towers against the Ptolemaic pylon to allow photography of the small Amun temple from above. After the conservators had finished consolidating the Shepenwepet II offering table, Dany and the workmen carefully moved it on rollers to the forecourt of her chapel and mortared it into place on a damp-coursed, sandstone platform. Chicago House constructed a steel and rope guardrail for its protection, and another for the Amenirdis offering table in the adjacent chapel; both were set up by the season's end.

Site Management

Starting in February Chicago House participated in the American Research Center in Egypt Site Management Training Program based at the newly restored Castle Carter, with site visits to Medinet Habu and to Chicago House. It is a great pleasure to be collaborating in this valuable program, whose aim is to propose a development plan for the Medinet Habu site and to establish basic guidelines for future site management programs throughout Egypt.

Luxor Temple: Luxor Fragment Project

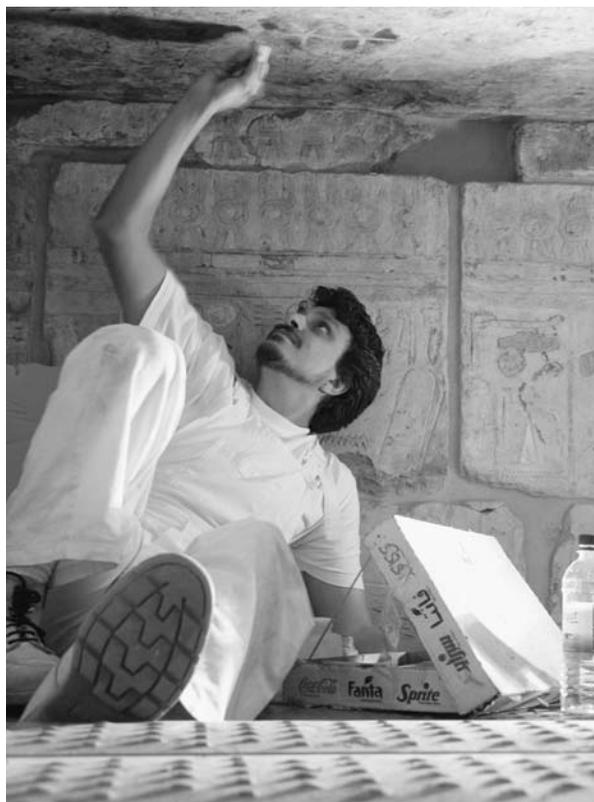
Hiroko Kariya and Ray Johnson

The Luxor Temple conservation project was carried out between November 7 and December 20, 2005, and January 15 and April 15, 2006. The project included the following tasks: condition surveying; conservation treatment; reconstruction of the eastern wall of the Colonnade Hall; removing materials from the water table lowering project;



Consolidation and infilling the outer southwestern wall of the small Amun temple sanctuary. Photo by Ray Johnson

Chicago House constructed a steel and rope guardrail for its protection, and another for the Amenirdis offering table in the adjacent chapel; both were set up by the season's end.



Conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaning the star-painted ceiling in the dyad room, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photo by Krisztián Vértes

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY



Conservation of the offering table of Shepenwepet II, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu by Lotfi Hassan and Nahed Samir. Photo by Ray Johnson

removing materials from temple magazines; database updating; and site management.

Condition Survey and Conservation

All fragments treated in the previous seasons were examined and recorded based on written and photographic documentation, including the large blocks of Amenhotep III treated in situ in previous seasons. The condition of the treated fragments and blocks was largely improved. Fragments and blocks that required treatment were determined based on this examination. The fragments that will be reconstructed on standing walls or on display mastaba platforms (the east wall Sun Court bark scene and Colonnade Hall towboat scene) were examined and recorded, as well as the thirty-eight Kushite column sections in the south blockyard. Most fragments were in stable condition.

Thirty small decayed fragments were consolidated with Wacker OH 100 (ethyl silicate). Two courses of treatment of large blocks of Amenhotep III were carried out; thirteen in the first course and ten in the second (mostly a re-treatment of the first

course). These blocks were too large to move to the treatment area. Based on the successful treatment of the previous seasons, they were consolidated on mastabas (in situ) using Wacker BS OH 100 (ethyl silicate). A favorable environment for the consolidant was created using a screen consisting of plastic, cotton, and canvas sheets. In addition, a temporary sunshade was installed during the treatment. A few loose and detached pieces from the Kushite column sections were secured with acrylic and/or epoxy resin. Based on the condition survey, most fragments on the five “hospital mastabas” were found to be rapidly and actively decaying. Approximately 270 fragments were treated with acrylic resin for emergency stabilization.

Reconstruction of the Eastern Wall of the Colonnade Hall

Forty-eight fragments depicting the Khonsu barge were prepared for the reconstruction of the east wall of the Colonnade Hall. Their condition was assessed, and the decorated faces were digitally photographed. All sides except for the decorated faces were coated with a thin layer of acrylic resin to protect them from handling and moisture from the mortar. Some fragments that were broken or cut during reuse were joined with epoxy resin. The faces to which the epoxy was applied were further coated with a thick isolating layer of acrylic resin.

Luxor Temple Water Table Lowering Project

The water table lowering project begun last season continued to the east of the modern enclosure wall of Luxor Temple, and the archaeological monitoring and recovery of artifacts was coordinat-

ed by the SCA team supervised by Mansour Boriak. Approximately 200 reused, decorated fragments were uncovered and brought to the blockyard for permanent storage and treatment. Some fragments required emergency stabilization prior to removal from the site, such as paint consolidation, stone consolidation, and cleaning and joining broken pieces. The fragments were sorted by the SCA team and, directed by Hiroko and Ray, were stored on designated mastabas either temporarily or permanently. A map indicating the position of these fragments was created.

Luxor Temple Storerooms

A number of miscellaneous artifacts, mostly made of stone, were moved from the Mut and Khonsu bark sanctuary storerooms to the blockyard and Luxor Temple talatat storeroom. Ray sorted the artifacts and placed them on the proper mastabas by category. Some were photographed and recorded. Miscellaneous small limestone inscription fragments of stela, tomb, and temple reliefs form another category and are being kept together.

Three large lockable wooden boxes $1.0 \times 1.5 \times 0.5$ m were constructed by Chicago House for the long-term storage of this material and the smaller sculpture fragments, and all three were set up on mastaba 19.

Additional large granite sculpture fragments were moved from the magazines by the Chicago House workmen for the SCA to a holding area at the southern end of the temple sanctuary for storage and eventual display. These include fragmentary Sekhmet statues; seated and standing royal statues from various periods, from small to life-size; private statue fragments in various scales from small to larger than life-size; a colossal (headless) granodiorite cobra; a large (headless) granodiorite baboon; and an uninscribed sandstone standing figure of Tutankhamun with crossed arms and a nemes which originally came from between the forepaws of one of the ram-headed sphinxes between the Tenth Pylon and Mut temple.

A 2 m tall gray granodiorite statue of Nefertari — intact from the tip of her plumed crown to just above her knees (eyes damaged) — was moved by our workmen from the Khonsu bark sanctuary magazine to the blockyard (mastaba 3) for storage and cleaning. The surface of the statue was covered with a thick layer of dust and bird droppings. After conducting a cleaning test, the statue was cleaned by Hiroko and Ellie Smith, primarily with distilled water, with excellent results. The statue's lower legs and feet were missing, but a plaster cast of the lower body of a standing statue north of the West Pylon was made at Ray's suggestion and confirmed that the statue of Nefertari from the magazine directly joins this statue. Application will be made to the



Yarko Kobylecky photographing the apse in the Roman Vestibule, Luxor Temple. Photo by Ray Johnson

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY



Hiroko Kariya cleaning Nefertari statue from the Khonsu bark sanctuary magazine; Luxor Temple. Photo by Ray Johnson

SCA to reconstruct the queen next season. Meanwhile a protective box was constructed for summer storage on the mastaba.

Miscellaneous fragments found in the magazine (including red granite ears, eyes, black granite statue parts, etc.) were cleaned and recorded for analysis. Additional granite fragments moved to the talatat magazine from the Khonsu and Mut bark sanctuaries were also recorded and were placed in a large wooden crate for protection, documentation, and future analysis.

Database and Site Management

Volunteer Nan Ray completed the database entries for the 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 seasons, including the triennial condition survey of the original collection (approximately 1,700 fragments) and the annual survey of approximately 250 fragments carried out during this season. Locations of the original collection were also identified and marked on digital images.

Annual cleaning of the blockyard, mastabas, storage tents, and fragments took place at the beginning and end of the season. Ropes surrounding the blockyard were replaced. The didactic signs for visitors to explain the conservation project were also replaced or updated and translated into Arabic. A data-logger recording annual temperature and relative humidity and a rain gauge were downloaded.

Luxor Temple Colonnade Hall Eastern Wall Stabilization Project

Ray Johnson

Because of concerns over the stability of an outer wall section on the eastern side of the Colonnade Hall, the Epigraphic Survey, supported by the World Monuments Fund (a Robert Wilson Challenge for Conserving Our Heritage matching grant) initiated the stabilization of this wall section by constructing a brick buttress against its inner face in the spring of 2005. It was decided for aesthetic purposes to face the brick with a sandstone slab veneer designed to integrate the buttress into the ancient fabric of the temple. Since a group of forty-eight decorated wall fragments joins the wall at that spot, completing a scene featuring the divine barge of the god Khonsu in the Opet water procession, it was decided to integrate that group into the stabilization program and build it into the brick matrix at the base of the buttress. Thus the project accomplishes two major goals: the entire wall is stabilized, and the restored fragment group, which will also assist in supporting the wall, completes the first register of the Opet reliefs in that spot. Construction of the brick buttress began during the first week of February 2005 and was completed during the second week of March. It stands seven courses high, a little over 6 m in height. Total volume of brick buttress: 20 cubic m. Building material: 7,600 bricks (380 bricks/cubic m) and 5,000 kg of mortar (250 kg/cubic m).

Brick Buttress and Sandstone Veneer

In March 2005 Dany and our workmen installed the first two levels of veneer blocks (25 cm in diameter) over the brick buttress. Level 4 = 6 slabs, 4.5 m long, using 1.25 cubic m of sandstone (weight of 2,500 kg). Level 5 (above 4) = 6 slabs, 4.23 m long; using 0.95 cubic m of sandstone (weight of 1,900 kg). This season, in October and November 2005 Dany supervised the completion of the two upper rows of veneer blocks, levels 6 and 7 (from bottom to top), completely concealing the brick matrix of the buttress. Four sandstone slabs were carved and installed for row level 6 measuring 140 × 68 × 25 cm; 90 × 68 × 25 cm; 85 × 68 × 25 cm; and 60 × 68 × 25 cm — totaling 1.25 cubic m of sandstone (weight of ca. 2,500 kg). The sandstone slabs were anchored to the brick wall with steel clamps measuring 300 × 20 × 6 mm. Three blocks were carved and installed on the uppermost level — row 7 — measuring 130 × 70 × 40 cm; 120 × 70 × 30 cm; and 105 × 70 × 20 cm. The outer surface of the new stone slabs was distressed to imitate the ancient wall surfaces, and pigment was applied on the newly carved surfaces to match the original color of ancient wall.

Khonsu Barge Fragment Group

By December 24, 2005, all forty-eight fragments from the Khonsu Barge group were laid in a brick and mortar matrix prepared by Dany and the workmen after positioning by Ray. The brick between the fragments was then covered with a lime mortar rendering. In January a final lime plaster surface was added, on which Ray carefully painted with acrylic paint a simple outline of the missing decoration between the fragments and the surviving wall to make the fragment group comprehensible to viewers from the ground. The fragments project 1.5 cm out from the wall.

Building material for whole project: 9,600 bricks; 6,500 kg of mortar; 3.5 cubic m of sandstone (6,680 kg); and ca. 1 cubic m of original fragments (2,000 kg).



Hiroko Kariya doing emergency treatment of deteriorating decorated sandstone wall fragments. Northern blockyard treatment area, Luxor Temple. Photo by Ray Johnson

Three blocks were carved and installed on the uppermost level — row 7 — measuring 130 × 70 × 40 cm; 120 × 70 × 30 cm; and 105 × 70 × 20 cm. The outer surface of the new stone slabs was distressed to imitate the ancient wall surfaces, and pigment was applied on the newly carved surfaces to match the original color of ancient wall.



Brick buttress built against projecting eastern wall section of the Colonnade Hall, Luxor Temple, view from the south, showing four levels of veneer blocks and below, the brick matrix into which the Khonsu Barge fragment group will be inserted. Dany, Mustafa, Saber, and Sayid. Photo by Ray Johnson

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY



*Stabilized and restored eastern wall section of the Colonnade Hall, Luxor Temple, with restoration drawing; view from the west.
Photo by Ray Johnson*

An aluminum framed sign with diagrams of the stabilization work, drawings of the fragments to be restored, and text description was set up last season in front of the scaffolding to explain the project to the public. This season a second aluminum sign was added with additional illustrations and translations of the text in Arabic.

Luxor Temple Photography

Between October 15 and April 15 Chicago House photographer Yarko Kobylecky took 35 mm reference photography of Colonnade Hall column bases and wall sections, as is done every year. In October Yarko began the large-format photography of the entire Roman Vestibule in black and white and color transparency (151 negatives) before conservation, as part of the collaboration between Chicago House and ARCE/EAC on the third-century A.D. Roman Wall Painting Cleaning Project. Four areas were test cleaned in November, and Yarko did preliminary photography of the four areas after

cleaning. The cleaning will continue during the 2006/2007 season. Yarko also photographed twenty-eight inscribed pharaonic blocks in situ, reused in one of two flood access tunnels that run under the Corniche. These tunnels allowed Nile floodwaters to drain back into the river at the conclusion of the inundation. The block fragments range in date from Amenhotep III, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun, and Ramesses II. The tunnel is now inaccessible due to the placement of the permanent exit pipe for groundwater intercepted and pumped into the Nile.

Luxor Temple Structural Condition Study

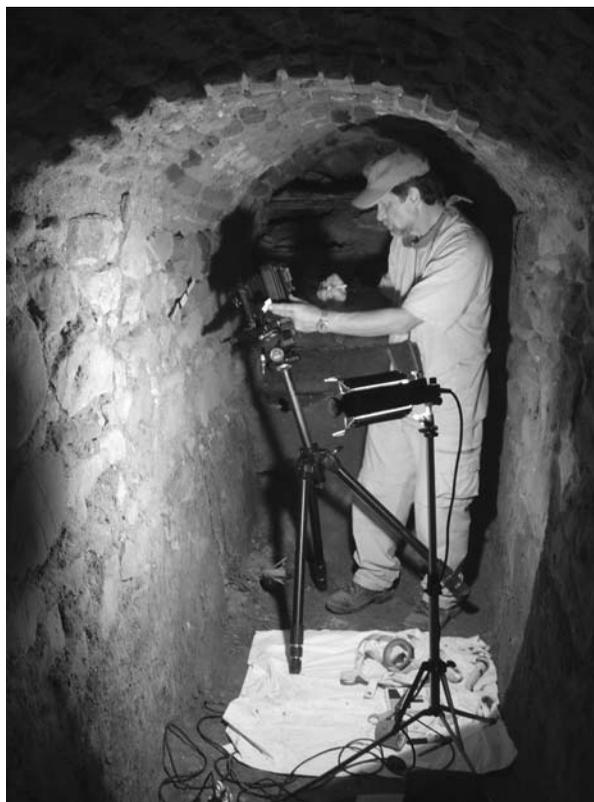
Structural Engineer Conor Power, P.E., continued his annual monitoring of the Luxor Temple structure in February 2006. He noted no structural changes in the Colonnade Hall and no discernible cracks not already noted elsewhere in the temple. No movement was recorded in the two calibrated telltales located on the eastern wall of the East Pylon and the upper west side door opening. Conor noted that a tilt-meter had been installed on the side of the East Pylon as part of the groundwater lowering monitoring, but that the plumb bobs are good back up and should remain in place.

KV 63

It was the Epigraphic Survey's great pleasure to assist the University of Memphis team at KV 63 by "loaning" some of the Chicago House staff and offering logistical support when the nature of this extraordinary new find in the Valley of the Kings became clearer. Conservator Hiroko Kariya lent her expertise on the treatment and storage of the material found in the tomb until April, and conservator Adel Aziz — who supervises SCA conservation and restoration work in southern Upper Egypt and also works with us at Medinet Habu — worked in the tomb most of the spring and summer. Artist Susan Osgood did extremely painstaking, measured pencil drawings of the first four coffins as they were found, supplementing the photography, before consolidation changed them utterly. Yarko Kobylecky opened his darkroom to KV 63 photographer George Johnson and assisted in the developing and printing of the first, crucial black and white photographs taken at the initial entering of the tomb. Of course our library was open to any and all of the KV 63 staff members. We were mindful of the last great discovery in the Valley of the Kings, that of KV 62, the tomb of Tutankhamun, when Oriental Institute founder James Henry Breasted assisted Howard Carter with the first translations of the texts found in the tomb. We look forward to many such future discoveries, in the Kings' Valley and elsewhere, and assisting in any way we can.

Chicago House

Marie Bryan completed her second season capably maintaining the Chicago House library, and seeing to its patrons. This season 130 monographs, 46 journals, and 31 series were accessioned plus 90 back issues of the *American Journal of Archaeology* donated by the publisher, totaling 297 accessions. Of the new books, 26 were gifts. Photo Archivist Sue Lezon continued to coordinate the digital scanning of the Chicago House Photo Archives holdings of large and small format negatives. This season several archives were scanned thanks to a special grant from the ARCE Egyptian Antiquities Fund (AEF): Forty-two Chicago House large-format negatives; 7,400 frames from the Helen and Jean Jacquet 35 mm photo archives; and 10,202 negatives from the Labib Habachi archives (4,670 35 mm negatives and 5,532 6 × 6 cm negatives). Most of the scanning was done through the digital scanning facility of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak, and for this assistance let me once again express our gratitude to the Karnak Center for this inestimable help. Special thanks must also go to Ellie Smith, who not only registers all of the new negatives taken each season (179 black and white large-format negatives at Luxor Temple, and seventy-seven at Medinet Habu; 180 large-format color transparencies at Luxor Temple), but also coordinates the tracking



Yarko photographing reused fragments in the tunnel under the Corniche Boulevard. Photo by Ray Johnson

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY



Cleaned figure from Roman wall frescoes, southern wall, Roman Vestibule, Luxor Temple. Photo by Ray Johnson

of what's being scanned. Finance manager Safi Ouri assisted by Samir El-Guindy continued to maintain the financial framework and support so crucial to our expanding operation. Thanks in large part to Safi's expertise, Chicago House received the first part of a three-year grant from USAID that now covers most of our operating expenses in Luxor. Helen and Jean Jacquet rejoined us in November and continued to work on publications and consult with us. Jean finished his book on the excavations he conducted at Esna West and another at Adaima with Serge Sauneron in the 1960s, while Helen wrote the chapter for the pottery. Jean's article on a C-Group village at Wadi es-Sebua appeared in the *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* 105. Special thanks as always go to Tina Di Cerbo for coming especially early this season to open and clean the house and to replace part of our deteriorating driveway, and for staying later, after the season's end to close up the house and mothball it for the summer.

The Epigraphic Survey professional staff this season, besides the field director, consisted of J. Brett McClain, Jen Kimpton, François Gaudard, and Van-

essa Davies as epigraphers; Christina Di Cerbo, Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, and Krisztián Vértés as artists; Yarko Kobylecky as staff photographer; Susan Lezon as photo archivist and photographer; Elinor Smith as photo archives registrar and photography assistant; Carlotta Maher as assistant to the director; Safinaz Ouri as finance manager; Samir Al-Guindy as accountant; Marie Bryan as librarian; Dany Roy as stone cutter; Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, and Nahed Samir as conservators at Medinet Habu; and Hiroko Kariya as field conservator at Luxor Temple. Conor Power worked as structural engineer; Helen Jacquet-Gordon and Jean Jacquet continued to work and consult with us in the library and photo archives; and Girgis Samwell worked with us as chief engineer.

To the Supreme Council of Antiquities we owe a tremendous debt of thanks for another excellent collaboration this season: especially to Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the SCA; Dr. Magdy El-Ghandour, General Director of Foreign Missions; Dr. Sabry Abdel Aziz, General Director of Antiquities for Upper and Lower Egypt; Dr. Mohamed Abdel Fattah Abdel Ghani, Director General of Upper Egypt; Dr. Mansour Boriak, General Director of Luxor and Southern Upper Egypt; Dr. Ali Asfar, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor; Dr. Mohamed Assem, Director of Karnak / Luxor Temples; Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman, Director of Karnak Temple; Mr. Taha, Director of Luxor Temple; and Mme Sanaa, Director of the Luxor Museum. Special thanks must go to our three sets of inspectors over the course of our six-month field season; at Medinet Habu: Mr. Yasser Yousef Ahmed Yousef, Mr. Mahmoud Mohamed Moussa Saleh, and Mr. El-Tayib Gharib Mahmoud; at Luxor Temple: Ms. Hanaa Morssy El-Desouky, Mr. Omar Yousef Mahmoud Ibrahim, and Mr. Kamel Kamal Temsah. We enjoyed working with them all very much.

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge and extend thanks to the many friends of the Oriental Institute whose loyal support allows us to continue our preservation work in Luxor. Special



Figure 12. Chicago House staff 2005/2006

thanks must go to the American Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable Frank Ricciardone; the former Ambassador to Egypt (now Undersecretary of State for the Middle East) the Honorable David Welch; Elizabeth Thornhill, Cultural Affairs Officer of the US Embassy; Ken Ellis, Director of the United States Agency for International Development in Egypt; Exa Snow; Ahmed Ezz, EZZ Group, Cairo; David and Carlotta Maher; Jean and Helen Jacquet; David and Nan Ray; Mark Rudkin; Dr. Barbara Mertz; Daniel Lindley and Lucia Woods Lindley; Dr. Marjorie M. Fisher; Eric and Andrea Colombel; Piers Litherland; Dr. Fred Giles; Marjorie B. Kiewit; Dr. Miriam Reitz Baer; Nancy LaSalle; Tom and Linda Heagy; Donald Oster; Dr. William Kelly Simpson; Kelly and Di Grodzins; Dr. Ben Harer; Dr. Roxie Walker; James and Louise Glasser; John Bachelor and Suzanne Bell; Andrew Norse and Patti Hardy; Tony and Lawrie Dean; Drs. Francis and Lorna Strauss; Dr. Gerry Scott, Kathleen Scott, Mary Sadek, Amir Abdel Hamid, and Amira Khattab of the American Research Center in Egypt; Dr. Chip Vincent, Dr. Jarek Dobrolowski, and Janie Azziz of the Egyptian Antiquities Project; Dr. Michael Jones of the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project; and all of our friends and colleagues at the Oriental Institute. I must also express special gratitude to British Petroleum, the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, LaSalle National Bank, Mobil Oil, Vodafone Egypt, and the World Monuments Fund for their invaluable support of our work. Thank you all!

GIZA PLATEAU MAPPING PROJECT

Mark Lehner

The Giza Plateau Mapping Project (GPMP) carried out its 2005 fieldwork at the Giza Pyramids in Egypt from January 8 to May 31 and from September 13 to December 13. During the first period we carried out most of our clearing, mapping, and excavation of two Pyramid Age settlements: the Khentkawes Town (fig. 1) and the extensive Workers' Settlement at Gebel Qibli in the zone south of the Wall of the Crow (called Heit el-Ghurob by the local residents). Designated Area A, this site (fig. 2) has been the main focus of our work since 1988. From January 21 to March 17 we integrated the Giza Field School for Supreme Council of Antiquities inspectors into our excavation program.

Expanding Our Operation: The Khentkawes Town (KKT)

The expansive settlement that we have been mapping and excavating south of the Wall of the Crow did not exist in isolation. On the other side of the wall, across the wadi now covered by the Muslim cemetery, the L-shaped mudbrick settlement of the Khentkawes Town (KKT) lies 30 m north of the Menkaure Valley Temple (GIII.VT). The modular houses of the KKT are arrayed in a long east–west enclosure along a causeway leading to the mastaba tomb of the Fourth Dynasty queen, Khentkawes. At the eastern end, this long “leg” turns south where more structures occupy an east–west “foot” that is built on two levels, with an upper western terrace of dumped lime-

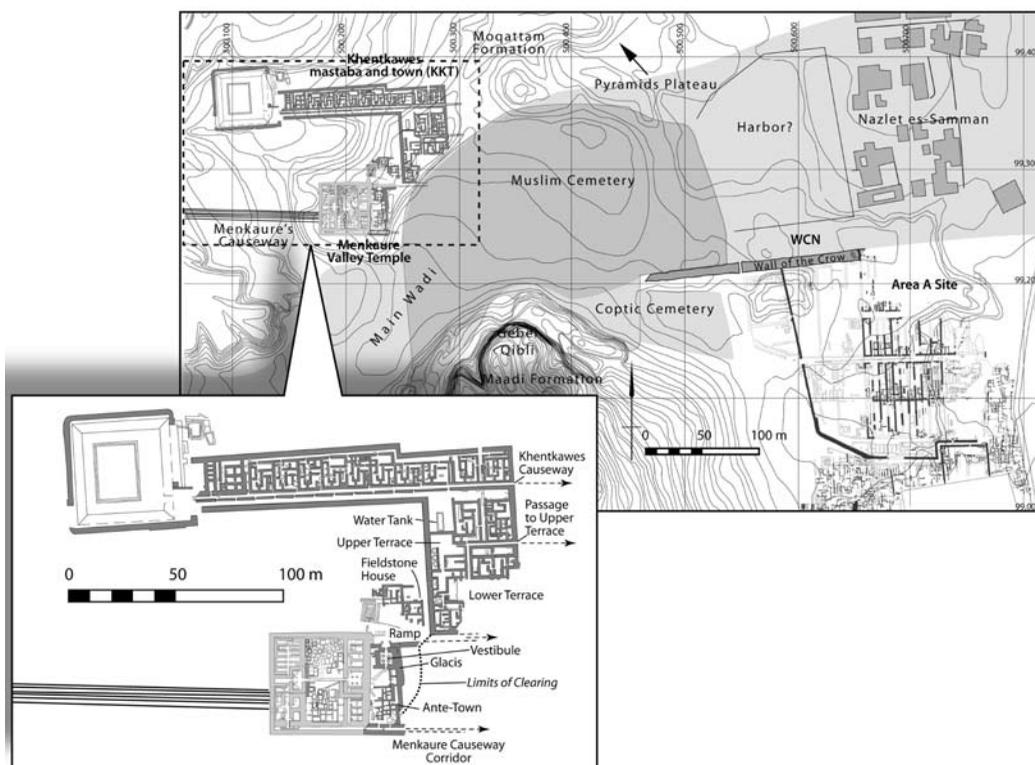


Figure 1. Map of the Giza Plateau showing the Khentkawes Town (KKT), Menkaure Valley Temple, Main Wadi, and Area A, the Workers' Settlement. Topographical map prepared by Peggy Sanders, Archaeological Graphic Services. The KKT and Menkaure Valley Temple maps prepared by Wilma Wetterstrom from Selim Hassan's and George Reisner's maps

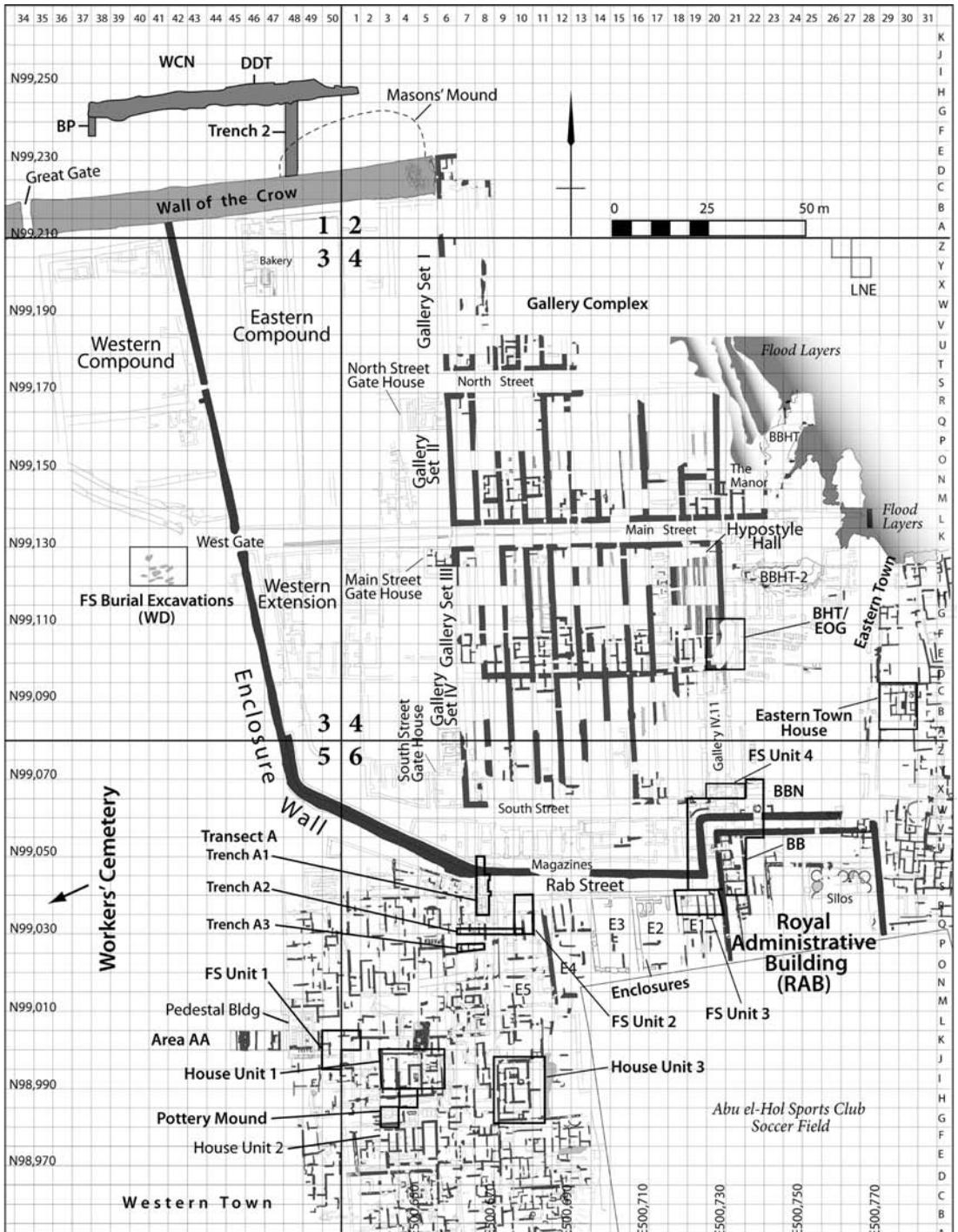


Figure 2. Map of the site, June 2005, showing field school excavation squares and Giza Plateau Mapping Project excavation operations

stone debris. When George Reisner (1931) excavated the GIII.VT between 1908 and 1910, he uncovered a town that grew in front of the valley temple and eventually invaded the interior court. People occupied this crowded little settlement in two major periods from the late Fourth Dynasty until the end of the Old Kingdom. In 1932 Selim Hassan (1943) excavated the nearby KKT. He

GIZA PLATEAU MAPPING PROJECT



Figure 3. Workmen clear the foot of the Khentkawes Town (KKT). The Khentkawes Mastaba stands in the background

also expanded Reisner's exposure of the separate cluster of houses at the front of the GIII.VT, a kind of ante-town to the community inside the temple.

We know very little about the relationship between the GIII.VT settlement and the KKT or about the life-span of the KKT or any other aspect of this community. Thus, one of our goals was to learn more about the period that people occupied the town, which has long been assumed to date to the Fourth Dynasty. We also wanted to determine the state of preservation of the KKT, since the town was left unprotected after Hassan's excavations, and over the years much of the structure has eroded away. Finally, we hoped to investigate the question of whether KKT and the Workers' Settlement were similar in date, materials, construction, and function.

Clearing and Mapping

Our work focused on the eastern end of the KKT and the interface with the ante-town at the front of the GIII.VT (fig. 1, inset map). We cleared the area down to the remains of the Old Kingdom (fig. 3), which Pieter Collet and Mark Lehner mapped at 1:20 to augment Selim Hassan's published 1:200 map, the primary record of his excavations of the KKT. When Hassan exposed the KKT, the walls stood waist high. We found that in the succeeding seventy-three years the mudbrick walls on the upper terrace in the northern portion of the "foot" had severely eroded, and in some places it had vanished, except for the last millimeters of mudbrick. The walls on the lower terrace were better preserved. They may have comprised one or two large houses that spanned both terraces. Granaries (now completely eroded away), ovens, a large rock-cut water tank, and magazines occupied the area of the upper terrace in the northern end of the KKT "foot." In the area between the southern end of the KKT "foot" and the GIII.VT we uncovered a mud-paved

ramp that slopes steeply down to the east. Farther south, we found that the eastern wall of the ante-town is a virtual glacis (a slope running up to a fortification) that drops in a very steep slope to the east, down to the level that the modern Muslim cemetery now covers.

The KKT and GIII.VT lie on the northern shoulder of the Main Wadi cutting between the Moqattam and Maadi Formations of the Giza Plateau. We see evidence that at various times in the past the wadi flooded from intermittent rain, which may have threatened the GIII.VT settlement, the KKT, and the settlement south of the Wall of the Crow.

At the end of the season we placed clean sand over the area where we had removed the thin overburden. We left intact a barbed wire fence that we had erected around the KKT and GIII.VT to protect it from camel and horseback riders who had been cutting across the KKT before we began work. The fence restricted the riders to the contractors' road along the new high security wall around the modern cemetery.

Work in Area A

We cleared and mapped north of the Wall of the Crow and at the western edge of the Western Town. We carried out intensive excavations in ten different areas: north of the Wall of the Crow (WCN), House Unit 3 in the Western Town, East of the Pedestal Building (Area AA), Pottery Mound (PM) in the Western Town, Transect A and the Western Roadway (WRW), West Dump (WD) burials, East of the Galleries (EOG), north of the Royal Administrative Building (BBN), and Royal Administrative Building interior northwest corner (Area BB). In addition, we surveyed the Late Period cemetery on the north side of the site. Each of these operations we describe below.

Wall of the Crow North

The Contractors' Trench: DDT

When we visited Cairo in October 2004 to interview applicants for the field school, we found a large, deep trench that contractors excavated with a mechanized excavator about 19 m north of the Wall of the Crow (fig. 4). The contractors who were building the new high security wall excavated this trench to prepare a foundation for the cement walls of a corridor from the town to the modern Muslim and Coptic cemeteries. Work was suspended. The trench cut down through archaeological and geological layers containing much information about the local cultural and environmental history. Recording the stratigraphy in this huge, unexpected trench (designated DDT) became one of the main operations of the 2005 season.

The DDT trench, 4.5 to 7.0 m wide and 90.5 m long, ran roughly parallel to the Wall of the Crow (WOC). Located 19 to 24 m north of the Great Gate in the WOC, it extended eastward to a point about 14.8 m shy of the east end of the wall. The west end of the trench turned and ran south to meet the eastern corner of the north side of the Great Gate. Here the trench was shallow. But in the long stretch parallel to the WOC, it sank more than 2 m below the ancient compact surface that we exposed in our 2004 operations to reveal layers below that surface.

Derek Watson supervised work in the DDT trench with Ali Witsell. Ken Lajoie investigated the layers from his perspective as a geologist. Pieter Collet drew the entire north and south sections at 1:20. His drawing of the south section, a total length of 64 m that penetrated below the Old Kingdom compact surface, is 3.2 m long. Witsell and Watson drew selected patches of the sections at 1:10. The team color-coded some 200 features, each requiring description on our

GIZA PLATEAU MAPPING PROJECT



Figure 4. The 64 m long deep segment of the DDT north of the wall of the Crow. In January 2006 we removed the spoil heaps (left)

recording forms. Altogether they recorded more than 500 stratigraphic features from the contractors' trench.

The sections on the northern and southern sides of the DDT showed a compact layer of masons' debris forming a hard surface that we had first encountered during the 2004 season in our excavations north of the WOC. This indurate, sandy surface extends from an ancient, artificial mound (Masons' Mound) at the east end of the north side of the WOC to the Great Gate through the wall, about 100 m to the west. The contractors' trench cut through a second, older layer of compact limestone chips and granite dust, separated from the first by a layer of sand. The Fourth Dynasty workers probably formed this older surface around the same time they built the WOC, some 19 m south of the trench. Brick-lined hearths, burned patches, ceramics, and a pan-shaped, shallow pit with a uniform lining of gray alluvial mud were among the features in the lower masons' debris layer and are probably the remains of the builders' camp.

The DDT cut across several pits that might be channels created by water flowing down the wadi. One prominent channel showed in section near the east end of the north side of the trench. The channel, 4 m wide and 60 cm deep, was filled with fluvial sand, water-sorted fine gravel, and cultural material. Near the opposite end of the trench in the southern face, our crew found a second channel or pit with cultural debris and natural layers of gravelly sand deposited and sorted by running water. This second depression could belong to the same channel cut by the other end of the trench, a sinuous channel that ran roughly longitudinally from west to east.

The sandy layer that separates the two compact layers of masons' debris and the channels might reflect a hiatus, possibly due to flooding, in the work on the Wall of the Crow. When the builders resumed their work, they prepared a new, higher surface of limestone debris. In 2001 we

came to a similar conclusion — that wadi flooding interrupted construction — after studying the layers in our Deep Trench, which we excavated on the south side of the WOC in Area WCS.

Trench 2 (T2)

To find the relationship between the stratification in the contractors' trench and the northern base of the WOC, Derek Watson, assisted by Aneis Hassan, excavated Trench 2, 3 m wide, from the contractors' trench to the WOC (fig. 5). Trench 2 cut through the low, western edge of Masons' Mound, which we discovered in the 2002 season at the east end of the north side of the WOC. We located the trench in order to learn more about this mound of artificially dumped limestone.

From the Trench 2 sections, it is clear that the upper levels of the mound consist of a series of slanted, thin, contrasting layers. These are basket tip lines, left by workers dumping out baskets of stone and mud debris. The tip lines angle down to the south at about 40° toward the WOC, which is very different from the situation we discovered in our Deep Trench operation on the south side of the wall during 1991 and 2001. There the lines tip down away from the wall, indicating that workers discarded chipping debris as they dressed the masonry face. The debris composing Masons' Mound, on the other hand, was intentionally dumped in order to create the mound. Below the tip lines we found a fieldstone wall that retains a base of mud and rubble.

Why did the ancient builders mound up this pile of stone debris? It might have been a construction ramp. Another possibility is that the builders intended to prevent wadi floods from undermining the WOC.



Figure 5. Trench 2 at the western end of Masons' Mound, which rises from the upper horizon of masons' debris. We laid out Trench 2 just where a prominent channel (from wadi flooding?) cut through the lower horizon. The upper horizon and masons' mound covered the sandy fill of the channel. View to the south

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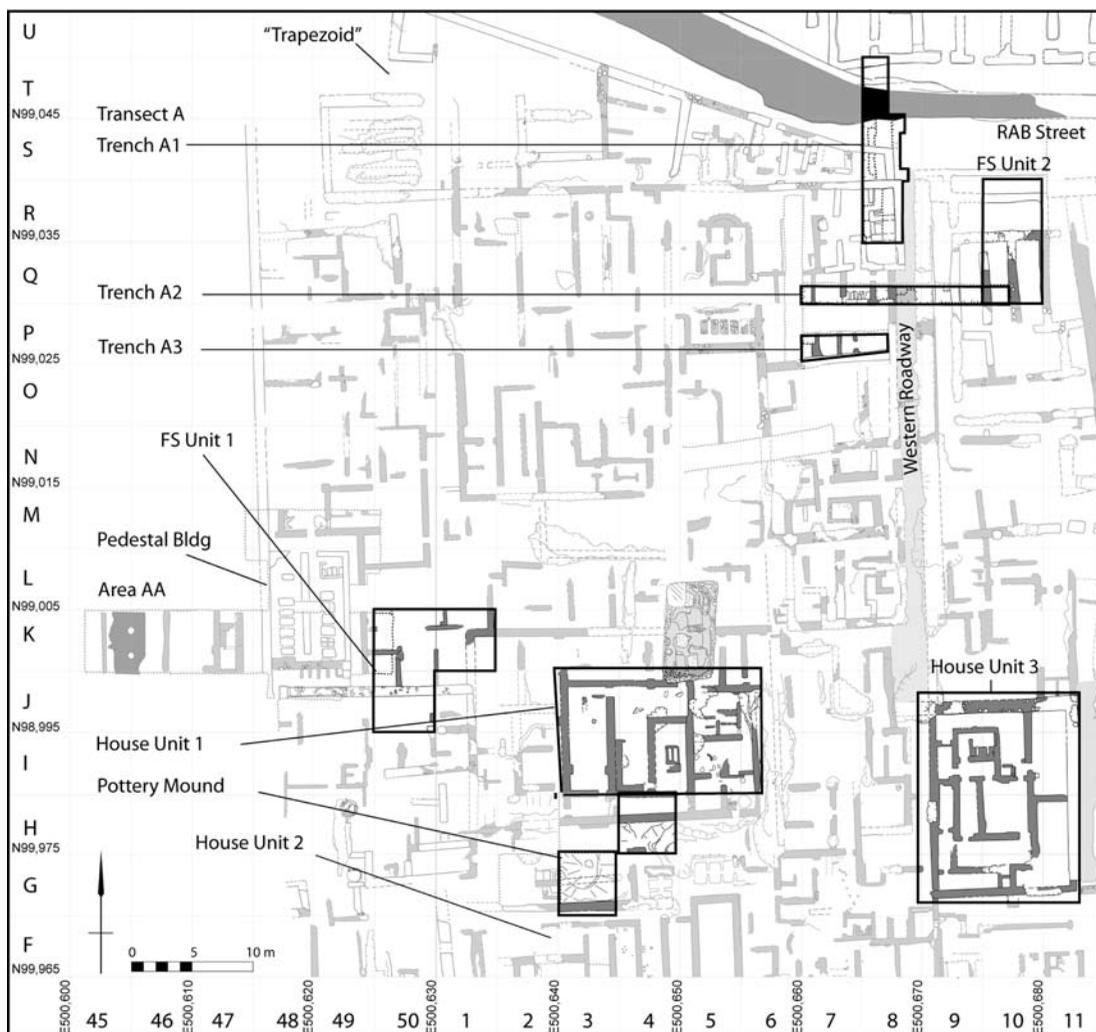


Figure 6. Map of the Western Town showing 2005 operations

The Western Town

Clearing and Mapping

This season we exposed more of the Western Town, the district that we first uncovered in 2004. We removed the overburden to the east between our Area AA and the Western Town and to the north between Area AA and the Enclosure Wall. The results show in our updated site map (fig. 2). We carried out our first excavations in Area AA in 1988–1989 and 1991, but this exposure of ancient buildings was isolated from the rest of the settlement until this season. We have now filled blank areas in the 2004 site map at the margins of the Western Town (fig. 6). The Pedestal Building in AA, which was some sort of storage facility, was part of a much larger compound that extended north.

We were surprised to find during our clearing that the settlement slopes up steeply to the west. Much more of the Western Town ascends the slope and it appears to be better preserved than the lower eastern parts.

Large House Units

In 2004 we concluded that the Western Town was a neighborhood of large house compounds, possibly the homes of high administrators. In 2005 our Field School Unit 1, supervised by Lauren Bruning, excavated in the squares immediately east of the Pedestal Building and found parts of a complex that might belong to a large house or urban estate. Outside another compound, House Unit 1, which we excavated in 2004, we found red painted plaster fragments in a corridor along the south side of the house. In 2004 we found traces of black paint on walls in the Western Town. Bands of color were common in houses, palaces, and estates during the dynastic period.

House Unit 3

We first excavated House Unit 3 in 2004. Mohsen Kamel resumed the work in 2005 with Freya Sandarangi and Aneis Hassan and found additional evidence that the Western Town was a district of elite homes. House Unit 3 is a large, rectangular complex of interconnected chambers (fig. 7). With a footprint spanning 16.0×12.3 m and encompassing twenty rooms, it was built on a grander scale than houses we have mapped in other areas of the site. Most of the walls are thicker than those in the Eastern Town; the eastern outer wall was over a meter thick and made entirely of fieldstone. A square court in the center of the house served as a light well, probably shaded by a tree growing within the court.

Pottery Mound

We gave the name Pottery Mound (fig. 8) to a substantial pile of occupation waste, laden with ceramics, which accumulated in an enclosure between two large residential compounds, House Units 1 and 2. Yukinori Kawae and Tove Björk supervised excavations of the mound, assisted by Nevine Moussa and Fatma Hussein. They hoped to find evidence of activities in the adjacent houses, assuming that the garbage in the pile came from the occupants of these homes. We recovered flint knives, weaving tools, beads, a possible game piece, ceramics, and abundant animal bone. The most surprising find was that cattle outnumbered sheep-goat. Elsewhere across our site sheep-goat are far more abundant than cattle. While such a finding suggests an “elite” diet, the most numerous type of pottery, represented by thousands of sherds, was the common beer jar.

Beer jars were also the most abundant type in the Pedestal Building and in the house that Field School Unit 1 excavated. This contrasts with the rest of the site, where bread molds predominate. The Ped-



Figure 7. House Unit 3 in the Western Town

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Figure 8. Pottery Mound in profile. We have flipped the image of the western cut to create the composite east–west section. Photo by Yukinori Kawae

estal Building takes its name from the curious pedestals standing in two rows. We have found similar pedestals in other areas of the site and concluded that they were intended as bases for storage containers that straddled two pedestals, allowing air to circulate underneath. Among the clay sealing fragments found in the Pedestal Building, the most abundant type was the jar seal. This association of jars and jar sealings with the pedestals suggests that the compartments on the pedestals stored materials sealed in jars, under dry and relatively dark conditions.

The most remarkable find from the Pottery Mound was an enormous quantity of clay sealings: from only two quadrants (one-half) of the mound we retrieved 2,540 registered sealings, as many as recovered from the rest of the site over all previous seasons. The mud sealings from Pottery Mound included the most formal and sophisticated designs from anywhere on the site and the word for “scribe” appears often. The names Khafre and Menkaure occur on many of the sealings with the name of Menkaure more numerous. The mix of two royal names suggests an accumulated cache of sealings, cleared out and dumped all at once, or in a short time, during a period that saw the transition between the two reigns.

Many of the back impressions (the imprint of the material onto which the sealing mud was pressed) were of twine, possibly from rolled papyrus documents. The Pottery Mound sealings include a large number that John Nolan and Ali Witsell believe to be “box” sealings. They note that “the back surface will have a flat impression (sometimes with a clear wood impression), and the sides and back will show strategic placement of the clay over horizontal or vertical crossing of the twine or string used to secure the package.” Some of the sealings that are inscribed with the royal names Khafre and Menkaure appear to show the impression of a string, about 2 to 3 mm wide. These could derive from rolled papyrus documents.

Using repeated and overlapping designs on the different fragments, John Nolan is now reconstructing several of the compositions on the actual seals that produced the impressions.

Transect A

We know that the Fourth Dynasty Workers’ Settlement grew and evolved over time. One of our goals has been to work out the chronological relationships between its various components. The purpose of Transect A was to determine the relationships between the Gallery Complex, the Western Town, and the Enclosure Wall that separates the two. Dan Hounsell supervised the Transect A excavations with Katherine Bandy, Kathryn Habbot, and Petter Nyberg.

Trench A1 ran north–south across the Enclosure Wall, RAB Street, and south into the Western Town. Just south of Trench A1 we excavated two east–west trenches: A2 and A3. Trench A2 cut across the Western Roadway (WRW), a 1.50 m-wide lane that leads from RAB Street south into the Western Town (fig. 6). From the stratigraphy we determined that the Enclosure Wall was erected sometime after the building of the Western Town and the South Street Magazines. After the wall went up, a roadbed was laid down on RAB Street. Someone then built a trapezoidal

complex of fieldstone walls that extended westward along the northern wall of the Western Town, leaving space for RAB Street, which runs east–west to the Royal Administrative Building (RAB). The northern wall of the “Trapezoid” runs parallel to the bend in the Enclosure Wall. We provisionally referred to the stone building at the narrow eastern end of the Trapezoid as the “Guard House” because it constricts RAB Street from 5 to only 2 m wide and is positioned at a strategic point where this street intersects with the Western Roadway. This location was ideal for monitoring the movement of people and goods into and out of the Western Town and to and from the Royal Administrative Building to the east.

Since parts of both the Gallery Complex and the Western Town predate the Enclosure Wall, we must conclude that at some point it became important to the authorities to segregate residents of the two districts with a thick wall. They exerted further control by building the Trapezoid complex, which constricted RAB Street at the intersection with the WRW, and perhaps by installing a guard.

The Enclosures

E5

A series of five large stone-walled compounds extends from the northwestern corner of the RAB along the south side of RAB Street to the Guard House at the northeastern corner of the Western Town (fig. 9). Two of our Giza Field School teams worked in these enclosures. Field School Unit 2 (FS2), supervised by Justine Gesell, Abd al-Ghafar, and (later) Mohsen Kamel, excavated inside the northern end of Enclosure 5 (E5), immediately east of Transect A. They cleared two narrow, oblong chambers bounded by fieldstone walls. The northern chamber may have opened onto RAB Street, although we did not locate a doorway. The southern chamber, which may have been an open court, was accessed from a long, narrow corridor along the western side of E5. To the south, four long, narrow magazines, which continue south beyond the limits of excavation, open onto a third court flanked on either side by small chambers. The southern courtyard may have been where scribes documented goods moving in and out of the magazines.

E1

Field School Unit 3 (FS3), supervised by James Taylor and Mansour Boraik, excavated inside E1, at the far eastern end of the series of enclosures, next to the RAB. FS3 found a baking facility at the western side of a small courtyard in the northwest corner of E1. Baking pits line the base of the western wall. A raised hearth for stack-heating bread molds occupies the northwestern corner of the small court. On the eastern side of E1, a doorway opens from RAB Street to a corridor that runs south along the western, outer wall of the RAB. Two long, narrow magazines took up the space between the eastern corridor and the western baking court. In the fill of these chambers the FS3 team found roughly hewn and worked alabaster fragments, granite, and other stone exotic to Giza.

The Royal Administrative Building

The Royal Administrative Building (RAB) is a large enclosure surrounded by a fieldstone wall, 2 m thick, covering an area 48 m wide east–west and extending 32 m from its northern wall south to where it extends under the Abu el-Hol Sports Club and soccer field (fig. 9). A sunken court of large silos on the east side of the RAB probably served as a centralized grain storage facility. Open courtyards and small structures crowd along the western wall. The silos and numerous seal-

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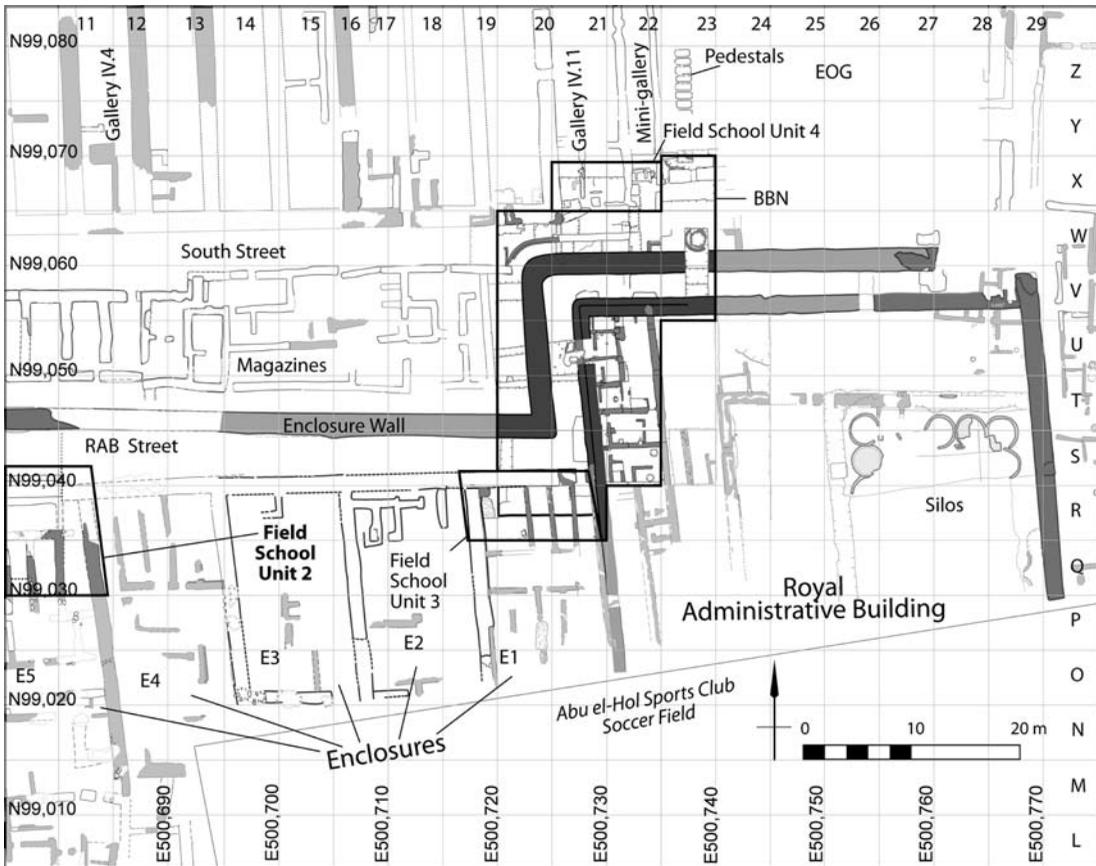


Figure 9. Map showing Enclosures, the Royal Administrative Building (RAB), and our operations just north of the RAB

ings excavated here in 2002, including some bearing the names Khafre and Menkaure, suggested to us that this complex was the site of royal administrative functions, hence the name Royal Administrative Building.

In 2002 and 2004 we excavated a complex of interconnected rooms in the northwest corner of the RAB, covering an area 10×15 m (six excavation squares). We exposed the walls and features of two principal occupation phases. The lower, older architectural configuration predates the thick, outer fieldstone RAB wall. This season Henan Mahmoud, Banu Aydinoglugil, and Pieter Collet mapped and dismantled the walls of the upper, younger phase, designated Structural Complex 1, in the area of the six squares, and Freya Sadarangani worked out the phases of its construction. Sadarangani and her team excavated down to the latest floors of the older arrangement, Structural Complex 2.

Structural Complex 1

We described Structural Complex 1 in previous reports. Here we review and summarize some salient features. Structural Complex 1 is exposed in a strip, about ten cubits wide (from 5 to 6 m) running north–south along the western wall of the RAB (fig. 10). A mudbrick wall that is slightly thicker than the internal walls bounds the complex on the east. Seven interconnected rooms of various sizes fill this strip within the length of our excavations, which took in the northern ends of the southern rooms. The linear room ensemble continues south beyond our excavation boundary. The orientation of the main walls, slightly west of north, follows the western wall of the RAB.

Similar configurations of rooms in an open compound against a very thick outer wall, leaving open interior space, are seen in the Fourth Dynasty industrial settlement southeast of the Menkaure Pyramid and in fieldstone compounds near the Old Kingdom dam at Wadi Gerawi cross the Nile Valley from Dahshur (Dreyer and Jaritz 1983).

Room 1 (fig. 11), which was probably an open court, takes up the northwestern corner of Structural Complex 1 and was mainly a dumping area. A larger open yard extends along the east side of the complex. The major access from the eastern yard into the complex was through an opening with a door into Room 6. Three additional doorways in Room 6, which were also fitted with limestone door sockets, opened to other rooms north, west, and south. Most of the activity took place in Room 6, as indicated by the density and complexity of occupation features, including a hearth and pot emplacements, as well as frequent remodeling of fixtures. A guard may have occupied Room 6 to monitor access to the other rooms.

At some point, the builders added Rooms 8 and 9 onto the east side of Room 1, expanding the complex into the open yard. The occupants next added two rectangular bins into the corner formed by the eastern wall of Rooms 5 and 6 and the southern wall of Room 9. These were in use for only a short time. During a later phase they added a fieldstone wall to form a narrow corridor leading from the south to the entrance into Room 6, but they used the corridor for only a short time. In a late phase of use of the yard, the occupants may have used a grid of small, round, shallow holes in the mud floor to receive the conical bottoms of bread molds, set out to allow freshly baked bread to cool.

When they created Structural Complex 1, the builders used broken stone to significantly widen the outer wall of the RAB compound to 2 m. They may have intended the stone wall to support



Figure 10. Royal Administrative Building, Structural Complex 1. Rooms 8–9 occupy the foreground. The high wall in the far background encloses the Abu el-Hol Sports Club soccer field. View to the southwest

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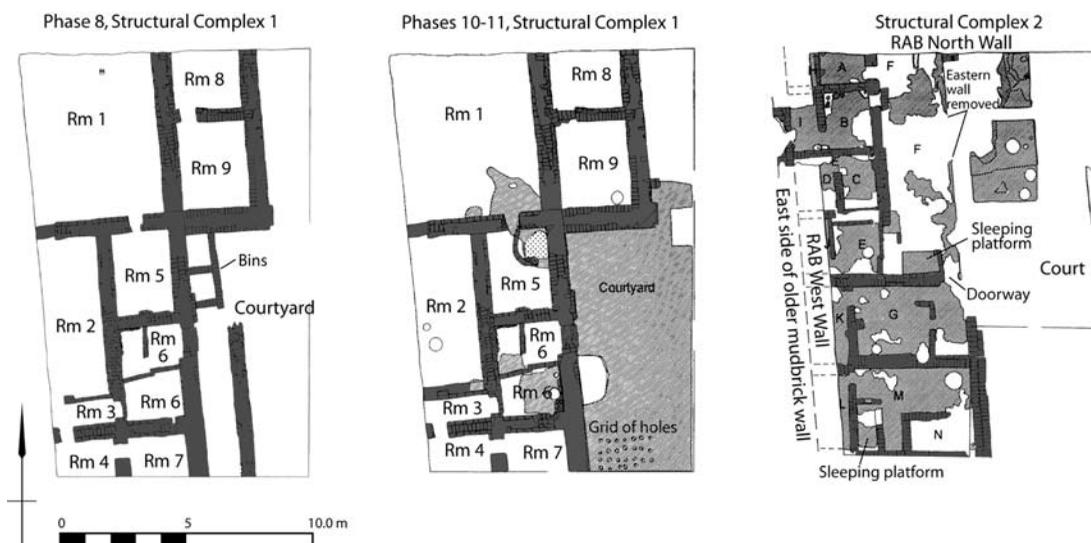


Figure 11. Maps of Structural Complexes 1 and 2. The two plans at the left show two Structural Complex 1 during two different periods. The bins and fieldstone wall of the corridor were covered by a later mud floor of the courtyard, which featured a grid of shallow holes. The plan at the right shows Structural Complex 2. Floors are shown as hatched areas. Drawings by Freya Sadarangani

the weight of a second floor. However, due to the erosion of the site we see only the rubble and remains of a lower story.

Structural Complex 2

The older occupation, Structural Complex 2, included a number of phases and floor levels. This season we excavated only to its uppermost level. The layout occupies relatively the same strip, about ten cubits wide (5.25 m), of rooms running along the length of the outer, western wall of the larger enclosure (fig. 11). In this phase the western wall was of mudbrick and thinner, 60 cm, making the strip slightly wider. The room configuration within this narrow zone is quite different from that of Structural Complex 1. At the northern end, one long north–south room (F) fronts four small, two-room units lined up along the outer western wall. Each unit opens unto Room F and was fitted with a door, evidenced by limestone pivot sockets. We recovered a rich artifact assemblage from the floors of these rooms, including polishers, pounders, mineral pigments, sandstone objects, and chert and flint tools or waste from making tools. The material suggests craftwork in stone and pigment. Room F may have been an outdoor work area, while the small chambers served as storerooms.

We do not know if any doors opened through the eastern wall of Room F because the builders destroyed most of this wall before they built Structural Complex 1 on a fill of demolition debris. On the south side a doorway opened from Room F into Room G. Adjacent to the opening on the south wall there was a raised area that we believe was a sleeping platform. A guard may have been posted here to monitor the comings and goings between Room F and the adjacent Room G.

We found more craft-related objects on the floor of Room G: large pounders, polishers, a limestone door socket that was out of its original place, a complete bowl, and beer jars among other ceramic vessels. A thin wall partitions Room G into a main square chamber, a narrower rectangular vestibule on the east, and a short corridor along the north that leads west toward a doorway fitted with a limestone door socket on the north. This door opened to Room K, which appears to

belong to Room G in a configuration similar to but larger than the two-room units west of Room F to the north.

To the south, a similar complex occupies a rectangular space of the same size. The bulk of it is taken up with Room M. In the southwestern corner of the room a low sleeping platform gives this unit a domestic cast. A door in the western wall opens onto Room L, which lies in line with Room K. In the southeastern corner of Room M, a thin partition wall defines out Room N. As in the later Structural Complex 1, the east side of Structural Complex 2 was an open yard or court.

The builders of Structural Complex 1 probably recycled bricks from Complex 2. Using mudbrick fragments and other debris, they filled between the remains of the earlier walls and built up the floor level. This rebuilding appears to have happened in a short time.

Outside the Northwest Corner of the RAB

Stratigraphic Links

The area just outside the northwestern corner of the Royal Administrative Building (RAB) is a stratigraphic and chronological link between major components of the settlement. Anis Hassan excavated a trench on the north side of the RAB through the 2 m thick Enclosure Wall and ascertained that this stout wall was built after the northern RAB perimeter wall. However, we also found traces of an older, thinner mudbrick wall underneath the fieldstone Enclosure Wall, as well as older levels under RAB Street. On the west side of the RAB we cut a trench through the western RAB fieldstone wall, a continuation of the trench we started here in 2004. Here again we found that the fieldstone Enclosure Wall was built after the western RAB perimeter fieldstone wall and that the 2 m thick fieldstone RAB wall was a capping and thickening of an earlier mudbrick wall, which was about 60 cm thick. It appears that the older mudbrick enclosure wall, at least on the north, and an original thinner mudbrick RAB wall were rebuilt as much more robust fieldstone structures. In a deep probe in the middle of the northern trench, we found intercalated, steeply angled layers of sand and mud, similar to layers in our 2002 deep probe alongside the eastern RAB perimeter wall, which indicate the builders artificially raised the area for building the compound that preceded the RAB.

In our excavations between the two walls we found that traffic on RAB Street around the northwestern corner of the RAB wore a sunken path on the inside of the turn and left a raised shoulder on the outside of the corner.

The stratigraphic relations between the Enclosure Wall and the RAB perimeter wall reinforce our impression that authorities exerted ever more control over the settlement. They capped and thickened the mudbrick wall around Structural Complex 2 to create a massive stone wall for the RAB and Structural Complex 1, perhaps to support an upper story. Traffic from the Western Town moved around the RAB on RAB Street to emerge at the RAB entrance at the northeast corner of the building and at the edge of the Eastern Town. Any goods coming into the RAB would have skirted entirely around the Gallery Complex, shielded from people within by the thick, fieldstone Enclosure Wall.

Three Ways Diverging

At the northwest corner of the RAB, the fieldstone Division Wall was erected parallel to the Enclosure Wall in the middle of South Street. It ran between the Enclosure Wall and the RAB northern wall for a short distance, creating two lanes. One funneled traffic into the South Street Magazines, arrayed along South Street at the southern end of the Gallery Complex. The Division Wall and a curved mudbrick extension created the other lane, a tightly constricted passage that

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reduced the width of the eastern end of South Street from 5 m to slightly less than 1 m, suggesting yet more control over movement within this area. The third way was RAB Street, separated from the narrower lanes to the north by the massive Enclosure Wall.

“Mini-galleries”

Just north of the northwest corner of the RAB, Field School Unit 4 (FS4), supervised by Ana Tavares, excavated the southern ends of two galleries defined by fieldstone walls fronting onto the narrowed South Street. We count the western of these two structures as Gallery IV.11. The two bakeries that we found in 1991 occupy the full width of the northern end of Gallery IV.11. This is the last gallery on the east in Set IV and probably the last gallery to be built. The excavation also extended across the southern end of a kind of mini-gallery to the east of Gallery IV.11. Both long enclosures nearly match the length and appear to be in sequence with the galleries of Set IV (the mini-gallery is a little shorter). But they are of odd widths, 6.00 and 2.26 m respectively, whereas the standard galleries measure 4.6 to 4.8 m wide between thick mudbrick walls. The FS4 excavations revealed these fieldstone “galleries” are very late additions.

At the far southern end of the “mini-gallery” the FS4 team excavated a compartment with pedestal bases, like those we have uncovered in the Pedestal Building in the Western Town and in the open area between the galleries and the Eastern Town (East of the Galleries, EOG). The pedestals served, as elsewhere at the site, as foundations for storage compartments.

Backhoe Trench (BHT) and East of the Galleries (EOG)

This season we returned to an area on the eastern edge of the Gallery Complex where a modern backhoe gouged a large trench (BHT), cutting through the southeastern corner of the Hypostyle Hall, just north of the bakeries that we excavated at the northern end of Gallery IV.11 in 1991. In 2001 we found, at the north end of the pit, parts of mudbrick walls and deposits of what might be Egypt’s oldest known facility for producing faience. The faience-related deposits belong to an older phase that includes an extensive layer of fine, pink, slag-like deposits, speckled with lighter, grayish-green particles. This material resembles waste from faience production at other sites of later periods, such as at Abydos. The faience production was associated with a series of hearths in sunken pits (Nicholson and Peltenburg 2000). During the 2005 season, we exposed more of this pinkish slag over an area of 3×11 m, east of the BHT and recovered a number of faience pieces. It is probably safe to assume that a faience production facility was located nearby.

To explore this older occupation in the EOG/BHT area, Tim Stevens, with Ashraf Abd El-Aziz, Amelia Fairman, and Banu Aydinoglugil, excavated more of the massive dumps of bread mold fragments and other pottery and waste that filled the area east of the galleries and bakeries. We excavated some of the pedestals that occur here in long, parallel rows, which we had mapped and partially excavated in 2004. The pedestals lie embedded within the bread mold debris. Narrow channels run along the bases of the pedestals, fashioned into the surface of the underlying, older layer on which the pedestals were founded (fig. 12). The channels lead to, or run close by, a series of large pits sunk into the lower layer. Since the pedestals sit on the surface of the lower horizon, the inhabitants must have created the pits and channels when they used the pedestals. They may have initially dug the pits to dispose of ceramic and other waste in the early phases of use of the bakeries and pedestals and to maintain the smooth floor upon the lower layers. Perhaps as they intensified production, they could not keep pace with trash pits and simply allowed the waste to accumulate around the pedestals. We found trash pits similar to those in EOG in the area immediately north of the RAB.



Figure 12. Area EOG, view to the northeast. The upper horizon of bread mold gravel and limestone pedestals has been excavated neatly to the top of the lower phase, which included a massive deposit of “pink stuff,” possibly waste from faience production

Burial Excavations and Survey

As part of their training, the field school students excavated and documented eleven Late Period human burials, under the direction of osteologists Jessica Kaiser and Tom Westlin. We selected graves at the high, western edge of the site near the West Dump trench, which we excavated in 2004. Here we expected to find better preservation than in lower lying areas.

Since two burials were doubles, the students helped to retrieve a total of thirteen individuals. It was possible to determine the sex of ten of them; they were equally divided between males and females. Because the burials were well preserved, their pathologies (e.g., dental abscesses, periodontal disease, arthritis, osteophytic growths on the spine) were well documented. On the basis of burial position, orientation, funerary equipment, and coffins, we dated the burials to the Late Period. The orientation of these internments and the lack of disturbance by other graves suggest that this particular location was used as a burial ground for only a short period. The elaborate decoration of many of the coffins, the comparative richness of at least one grave, and the presence of grave goods in burials of adults as well as children suggest that a more prosperous community was buried here than in other areas of the site, where we find very few grave goods.

In addition to the thirteen field school burials, Tove Björk and Petter Nyberg excavated two other burials, both poorly preserved and probably dating to the Old Kingdom, in the Western Town areas of Transect A and Enclosure E5.

The fifteen burials we dug this season are but a few of the thousands that were interred in our site, mostly during the Late Period through the Persian period (712–332 B.C.). The outlines of many burial pits are visible from the surface because of wind, disturbance, and our own clearing. This season we surveyed the burials in alternate 5 m ranges (north–south rows) in the area north of Main Street and west of Gallery Sets I and II. We mapped 630 burials. Based on the ratio of burials we find in surface survey to those we find in the same area after intensive excavation, we estimate that the area north of Main Street and the western part of the galleries could contain as many as 5,670 burials.

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The Late Period cemetery appears to be concentrated in an area that extends from the Wall of the Crow on the north to Main Street on the south. Since the graves stop abruptly at Main Street, with sixteen burials at street level, it is possible that Old Kingdom walls or other features were still visible 2,000 years after the settlement was abandoned. While most of the graves are from the Late Period, we have occasionally found Old Kingdom burials dug into the tumble south of Main Street, suggesting that the poor populations at the end of the Old Kingdom used the ruins for makeshift tombs.

Conservation

In the spring of 2004 we proposed a program to conserve our site and to present some salient examples of the ancient structures. Conservation is necessary to preserve the site for posterity, while showing the structures is important to convey information. A restoration or recreation of ancient architecture generates insights into how people built and used these structures.

We reviewed conservation and restoration work at other sites and concluded that backfilling is the best way to preserve our site. But a blanket cover does not allow us to see the ancient architecture. For this reason, a variety of teams in Egypt have capped walls with new material to protect them while allowing them to be seen. Capping ancient walls drastically changes the dimensions if both the sides and top must be covered. We chose instead to build an exact replica on top of the original with a separation layer between the two. Originally, we had planned to put down sherds as the separation layer. However, because the groundwater has been rising at Giza and continues to do so, our conservator, Ed Johnson, and architect, Günter Heindl, recommended a sand layer at least 30 cm thick to keep the new walls from wicking up moisture.

We chose the Eastern Town House (ETH) for our pilot project because it is a small, discrete compound, a little urban estate with a core house surrounded by small courts for storage and pro-



Figure 13. The completed reconstruction of the Eastern Town House built on top of a thick layer of sand over the ancient house. View to the northwest

duction. Our conservation team of Ana Tavares, Ed Johnson, Günter Heindl, and Ashraf Abd el-Aziz carried out the project. They reconstructed the walls to the exact dimensions as the ancient walls and positioned them exactly over the original walls (fig. 13). Taking advantage of Abd el-Aziz's ongoing Mudbrick Project, a detailed study of the sizes and compositions of mudbricks from the ancient settlement, we made our own bricks the same size and with a similar composition as the original bricks.

The reconstruction of the ETH that now sits on the ancient house compound is inspiring to our team. Our procedure is also reversible. We can simply take down the modern reconstruction and remove the sand. While protecting the original ETH, our reconstruction conveys the form of the original and allows us to appreciate and think about the ancient residents' use of space and proportion.

Conclusions

The 2005 season of the GPMP was a successful harvest of much new information about this extensive Fourth Dynasty Giza settlement. In addition to a full excavation program, we launched several new projects: the ARCE/GPMP field school, the survey of the Khentkawes Town, and our conservation program. We successfully met the challenge, in collaboration with the Giza Pyramids Inspectorate, of salvaging information from the 90 m long, 2 m deep contractors' trench north of the Wall of the Crow. In our 2006 program we hope to continue detailed excavations in select parts of this ancient city to learn more about life at the time when the Fourth Dynasty Egyptians were building the Giza Pyramids. We hope also to carry on with the ARCE/GPMP field school, conservation programs, and resurvey of the Khentkawes Town.

Acknowledgments

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Our team who worked in Egypt during the 2005 season comprised more than fifty people. They include: GPMP Director Mark Lehner; Assistant Director (and director of the sealings team) John Nolan; Field Director Mohsen Kamel; Assistant Field Director Ana Tavares; archaeobotanists Mary Anne Murray, Jonathan Digby, Rainier Gerisch, and Menna el-Dorri; archaeologists Banu Aydinoglugil, Ashraf Abd el-Aziz, Kathryn Bandy, Tove Björk, Lauren Bruning, Amelia Fairman, Nevine Moussa Farag, Justine Gesell, Katharine Habbor, Aneis Hassan, Dan Hounsell, Fatma Hussein, Astrid Huser, Yukinori Kawae, Kathryn Piquette, Freya Sadarangani, Hanan Mahmoud Soliman, James Taylor, Tim Stevens, and Derek Watson; archives and database team members Tobias Tonner (designer and manager), Nicole Hansen, Brenna Hassett, and Emmy Malak; artists Johnny Karlsson and William Schenk; business manager Erin Nell; storeroom manager and ceramicist Anna Wodziska; assistant ceramicist Anetta Lyzwa; architect Günter Heindl, conservator Edward Johnson; draftsman and surveyor Pieter Collet; faunal analyst Richard Redding; geologist Ken Lajoie; GIS team leader Farrah Brown; GIS assistants Rebecca Miracle, Johnny Karlsson, Brian Hunt, Luke Lehner, Carolyn Swan, and Monica Hanna; osteoarchaeologists Jessica Kaiser, Tove Björk, Tom Westlin, and Petter Nyberg; sealings assistant Alexandra Witsell; photographer Yukinori Kawae; and statistician Nick Fieller. Ana Tavares, Marie-Astrid Calmettes, and Emmy Malak performed objects analysis on our small finds.

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HAMOUKAR

Clemens D. Reichel

“Can we go higher?” Khalid’s question felt as if a knife had been stabbed into my side. Some seventy feet above ground, in a basket whose size and shape resembled more an Oriental Institute wastebasket than a contraption that safely could hold two six-foot guys (myself and Khalid Abu Jayyab, a student from Damascus University), this was about the last question I wanted to hear. Suspended from a crane whose arm had been extended close to capacity our basket was shaking dangerously in the wind, but the view below us was breathtaking. In the back the dark silhouette of the Jebel Sinjar rose across the border in Iraq, a constant reminder of the delicate geopolitical location in which we had been working for the past two months. But our attention focused on the panorama view that presented itself directly below us — a large area (600 sq. m) containing the remains of a city that flourished here until it was violently destroyed around 3500 B.C. — a breathtaking view but too large even from our elevated view point to fit into one picture. The basket suddenly started bouncing, jolting us around, indicating that the answer to Khalid’s question was yes. When the movements finally subsided I grabbed the camera and, with trembling fingers, pressed the button. I did not know that this photograph soon would be featured in the *New York Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and in *Science Magazine*, but on that day I wouldn’t even have cared — the view from above onto our work repaid for all hardships that we had endured for the past two months (fig. 1).

In the 2004 and 2005 *Annual Reports* I summed up our long road back to Hamoukar. Between 1999 and 2001 McGuire Gibson, then director of the Hamoukar expedition, had carried out three highly successful seasons of excavations, but the Iraq War and legal complications in Syria had prohibited further work on the site since then. In 2003 Gibson turned over the directorship of the site to me. In 2004 and 2005 I undertook four trips to Syria to negotiate the terms for a new excavation permit and to repair our magnificent dig house at Hamoukar, which Gibson had built but which had suffered badly from winter rain and lack of maintenance. While some negotiations were lengthy and complex, I found the representatives of the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Ministry of Culture with whom I had interacted to be very helpful, friendly, and open-minded. By June 2005 all problems in the way of a new excavation permit had been solved. Hamoukar is a joint expedition between the Oriental Institute and the Syrian Department of Antiquities; I was delighted when I heard that Salam al-Kuntar, a veteran of the 2000 and 2001 seasons at Hamoukar who is currently working on her dissertation at Cambridge University, was appointed as Syrian co-director. Salam’s energy, commitment, and loyalty to the expedition were instrumental in obtaining a new permit — I could not have asked for a better co-director.

Though time was running short we decided on having a fall season in September and October, giving us little more than two months for preparations. Three archaeology students from Chicago — Dan Mahoney, Tate Paulette, and Alexandra Witsell —



Figure 1. Area B view from crane (taken from north), showing both tripartite buildings (TpB-A and B) and interceding rooms. Compare with plan in figure 9

HAMOUKAR

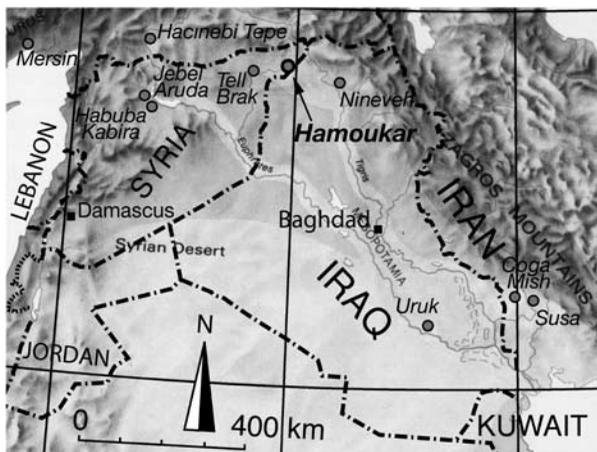


Figure 2. Map of Syria, showing location of Hamoukar and related sites

signed up for the expedition immediately and enthusiastically, making considerable sacrifices in scheduling and finances. Miranda Semple, a student at Cambridge University, joined us as the team's micromorphologist. Karen Terras, who had worked as a volunteer for our Iraq Museum Database Project and the Diyala Project, joined us as the expedition's object registrar. I was pleased that Claudia Beuger (German Archaeological Institute, Berlin), with whom I had worked during the University of Tübingen's excavation at the site of Tell el-Abd in 1993–1994, agreed to join us as well. Prior to the 2003 Iraq War Claudia had worked at Assur in Iraq, hence was very familiar with the complexities of excavating a multi-period site with mudbrick architecture. Financing our endeavor on such short notice was another matter, but thanks to a number of very dedicated individuals, whom I will acknowledge later on, we were able to take off for Syria in late August.

On September 5 Dan, Tate, Miranda, and myself left Damascus for Hamoukar. A look on a map (fig. 2) shows that this is really a trip from one end of Syria to the other, passing through almost all geographic and climatic zones that the country has to offer. In Raqqa we met up with Mahmoud el-Kittab, our housekeeper, driver, and man-of-all-trades, who had supervised both the construction of the house in 2000 and its reconstruction in 2004 and 2005. After a bone-shattering fourteen-hour trip we finally arrived at Hamoukar, where we were welcomed by Salam, who had arrived a few days earlier to start setting up the house (fig. 3). In the next few days our Syrian team members arrived — Khalid Abu Jayyab, Dina Kalaas, and Grace Kaswani (archaeologists, Damascus University); Ibrahim al-Alia (archaeologist, Aleppo University); Ghassan Abdel Aziz (conservator, Department of Antiquities, Damascus); and Nomiar Shaheen (architect, Department of Antiquities) — while we continued to organize the house, buy tools, and start hiring workers. Being new in the role of co-director and following a four-year hiatus in excavation these

were unsettling days for me. Since the Iraq War prices for commodities and labor had changed considerably, and I was not at all sure if our budget was realistic. It is largely thanks to Mahmoud's resourcefulness that we not only kept expenses within our budget but actually managed to save a lot of money. This allowed us to hire more workers — what had originally been planned as a small test season with twenty-four workmen grew into a larger endeavor; at peak times we employed sixty-five workers on site and up to fifteen villagers in the house. The 1999–2001 seasons had given us a good idea of Hamoukar's periodization and potential,



Figure 3. Hamoukar dig house, seen from crane

making it possible to develop a fairly comprehensive research design.

Hamoukar's heydays as a city were between 2500 and 2200 B.C., during the Early Bronze Age, when urbanism in northeastern Syria reached a degree that was never again achieved in this area. Like other cities at Tell Brak, Tell Mozan, Tell Chuera, or Tell Leilan, Hamoukar's size multiplied within a very short time, growing to approximately 100 hectares (260 acres). As a result, most of the settled areas of most of these cities were located in large "lower towns" that surrounded the ancient city mounds, while the mounds themselves accommodated large palaces and temples. During our initial stratigraphic sounding, a step trench dug in 1999 in Area A along the northern slope of the high mound (fig. 4) we encountered a well-constructed building that dated to about 2500 B.C. The limited exposure achieved in

this 3 m wide trench, however, allowed no conclusion on this building's function. We therefore decided to open a new 10 × 10 m trench to the east of the former step trench to get a better idea of this building's nature. Work in this area, supervised by Tate Paulette, proved trickier than it had seemed at first. Tate not only found one building but a whole series of rebuildings, realigned walls and pavements. None of these phases seemed to have been in use for any long period of time, so little if anything was found in floor context. Nonetheless, Tate managed to identify three major architectural phases. Phase II, articulated in figure 5, had three distinct rooms (*a*, *b*, *c*), of which room *a* is likely to have been a courtyard due to its size. The building's northern wall (*d*), which was up to 1.5 m thick, not only represented this building's northern limit but presumably also the northern extent of Early Bronze Age architecture along the edge of the mound, which already must have shown a significant slope around 2500 B.C. In the absence of doorways and clearly associated floors the precise function of this building remains unclear. The size of walls, rooms, and the quality of wall constructions, however, clearly indicate that this is a non-domestic building, and it may well be part of the city's palace or of a unit associated with it.

Hamoukar's significance as an urban center, however, did not commence in the Early Bronze Age, but almost 1,000 years earlier. Below the Early Bronze Age building, our step trench had located a 3 m wide city wall (fig. 6) that dated to ca. 3700 B.C. During the same season we uncovered a sequence of large ovens in Area B, located on

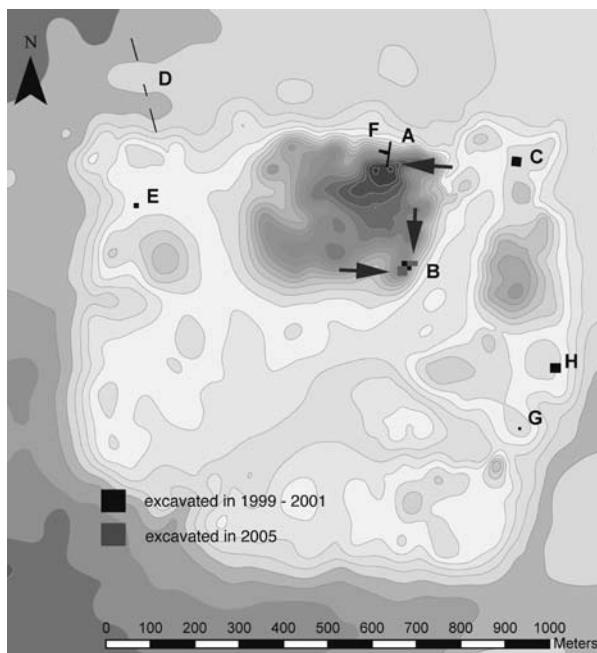


Figure 4. Hamoukar site map, showing main excavation areas; arrows identify 2006 excavations



Figure 5. Area A: Third-millennium B.C. building from above. View from south

HAMOUKAR

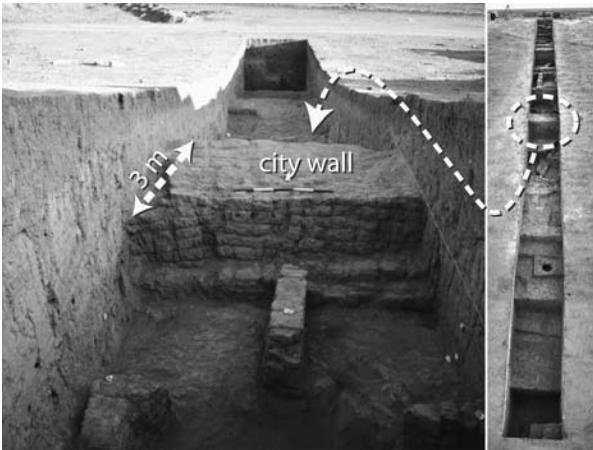


Figure 6. Area A: View of step trench (right); close-up of fourth-millennium B.C. city wall (left)

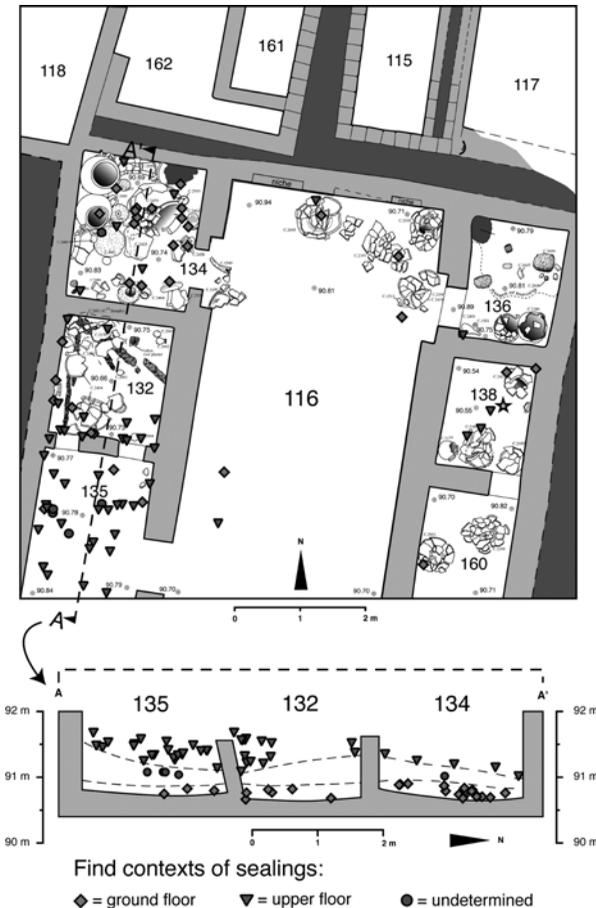


Figure 7. Area B: Plan of tripartite building (TpB-A) excavated in 2001. Lozenges represent sealings found at ground floor level, triangles those from the upper floor

a southern spur of Hamoukar’s high mound, suggesting food production at a non-domestic, almost industrial scale. It became clear that by 3500 B.C. Hamoukar had developed features that are firmly associated with urbanism. When we first reported these discoveries in 1999 they caused somewhat of a sensation among colleagues, for these discoveries defied key traditional models of urban development. Traditionally scholars have seen the emergence of the Middle East’s first cities in southern Mesopotamia with its two major rivers the Euphrates and Tigris. The development of agriculture in an area that sees little rainfall throughout the year required water management on a large scale, which included the digging of canals to irrigate the fields as well as the building of dams to keep the floodwaters out before harvest season. Such undertakings required the organization of massive labor forces, which furthered craft specialization, the division of labor, and the emergence of social hierarchies, all of which added more momentum towards urbanism, the emergence of the first urban entities in southern Mesopotamia. In northern Mesopotamia, by contrast, a much higher levels of annual precipitation allowed rain-fed agriculture that easily sustained farmers’ subsistence at a village level, providing neither obvious incentives nor coercion to move into the narrow confines of a city. Cities in northeastern Syria were generally seen as a “transplanted” concept, following the “Uruk Expansion” into Syria and Anatolia after 3500 B.C. Named after the city of Uruk in southern Iraq, this expansion was driven by a need for a supply of vital raw materials such as wood, stone, and metal that are absent in southern Mesopotamia but which can be found in Syria, Anatolia, and Iran. Economic contacts between northern and southern Mesopotamia date back into Neolithic times, but around 3500 B.C. southern Mesopotamia’s interest in its neighboring areas increased at a colossal scale, of which hundreds of Uruk “colonies” in these areas

bear ample testimony. Whether this early southern Mesopotamian expansion should be conceived as a political and territorial “empire,” the outcome of a competition between rivaling southern Mesopotamian city states, or as an “informal” empire whose sustainability was based on mutual economic interests in this exchange, remains a hotly debated issue among scholars.

The notion that Hamoukar played an important role during the Uruk expansion is not a recent one. Surveys during the 1950s and 1960s had noted a considerable spread of Uruk pottery. Our step trench in 1999 found several levels of Uruk occupation, they all postdated the construction of the city wall. While Hamoukar was part of the Uruk system during the later part of the fourth millennium B.C., it became clear that its key urban features predated this takeover by centuries. Our discoveries at Hamoukar therefore contradicted established models of urban developments in this area, raising a fundamental question: what environmental, social, or economic factors had convinced people to live in a city in an area so far away and so different from Southern Mesopotamia?



Figure 8. Area B: Detailed artifact mapping in TpB-A



Figure 9. Area B: Architectural plan with tripartite buildings and surrounding units excavated in 2001 (dark gray) and 2005 (light gray)

HAMOUKAR

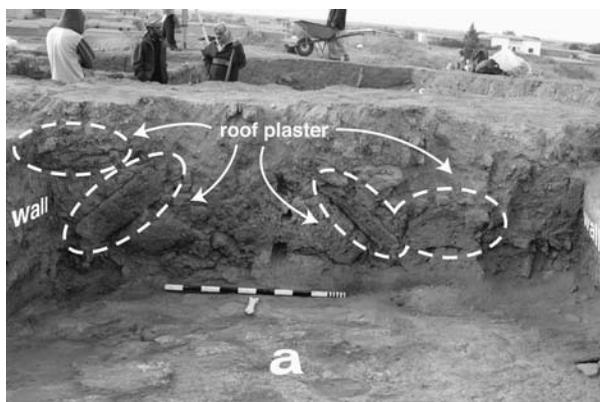


Figure 10. Area B: TpB-B central space a: several large piece of fallen roof plaster indicate that the central room of this building was roofed, not an open courtyard

sealings made it clear that it did not serve a domestic purpose. Several of its doors could be locked, suggesting that it housed a number of small storage units, a suggestion reinforced by the recovery of numerous door sealings. Careful recording of the findspots of these sealings allowed us to separate the ground floor artifact assemblage from that of an upper floor, which had fallen down during the destruction of the building (fig. 8). From this building we also retrieved two of our best-known finds, the “kissing bear” seal and a seal in shape of a lioness killing a calf (see *Annual Reports* for 2004 and 2005).

The tripartite layout of TpB-A closely resembles that of houses at the Uruk sites of Habuba Kabira and Jebel Aruda at the Middle Euphrates in Central Syria. At first, therefore, this building seemed to be another indicator for the Uruk presence at Hamoukar. The pottery and most of the sealings from this building, however, were entirely local in character — we tend to refer to this cultural assemblage as “Late Chalcolithic.” Moreover, the pottery and sealings from this building date its destruction to about 3500 B.C., some 300 years earlier than the foundation of Habuba Kabira and Jebel Aruda. If our building was indeed connected with the Uruk Culture, it would have to be correlated with an earlier event than the one that brought about the existence of the Habuba and Aruda settlements.

With these questions in mind we opened three trenches in this area to the south, southwest, and west of TpB-A. Our assumption that this building was unique in this area turned out to be wrong, for we found another tripartite building (hereafter TpB-B) just to its west (figs. 1, 9; labels used below are given in fig. 9). It followed the same orientation as TpB-A, but was smaller (7.6×7.1 m vs. 7.9×8.2 m). Both buildings are arranged largely symmetrically on a northeast to southwest axis. Like TpB-A, TpB-B has two niches in its northeastern wall, probably mirroring two entrance doors to the building at the opposite southeastern wall, which had been destroyed completely. At first glance, the same sense of symmetry also governs the arrangement of its doorways, but the doorway from central space *a* to room *d* on the eastern side is mirrored by a niche between space *a* and room *b* in the west. In addition, three rooms (*d-f*) along the eastern side of space *a* are matched by only two rooms (*b, c*) along

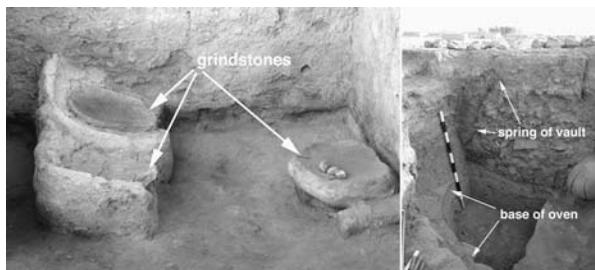


Figure 11. Area B: Kitchen with grindstones (left); domed oven (right)

The debate on Hamoukar’s early role as an urban entity regained momentum in 2001 when we found a well-preserved tripartite building (hereafter TpB-A) on top of the mound in Area B (fig. 7). It had been destroyed by fire, accounting for an excellent stage for preservation. The destruction, which according to C^{14} samples occurred around 3500 B.C., seems to have been sudden and unanticipated, for we saw no evidence of items having been removed prior to the building’s collapse. While numerous large storage pots, grinders, and whetstones indicate that some food had been processed in this building, the discovery of 173 clay

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its western side. In short, while TpB-B superficially adhered to the strict principles of symmetry found in TpB-A, it showed its own idiosyncratic variants in its layout. The destruction debris in central space *a* contained large chunks of roof plaster (fig. 10), indicating that some 5,500 years ago roofs didn't look too different from those we see in villages nowadays. The roof beams first were covered with mats, then straw for insulation, and finally with a thick layer of mud, which prevented winter rain from seeping all the way through the roof. The presence of roof collapse in space *a*, however, is interesting. To the present day there remains substantial scholarly disagreement on whether the long rectangular spaces that form the central units of tripartite buildings were open courtyards or roofed spaces. With this building type showing up anywhere from Central Anatolia to southwestern Iran from TpB-B cannot provide a universal answer to this question. At least for Hamoukar, however, with its long seasons of winter rains, the central spaces of tripartite buildings appear to have been roofed and therefore rooms, not courtyards.

TpB-A and TpB-B both were parts of larger complexes, of which the general layout is sufficiently well understood. The entrances of both TpB-A and B were in their southern walls, where they could be entered from two large, presumably square courtyards. Despite their incomplete excavation it is clear that both courtyards were surrounded by rooms on their eastern, southern, and western sides. Between TpB-A and B was a sequence of seven rooms (*g–m*), of which the four northern ones (rooms *g–j*) belonged to the same complex as TpB-A and the three southern ones (rooms *k–m*) belonged to that of TpB-B. Several of these rooms showed evidence for food production on a large scale. The floors of rooms *g* and *h* were covered with ashes and littered with burnt animal bones. The southwestern corner of room *g* (labeled *g** in fig. 9) contained the remains of a large, domed oven, possibly the place where large quantities of meat were cooked. More evidence for food production, though of a different kind, was found in room *l*, which opened to the west and therefore was part of the TpB-A complex. Room *l* contained three large grindstones that were embedded in clay benches, indicating that fairly large amounts of grain here could be ground into flour (fig. 11 left) in room *m* immediately to the south of room *l* was a large domed oven, suggesting that this suite of rooms was used for bread baking (fig. 11 right). Excavations in the lower parts of Area B in 1999 and 2005 recovered long sequences of superimposed ovens, indicating that large-scale food production in this area had a long history in this area. The large number of storage vessels and of clay sealings found in 2001 in TpB-A, however, leaves no doubt that its main function was storage, not food production per se. Additional evidence for this interpretation was found in 2005 in room *g*, a long narrow room along the western side of the building. This room clearly was a secondary addition to the complex, its construction was followed by a clear change of plan in this area. Originally there was a doorway between rooms *g* and *h*. At some stage, however, this doorway was blocked and access to *g* was instead provided through a doorway from room *o* in the northwestern corner of TpB-A. In 2001 we had noticed this doorway in the western wall of room *o* as a “niche?,” but it puzzled us as did much of the evidence from this little room. In addition to a large number of storage vessels we had found numerous door sealings in it. It was obvious that room *o* had a lockable door, suggesting that it was a store room, yet its small size would only have accommodated a limited number of objects.



Figure 12. Stamp seal, bone, in shape of duck, perforated for suspension; bottom shows geometric zigzag as seal design. From Area B; date ca. 3500 B.C.



Figure 13. Stamp seal, black stone, perforated for suspension, showing four-toed (bear's?) feet as seal design. From Area B; date ca. 3500 B.C.

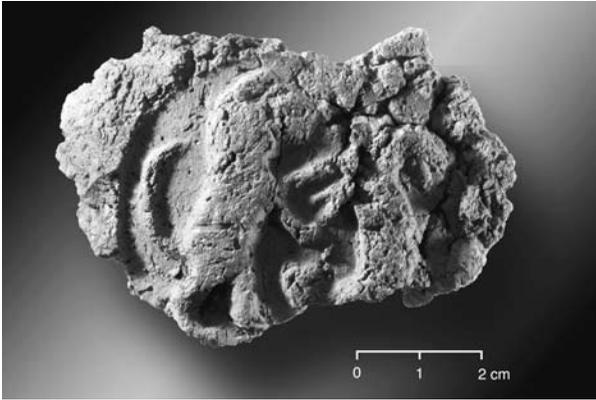


Figure 14. Clay sealing with stamp seal impression, seal design shows lion in upright position grabbing goat at its beard. From Area B; date ca. 3500 B.C.

motifs on sealings show a wide repertoire ranging from simple geometric to complex scenes, mostly involving animals. Perhaps the most notable of the latter ones displays a standing lion that gas grabbed a goat by its beard (fig. 14). This is a distinctively human posture (lions, after all, are quadrupeds and they do lack opposable thumbs!), which recalls similar scenes in contemporary seals from the Susiana in southwestern Iran. Considering the distance involved, citing such a parallel may seem far-fetched considering the distance involved, but this is not the only glyptic evidence for such long distance contacts. A sealing from Hamoukar found in 2001 that shows a squatting woman with a harp finds its closest parallels in seal impressions from Susiana including one from Chogha Mish that was excavated by an Oriental Institute team (fig. 15). Even our kissing bears seal may hint at such interregional connections — though bear-shaped seals are known from Tell Brak and Hamoukar itself, its closest parallel is found in a seal in the shape of a kissing couple (possibly monkeys) from Susa. An intriguing variant of clay sealings was found on numerous pieces that contained incised designs instead of seal impressions, including that of a lion (fig. 16). Some colleagues have suggested that they represent makeshift solutions in cases where a seal had been lost or misplaced. All these sealings, however, were found in one room (room *g*; see fig. 9), so unless all officials administering this room were slobs or scatter brains this suggestion is difficult to maintain. Time and future discoveries may tell if we can see these drawings as early “pictograms” — for now much caution should be applied before we start rewriting the history of the development of writing.

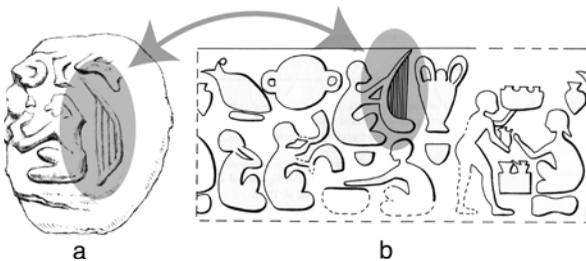


Figure 15. Left side: clay sealing with seal impression showing squatting pig-tailed woman and harp; from Hamoukar, Area B (found in 2001, drawing by Peggy Sanders). Right side: seal design (composite drawing) found on clay sealings from Chogha Mish, showing squatting figures, one of them holding harp (drawing by Abbas Alizadeh)

The 2005 excavations showed that *o* was actually an entrance room to the much larger room *g*, which also was full of storage jars. The fact that room *g* was a later addition suggests that it was added at a time when storage space in the main building was running out.

The sudden fire destruction of the complexes buried many artifacts in place, including numerous seals and sealings which complement the rich corpus already excavated in 2001. Highlights among the seals include a duck-shaped seal made of bone (fig. 12) and a square stamp seal showing four-toed (bear’s?) feet (fig. 13). The seal

Last season’s work also clarified what caused the fire destruction of these buildings. Mixed in with the destruction debris and wall tumble we found more than 1,200 roughly egg-shaped sling bullets (fig. 17a). Their average sizes were around 3.6×2.4 cm, with their average weight around 25.4 grams (0.89 ounces). Most of them were carefully shaped by hand, as indicated by numerous finger impressions, with a pointed top on the smaller side. Their discovery leaves little doubt that the destruction of these building was caused by warfare. This

discovery caused somewhat of a sensation when we first reported it in December 2005 — several papers went as far as referring to our Hamoukar battle as the “world’s first war.” There is, of course, nothing that would justify such a claim. For starters, it is difficult to find comparative data for this battle. “Finding” ancient warfare is not like finding a physical object — it’s an ancient event that left its imprint on the archaeological context, such as the pattern in which a building had been destroyed or a particular way in which objects were scattered during combat, destruction, or subsequent looting. Such clues are easily missed during excavation. Sling bullets of the type found at Hamoukar are attested on fourth-millennium B.C. sites across Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, but in many instances they may be evidence for hunting, not warfare. Yet there are a few cases where they clearly were used as military weapons. Excavations in Mersin in southern Turkey, for example, uncovered a fortified gate from ca. 5000 B.C. that had been destroyed by fire. Large quantities of sling bullets were found not only in the destruction debris, but also in piles within rooms along the fortification walls — apparently stashes of ammunition for the gate’s defenders. This gate appears to have been the entrance to a fort, not a city, leaving our discoveries at Hamoukar with the title of “earliest urban war zone.”

Some 200 clay objects mixed in with the debris and the bullets, which we first nicknamed “Hershey’s Kisses” for lack of a good interpretation may indicate that the city did not fall as easily as may have been anticipated by the aggressor (fig. 17b). All of them had an essentially round base, while their vertical sections were irregular, ranging from conical to onion shaped. One characteristic that united them were cracks in the clay along the perimeter of their base, indicating that there were somehow “squashed” into this shape by force. Impressions of chaff-tempered wall plaster on the bottom of some of them finally helped us to understand that these were sling bullets that had hit a wall at great velocity and hence were deformed. Their clay must have been wet when they were fired, for otherwise it would have been impossible for them to lose their shape. But why pelt the enemy with wet clay? In times before large transport vehicles were available it would have been impossible for an army to carry massive amounts of ammunition along, so most of these bullets would have been made locally in sight of the enemy, where transport ceased to be an issue. Clay, however, takes a long time to fully dry out — for an object of this size it can take up to twenty-four hours. Even the greatest surplus stash of bullets would eventually be depleted if the battle dragged on for a while. New bullets would experience shorter and shorter drying periods; in the end they would literally have been fired as they were made.

The area also contained over 130 larger clay balls with diameters ranging between 6 and 10 cm (fig. 11c). A fair number of them show damage on one side, indicating the side of impact and making it clear that they were indeed ancient “missiles.” With



Figure 16. Clay sealing showing incised design of a lion; reverse impression shows jar rim covered with cloth or leather, identifying object as a jar sealing. From Area B; date ca. 3500 B.C.

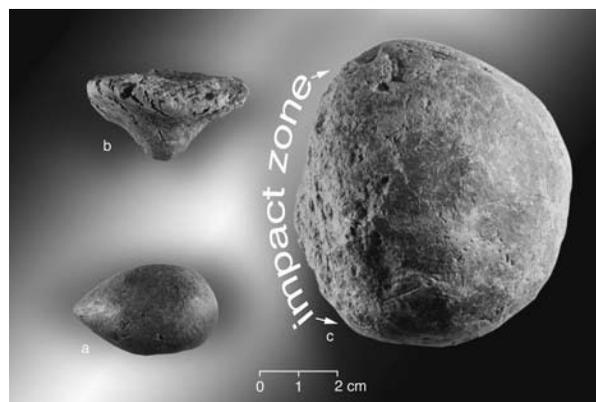


Figure 17. Fourth-millennium B.C. missiles retrieved at Hamoukar: (a) sling bullet; (b) sling bullet deformed by impact (“Hershey’s Kiss”); (c) clay ball showing damage due to impact. From Area B; date ca. 3500 B.C.

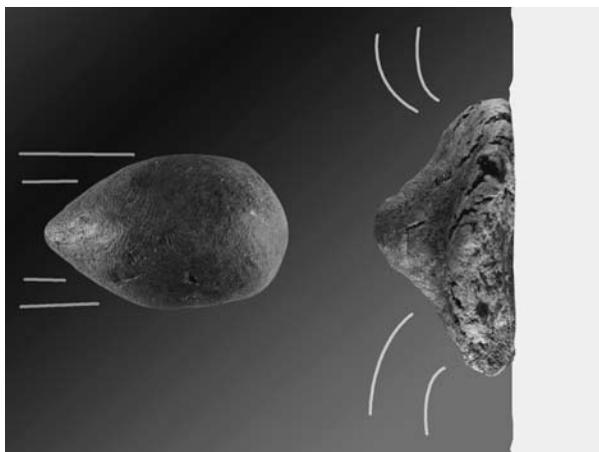


Figure 18. *Simulation of the effects of a sling bullet made of wet clay hitting a wall at high velocity*

their weights ranging between 255 and 520 grams these have to be considered “heavy” artillery. At this point I cannot see a clear functional distinction between them and the sling bullets. Their spatial distribution in the collapse pretty much appears to be the same, so we cannot identify one as the weapon of the aggressor, the other one as the weapon of the defendant seems impossible. What seems pretty clear is that both types of bullets were launched with slings — centrifugal force would have been the only force strong enough to accelerate both sling bullets and clay balls to a potentially lethal speed. As someone who up to recently has never held a sling in his life I am very grateful to the

input on technical questions that I have received from the “slinging community” (little did I even know that such a thing exists). Their Web site (www.slinging.org) lists a lively and informative discussion on our finds at Hamoukar. Academics are generally reluctant to involve outside enthusiasts in their analysis — and often with good reason — but in this case I had to lean back and learn something of which I never anticipated the need to know about for archaeological work.

Who caused the destruction of this early city? Though in the absence of writing we cannot make a bullet-proof case (no pun intended) there is a very likely contender. Sandwiched between the ruins of destroyed buildings and the present day surface of the mound were numerous pits. They were associated with a higher architectural level from which they had been dug, but this level had completely eroded away. The pottery from these pits consisted almost exclusively of southern Mesopotamian Uruk pottery. Its sudden appearance on this site following the violent destruction of the building complexes in Area B implicates the Uruk culture quite heavily. But what was the reason for the attack? Geopolitics may have played in here. Hamoukar is located at or in close proximity to an ancient east–west trade route, which comes from southern Mesopotamia, crosses the Tigris ca. 90 km northeast of Hamoukar at the site of later Nineveh — where an Uruk settlement dating to the Middle Uruk period is attested — and extends across the northern Syrian plain towards the Mediterranean and into Southeastern Anatolia (fig. 2). Was Hamoukar seen to be a roadblock to the Uruk culture’s expansion westwards in its quest to secure access to raw materials in Syro-Anatolia? Or was Hamoukar even perceived to be a competitor for raw materials? This gets us back to some of our big research questions — why was a city built in this very location, far away from any known watercourse? And what was the motivation to give up village life and the relative comfort of rain-fed agriculture (especially when compared to irrigation agriculture) in favor of the narrow and competitive confines of a city? The best guess I can offer at this point is that city life promised the prospect of significant profit made of specialized commodity production and trade. Even in antiquity, some people knew better than others how to make a buck.

While the economic powerbase of Hamoukar’s fourth-millennium B.C. city remains to be investigated there indeed is evidence for specialized production at Hamoukar from an even earlier period. Surveys undertaken in 1999 and 2000 in a low-lying area to the south of the main site, referred to by us as the site’s “Southern Extension,” showed a scatter of obsidian that extended over 280 hectares (ca. 730 acres). The pottery associated with this scatter dates to Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 periods (4500–4000 B.C.). The size of the scatter combined with this early date certainly

has to attract attention, as its size would even exceed the size of Uruk in southern Mesopotamia a good thousand years later. Following the original survey of the area, McGuire Gibson and Tony Wilkinson suggested that this was a “shifting” settlement that changes its location over the centuries. That would certainly explain its enormous size and the absence of any noticeable mound formation. But was it a seasonal or a permanent settlement that existed in this location? To answer this question, we opened three trenches in this area under the overall direction of Salam, who is also doing her Ph.D. research on the Late Chalcolithic 1 and 2 periods in Syria. The answer remains somewhat tentative — we found numerous sherd pavements, one of them framed by postholes and hence possibly representing the inside of a tent, which point towards seasonal occupation. On the other hand we found the remains of a room with large storage vessels, which strongly suggest an all-year around settlement (fig. 19). Interestingly enough, the obsidian scatter retrieved included lots of production debris as well as cores (fig. 20), indicating that obsidian tools were not only *used* but actually *made* at Hamoukar. We hope to be able to analyze some samples in the near future to find the source of the obsidian — a likely source is the Nemrud Dağ in southeastern Turkey. Obsidian blades from that source have been found in the Ubaid levels at Ur and Eridu in southern Mesopotamia. It is possible that in the late fifth millennium B.C. Hamoukar was a production site for lithic tools that were then traded on southwards. Such trade networks may have extended into the fourth millennium B.C.; cooper tools found in Area B indicate that by that time Hamoukar had a well-developed metal-working industry, yet another potentially profitable trade with southern Mesopotamia. Such endeavors, however, may well have run afoul of the Uruk Culture’s interests to secure its own access to raw materials, which ultimately may have led to the elimination of this unwanted competitor.

After only four seasons of work Hamoukar has produced a vast amount of material that will certainly cause us to revisit major theories on the origins of urbanism in the Middle East. Yet, looking at the overall size of the site, it feels as if we have barely scratched the surface. In Area B we have a virtually unique chance of excavating a fourth-millennium B.C. city right below the surface of the mound, allowing us to uncover a large area while at the same time taking great care and diligence during excavation and recording. In all our excitement about finding an early fourth-millennium city, however, we should not lose sight of the fact of Hamoukar’s lower town, which promises unique opportunities to study the functional layout of a large urban entity dating to the mid- to late third millennium B.C. Initial work in this area seems promising — excavations between 1999 and 2001 in Area C to the northwest of the high mound located a large Early Bronze Age public building. The finds from this complex included numerous clay slabs with cylinder seal impressions dating to the early Akkadian period (ca. 2300 B.C.). There is a good chance that this



Figure 19. Southern Extension: Some of the earliest evidence of proto-urban life south of Hamoukar’s main mound, including a storage room with large storage vessels dating to the earlier part of the Late Chalcolithic period (ca. 4200 B.C.)



Figure 20. *Early industries: Lithic production debris, such as this obsidian core from the Southern Extension (Area Z), indicates the presence of a lithic industry at Hamoukar as early as the late fifth millennium B.C.*

850 years to excavate just about 50% of it! Fortunately, in the past fifteen years geophysical techniques have helped archaeologists to look into the ground without excavation. Magnetometry, for example, creates maps by measuring deviations from the earth's magnetic field in the ground, as created by baked bricks, kilns, or large concentrations of pottery. Electric resistivity records the electric resistance posed by buried features. Such maps of subsoil features can be surprisingly detailed. If mapped on a large scale, whole city quarters can be mapped in a few years, giving us the functional layout of an ancient city. This technique has the added advantage of being non-destructive — the architecture can be mapped without the need for excavation. Where desired these maps will help to identify the most promising areas for excavation, ensuring immediate success and maximized results without years of “poking” holes into the site. I am more than pleased to report that the University of Chicago's Women's Board of Education has generously agreed to help initiate geophysical work at Hamoukar by financing an initial season of work, which is to take place in fall of 2007. To all members of the Women's Board I would like to express my very heartfelt thanks for their enthusiasm in support our work and their willingness to support yet another Oriental Institute project at a crucial time.

I would like to close this summary by thanking everyone who has made the 2005 season a great success. On the Syrian side I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Mahmoud al-Saeed (then Syria's Minister of Culture), Dr. Bassam Jamous (Director General of Antiquities and Museums), and Dr. Michel al-Maqdissi (Director of Excavations). A particularly heartfelt thank you goes to His Excellency Dr. Imad Moustapha, Syria's Ambassador to the U.S., who has supported our project above call and with great interest and enthusiasm and who visited the Oriental Institute in January 2006 to inform himself first-hand about the Institute's work in Syria. At the Oriental Institute I would like to express my gratitude to Director Gil Stein for his generous financial and moral support in resurrecting this project, and to McGuire Gibson for entrusting me with its directorship and for his continued help. Numerous private donors have contributed generously to our project — among those I would like to express my special thanks to Mr. Ronald Michael (Chicago), Mr. Howard Hallengren (New York), Mr. Alan Brodie (Chicago), Mrs. Carlotta Maher (Chicago), Guillermo Algaze (San Diego), and to Mrs. Brigitte Treumann-Watkins (Chicago) for their great generosity and enthusiasm for our work. This year we welcomed a new group of supporters in members of the Syrian community of the Chicagoland area, who visited the Oriental Institute for a Hamoukar fundraiser on June 4. I cannot list everyone who supported this event by name, but none of this would have happened without Antoun and Sonja Koht, who not only initiated and organized this fundraiser but also spread their enthusiasm about the Oriental Institute's ongoing fieldwork in Syria — our most heartfelt thanks go to them. At this time, when the relationship between Syria and the U.S. remains strained (to say the least), the symbolism behind a

building also contains an archive, which not only helps us to identify the ancient name of Hamoukar but also puts a historical component into our research. Excavating an Early Bronze Age lower town is relatively easy, for there is hardly any later overburden, but its size can make such an undertaking a daunting task. The area of Hamoukar's lower town extends over some eighty-five hectares — even if we opened and finished five new 10 × 10 m trenches every season from now on year by year it would take us

joint Syrian-American archaeological expedition is lost on no one. Syria has remained open to American missions and its government, its cultural institutions, and above all its people continue to welcome us despite the adverse political situation. We hope that the excellent relationship we enjoy with our Syrian friends and colleagues will not only last but continue to grow, serving in the exploration of one of the world's earliest cities.



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Scott Branting

<http://www.kerkenes.metu.edu.tr>

Four years of intriguing excavations in the Monumental Entranceway to the Palace Complex at Kerkenes Dağ in Central Turkey came to a close during the 2005 season. What we have uncovered has significantly reshaped our vision of this massive late Iron Age city and provided insights into the people who built and once ruled it. Meanwhile geophysical investigations over a much larger area of the city continued to progress, as did work on conserving excavated portions of the city and making them more accessible to visitors. With all this work, as well as the continued development of the Kerkenes Eco-Center companion project, 2005 was a very productive thirteenth season for the ongoing work at Kerkenes Dağ.

Excavations in the Monumental Entranceway to the Palace Complex

Situated at a critical juncture in the history of the ancient Near East, from just before the fall of Nineveh and the Assyrian empire in 612 B.C. to the rise of Cyrus the Great and the Persian empire some sixty years later, this enormous ancient city was no doubt a key center during this tumultuous period. The “Father of History” Herodotus (I.76)

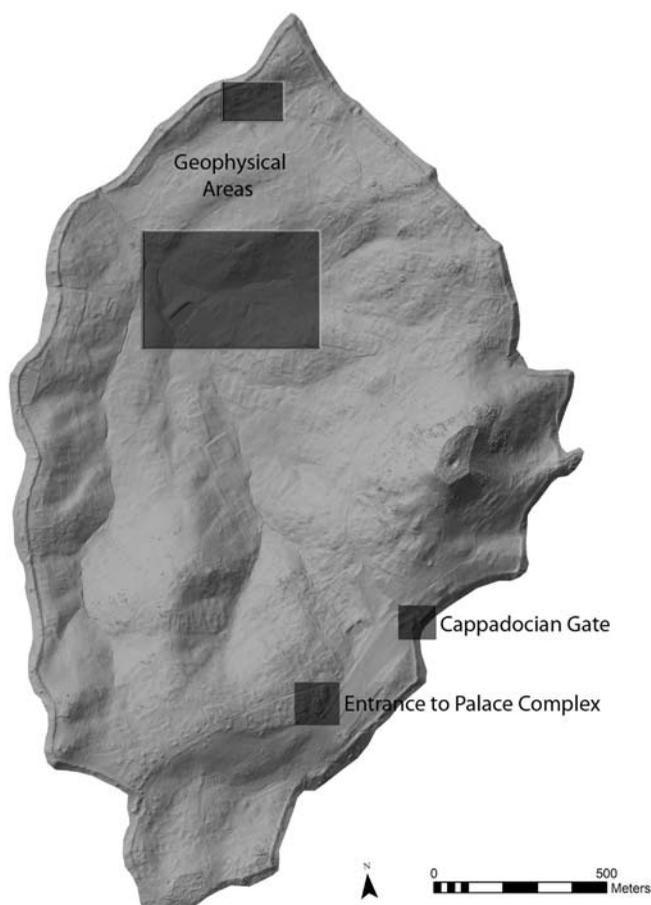


Figure 1. Locations of work within Kerkenes Dağ in 2005

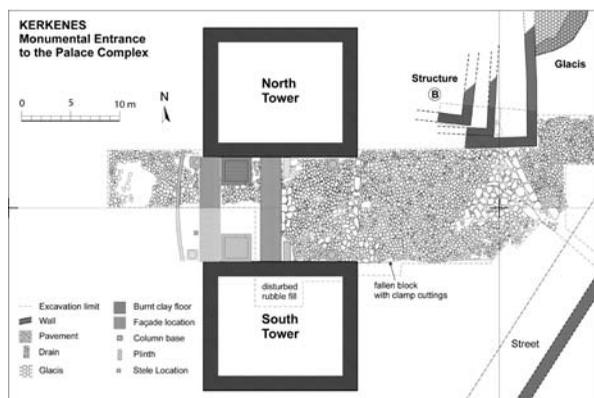


Figure 2. Plan of the entrance into the Palace Complex

ing that lay farther up upon this same pavement. By the end of 2002 we had some clues as to what we might expect, with the recovery of not only the lower halves of two bronze representations of ibex (fig. 3) that would once have likely stood proudly flanking the center of the pediment but also the interior of a wide burnt beam or wooden column containing 197 preserved tree rings.

Excavations in this area continued in 2003 as we slowly made our way up the northern side



Figure 3. One of a pair of bronze ibex recovered in the entrance

recounts the role that the city of Pteria, most likely Kerkenes Dağ, played in the early rise of Cyrus and his destruction of the Lydian empire under Croesus. Evidence from these excavations in the entranceway to the Palace Complex have helped to confirm the dating of the city to this period, while at the same time allowing the revision of some of our initial assumptions drawn from this historical passage.

In the middle of the 2002 season the first soil was removed from the entranceway into the Palace Complex (fig. 2), uncovering an impressive stone-paved surface running up into the heart of the structure. Little did we know what awaited us within the considerable mass of tumbled stone and heavy burn-

ing that lay farther up upon this same pavement. The work progressed slowly as we had to move millions of pieces of heavily burnt, and often very heavy stone by hand while dealing with the extremely dangerous tower walls that were exposed by our work on either side. The slow nature of the work became even more important when in 2003 we found the first pieces of a Phrygian inscription (fig. 4) and intricately carved reliefs of human figures, griffons, lions, winged sun disks, and other motifs (fig. 5). It continued throughout 2004 when we found joining pieces of a large freestanding statue of a person or deity (fig. 6). Each piece of stone in the entranceway had not only to be moved away but also carefully examined on all sides to make sure that no fragment of inscription, sculpture, or relief was overlooked.

In 2005 we completed these excavations in the entranceway to the Palace Complex. This included removing the remaining mass of burnt material and stone from the southern side of the pavement leading up to the gate, as well as ex-

tending the exposure of the northern half of the interior passageway all the way through the gateway and on into the complex. Just above the pavement in the core of the burnt material, a large pile of massive yet fractured architectural blocks was uncovered, some bearing carvings of large bands and cylinders (fig. 7). Others had cuttings for special dovetailed wooden clamps that once held together these architectural blocks when they formed the upper courses of the south tower and gate. One block still had preserved the charred remains of one of these wooden clamps within the clamp cutting when it was uncovered.

Among these blocks were found numerous decorative stone bolsters (fig. 8) that once would have adorned the corners and faces of some of these blocks as well as perhaps the sides of the capitals for the wide columns whose bases stand preserved within the gateway. There were also a variety of iron braces and nails for the wooden portions of the structure and even the large undecorated iron bands that once held the massive doors together. In the burnt material lying on the pavement a number of non-architectural finds were recovered, such as a lovely little bronze plaque with a bull and a griffon (fig. 9) and the golden sheath for the end of a horn or staff, which hints at the former opulence of this entranceway. Further fragments of the statue were also discovered including, quite happily, the left side of its head and eye (fig. 10).

From these excavations we can now understand the full plan of the Monumental Entranceway, which apparently was built not long before the end of the city. Lay lines in different stretches of the 10 m wide pavement rising up to the threshold reveal earlier versions of the entranceway that predate the massive towered gate that we now can see. As people ascended the rather steeply sloping stone pavement, they would have entered between the two massive flanking towers situated to the north and south of the entrance. These towers (each roughly 15 × 13 m in size) were constructed of enormous dry-laid stones with horizontal beams set between each course. The choice of stone types used to construct these towers created the effect of horizontal banding of different colors and textures. The lowest courses were all of gray granite, the middle courses of a yellowish-brown sandstone, and the upper courses were built of a chalky white sandstone. This would have produced quite visually impressive horizontal bands around the tower when viewed from any distance.



Figure 4. A section of the Phrygian inscription bearing the name of Masa (MASA is written along the top from right to left between the two marking lines)



Figure 5. A fragment of a sandstone relief of a human or human-like figure from the entrance to the Palace Complex

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Figure 6. A 1 m high statue of a person or deity found deliberately smashed in the destruction

Between these flanking towers, a person would have passed between two freestanding wooden columns (85 cm in diameter), whose bases are still preserved, and then up to what likely was an intricately carved wooden façade surrounding two huge wooden doors. Unfortunately in the massive fire that destroyed the city and the Palace, this entire wooden façade was destroyed. Just in front of the façade on either side stood two stone plinths that likely served as bases for large sculptures, perhaps lions, though later robbing pits throughout this area had removed any trace of the second plinth and all but a small portion of any potential statues. Whether or not the human-shaped statue and the inscriptions also stood here or somewhere elsewhere within the gate structure remains a mystery.

Beyond the massive doors, the interior passageway had a surprisingly symmetrical form. Pushing open the doors, a person would have crossed over a 2.1 m wide wooden threshold and onto a 4.2 m square area of stone pavement in the center of the passageway. It may also have been here, in the center of this central pavement, that the inscriptions and human-shaped statue once stood before being cast out of the entrance onto the pavement below by those who destroyed the city. Flanking this central pavement, to both the north and presumably the south, were two small equally sized rooms perhaps intended for gifts and/or for guards, though there was no evidence for either in what remained of the excavated room. Behind this central area, one would have crossed over yet another 2.1 m wide wooden threshold, and through another pair of double doors set in a wooden façade, to exit from the gate into the Palace Complex beyond. Against the back of the façade, facing into the Palace Complex, was another pair of massive freestanding columns. Beyond that ran a narrow drain, laid in the sloping stone pavement continuing up into the complex, to channel storm and snow runoff away rather than letting it flood this important entranceway.

These excavations have revealed a great deal more than just architecture and plumbing. Parallels for architectural elements, such as the wooden clamps and stone bolsters, indicate a dating in line with the known destruction date for Pteria around 547 B.C. This lends strength to the equation of the city with Pteria. However, there is much that is not directly revealed in Herodotus' brief passage. Prior to these excavations we had thought that Pteria might have been a city built by the

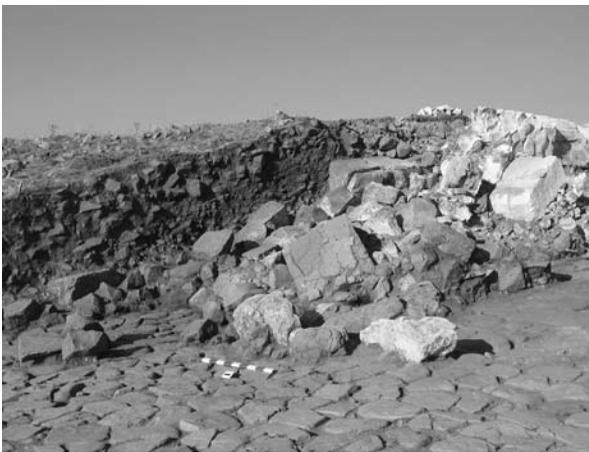


Figure 7. Architectural blocks that have collapsed off of the adjacent south tower during the destruction of the city

Medes as they expanded their influence into Anatolia. Herodotus, however, merely refers to the people as Pterians and clearly differentiates them from the people who lived in the surrounding countryside. With the inscription in Phrygian discovered in these excavations as well as architectural elements with affinities in the Phrygian Highlands, we can now see the prominence of Phrygian-speaking peoples among the leadership of the city. In fact from the inscription we have the actual names of some of the people that likely lived in the city, people such as Masa, Uva, Urgis, and Tata.

So what lies ahead for excavations in this remarkable ancient city? During the summer of 2006, we refrained from new excavations in order to concentrate on conservation and restoration of the large number of architectural blocks fragments that were removed from the entranceway to the Palace Complex. While many of these blocks have worked faces and carved features, we have yet to determine what they will become once they are all pieced together. It is a bit like a huge jigsaw puzzle, though admittedly one with more than a few pieces probably missing. We also worked on bringing to publication a number of volumes detailing the results from these important excavations. In the summer of 2007, we resume excavations but shift our research focus to examine more closely the city as a whole. Future seasons will see us return to the Palace, but there is still so much that we have yet to learn about the rest of this important ancient city and all of its inhabitants.



Figure 8. One of many decorative stone bolsters found in the collapse

Geophysical Investigations

While a great deal of our attention was focused on the excavations in the entranceway to the Palace Complex, our ongoing program of remote sensing, utilizing an electrical resistance meter to map structures invisible on the surface, continued in the center and northern portions of the city. Over a twenty-four day span in May, we were able to survey seven hectares of the city (figs. 11–12), revealing in remarkable detail a wide swath of the city's buildings and streets. This imagery not only helps us decide where to excavate within the city to answer particular research questions, but it also provides answers in its own right. This year's imagery, for instance, allowed us to examine patterns of organic growth within the short life-span of this city as people built new structures to meet their needs both inside and occasionally outside of the pre-planned compounds of the city.

Conservation and Restoration

Excavation always carries with it responsibility, a responsibility that does not end when the immediate research goal is met. We always need to keep an eye on the long-term preservation of what is uncovered so that it can be seen by colleagues and visitors to the site for decades to come. In the Cap-



Figure 9. A bronze plaque with a bull (upper register) and a griffon (lower register) found under the collapse of the tower

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Figure 10. The joining fragment of the statue's head back in place after being recovered this year

padocian Gate passage, excavated in 2003, the collapse of a portion of an unexcavated section over the winter necessitated some additional work this year. We were able to ramp down some of the recently collapsed material within the passageway to make the area safer and more accessible, and to preserve the ancient passage surface down below. While we hope to do more in the future, both here and in the Palace Complex, architectural conservation and restoration can be quite expensive and significant future funding will be needed for restoration in these important monuments.

Kerkenes Eco-Center

Finally, the Kerkenes Eco-Center, a parallel project centered on our excavation compound and our host village of Şahmuratlı, really took off in the past year. Under the direction of Françoise Summers, it seeks to provide long-term sustainability for the village we live in through the introduction of renewable energy sources, environmentally friendly and efficient building designs, technologies for minimizing water usage, and a diversification of

environmentally sustainable income generating activities to halt or even reverse migration from the village into the cities. In this, the third full year of the project, Şahmuratlı has already become quite a model for rural development. It has one thriving organic garden in the village in addition to the test garden and several test buildings, two built of straw-bales and one of mudbrick, within our excavation compound. People in the village are becoming quite excited about this project, and we are only too happy to do what little we can to help our generous hosts. In the long run it will benefit us all.

Acknowledgments



Figure 11. Looking up the pavement to where the doors and façade of the entrance once stood

The Kerkenes Dağ Project is a joint project between the Oriental Institute and the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. It is co-directed by Geoffrey Summers (Middle East Technical University [METU] in Ankara), Françoise Summers (METU), and myself. In addition to the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums in Turkey, we would like to thank Mehmet Sevim from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara for serving as our official representative, Mustafa Erdoğan the acting Director of the Yozgat Museum, and Hasan Şenyurt his Assistant. This year's participants included two additional team members from the University of Chicago: G. Bike Yazıcıoğlu, who

Kerkenes - Yozgat



Figure 12. Results of the resistivity survey collected in the northern part of the city in 2005

served as one of our excavators; and Alison Whyte, the Oriental Institute's Assistant Conservator, who served as one of our two conservators.

Principal sponsors for the 2005 season included: Middle East Technical University, the Oriental Institute, the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, the Anatolian Archaeology Research Foundation, (Tyche) Archeocommunity Foundation, Charlotte Bonham Carter Trust, John Kelly Consulting, Inc., Joukowsky Family Foundation, Loeb Classical Library Foundation, Toreador Turkey, University of Melbourne, Yenigün, Yibitaş/Lafarge, and anonymous donors.

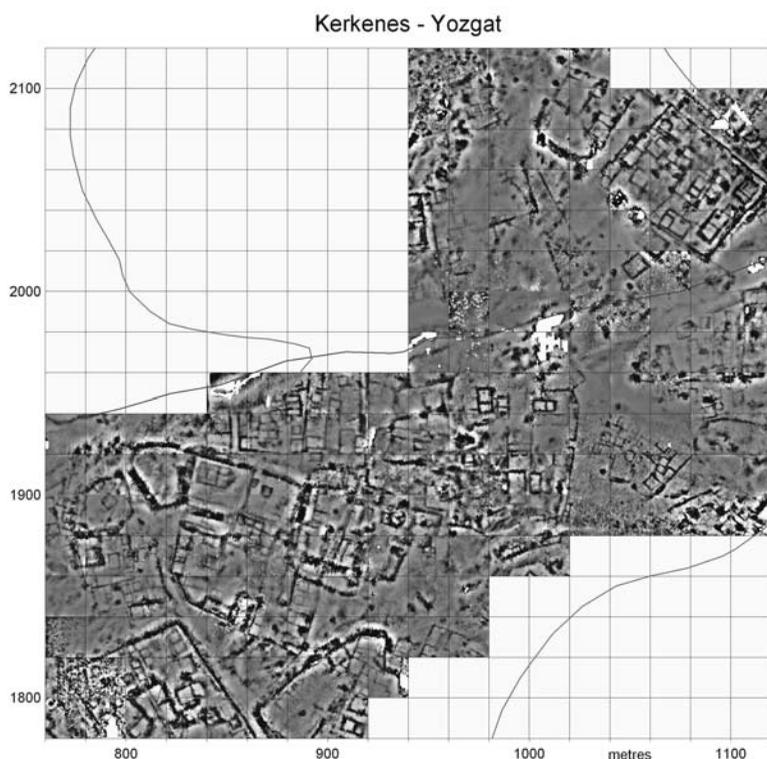


Figure 13. Results of the resistivity survey collected in the central part of the city in 2005

A full list of participants and sponsors for both the main project as well as the eco-center can be found on our Web site, <http://www.kerkenes.metu.edu.tr>

MODELING ANCIENT SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS (MASS)

Benjamin Studevent-Hickman

This year (2005/2006) marked the fourth year of the Oriental Institute's Modeling Ancient Settlement Systems (MASS) project. In collaboration with Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), members of the Oriental Institute use agent-based computer modeling to analyze the nature and development of settlements — and, ultimately, of states — in Bronze Age Mesopotamia. One specific goal of the project is to compare the rise and fall of states in northern and southern Mesopotamia as a function of their distinctive landscapes. To that end, our models incorporate the full range of social, economic, and ecological data available from texts, archaeological remains, satellite imagery, geomorphological analyses, and ethnographic studies. A final monograph, entitled *Modeling Mesopotamia: Exploring the Dynamics of Ancient Society*, will present the results of the project. MASS is funded by the "Biocomplexity in the Environment" program of the National Science Foundation.

The MASS Team

This past year saw several changes in the MASS team. Magnus Widell, an Assyriologist and the sole Research Associate on the project since its inception, left the project officially to replace Charles Jones as Head of the Oriental Institute Research Archives. Benjamin Studevent-Hickman, an Assyriologist and recent graduate from Harvard, replaced Widell in October 2005. In December 2006, the project hired a second research associate, Carrie Hritz, a specialist in remote sensing who had worked on the project for several years as a graduate student here in Chicago. In June 2006, she accepted a position in the Department of Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis. Both she and Widell remain actively involved in the project.

Also, the MASS team is extremely pleased to announce the addition of Hermann Gasche of the University of Ghent. Gasche joined the project as a consultant in January 2006, bringing a wealth of expertise on the hydrological conditions of ancient Mesopotamia. We are very fortunate to have him.

As of June 2006, the members of the MASS team are as follows: Principal Investigators: Tony J. Wilkinson (Durham University); McGuire Gibson (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago); John Christiansen (Argonne National Laboratory). Senior Personnel: Scott Branting (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago); David Schloen (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago); Christopher Woods (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago). Computer Modeling: Mark Altaweel (Argonne National Laboratory). Research Associate: Benjamin Studevent-Hickman (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago). Graduate Students: Tate Paulette (University of Chicago). Consultant: Hermann Gasche (University of Ghent). Systems Manager: John Sanders (Oriental Insti-

tute, University of Chicago). Active Members: Carrie Hritz (Washington University in St. Louis); Jason Ur (Harvard University); Magnus Widell (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago)

Research Developments

Northern Mesopotamia: 2005/2006 saw major developments in the MASS team's modeling of the north. The target area was moved from the region of Tell Beydar to the region of Tell al-Hawa. This shift allowed the team to utilize the North Jazira Project, which provides considerable survey and soil data for the region. The shift also allowed the team to integrate data from the Tell Hamoukar area, which provides comparable data from a nearby region in Syria and a solid basis for the "interaction model." In general terms, the analyses of settlement interaction in the north includes such events as festivals, military conflicts, etc. To date the team has focused primarily on trade, particularly where nomadic groups are involved (some of our early results will appear in a forthcoming article by Altaweel and Paulette entitled "Modeling Nomad-Settlement Interactions: Investigating Economic Exchange between Nomads and Settlers Using Computer Modeling"). One advantage of the MASS trade model is that it is based on an opportunity-driven mechanism that can be imbedded in the social structures of settlements in the north and south alike.

Southern Mesopotamia: In 2005/2006 the MASS team began its modeling of the south. Based largely on Hritz's work, the target area was placed along an eastern branch of the Euphrates, near Nippur. Hritz and Widell defined the basic field systems of the area using satellite images and cuneiform sources. Studevent-Hickman provided a detailed report on the agricultural cycle and its labor requirements from cuneiform sources and anthropological studies. In addition, Studevent-Hickman and Widell compiled and presented data on transport in the region (given the "low-friction" environment of the canal systems, watercraft were their primary focus). An agricultural model for the south will be presented at the beginning of the 2006/2007 year.

General: The year also saw considerable progress in the MASS team's modeling framework for social and economic structure — both for the north and the south. Hritz and Studevent-Hickman compiled data bearing on the rise of leadership from anthropological studies and early cuneiform and iconographic sources. Studevent-Hickman also presented a rough draft of a chapter on the temple institution for the final monograph.

Presentations and Professional Talks

The list of talks given by the scholars involved with the MASS project would be far too long for this report. Together, several members of the team presented their work at the annual meeting of the British Association for Near Eastern Archaeologists (BANE), held in Edinburgh in January 2006. These talks formed part of a larger session that included papers by scholars at Reading University, who are also using computer modeling for their work in Jordan. Andrew Sherratt of the University of Sheffield brought the entire session to a resounding conclusion. Sadly, Sherratt died a few months later, but it was clear that he considered the MASS and Reading teams to be making major contributions to our understanding of human-environment interactions.

Work for the Coming Year

In 2006/2007 the MASS project enters its final year under the National Science Foundation grant. During this time the team will expand its interaction model to the south and refine its overall analysis based on model iterations and new research. A draft of the final monograph will be presented by August 2007.

NIPPUR AND UMM AL-HAFRIYAT

McGuire Gibson

Once again, the past year's news on Nippur has not been good, nor are future prospects of work there optimistic. As far as I can tell, there is no looting at the site and there are supposed to be several guards from the new Antiquities police as well as our own two guards on the site. But all my information is second hand, coming from our Iraqi agent in Baghdad, who hears reports when our guards go to Baghdad to get paid. Each time they make the trip, they put themselves in danger, so we may have to find a new way to pay them. There is also supposed to be a fence around the site, but whether or not it exists, or how much of the site is enclosed, or how effective the fence is all remain matters of uncertainty.

I indicated in earlier *Annual Reports* that the pottery-making site of Umm al-Hafriyat, out in the desert 30 km east of Nippur, has been virtually destroyed by looters. We had a very productive season there in 1977 and hoped to return for at least one more season but had to go to the Hamrin Salvage instead. In the late 1990s, when I was on a visit to Nippur, I heard that there was some looting at Umm al-Hafriyat. When I said then that I wanted to drive out there, I was warned not to. Abdullah Nur, the son of our deceased long-term guard at Nippur, was making a living driving a pickup truck as a taxi service to the villages on the fringes of the desert around the town of Afak. He said that he had been near Umm al-Hafriyat and could see men digging, but he was told that anyone who went close would be shot at. At that time, the Iraqi government held real power only in the cities and towns in the south but had lost all control of the countryside, especially out in the desert.

The degree of destruction at the site, both in the 1990s and after the 2003 war, was easily visible to me from a U.S. helicopter on May 17, 2003. Hovering over Umm al-Hafriyat, I could see that it was riddled with holes, some of them very fresh. I saw no looters on the site, but that is probably because the looters had decided that the site was no longer worth working on. Recently, a cuneiformist has told me that there are tablets from Umm al-Hafriyat in European and American collections. At the time that he saw them in a European dealer's shop, prior to their sale to the collectors, they were easily recognizable by (a) a tough clay that adhered to them and, more certainly, by (b) rare names that appeared in the texts. (Umm al-Hafriyat was developed as a pottery-making site because of the high plasticity of the clay there.) These tablets apparently came out of Iraq while the embargo was still in place. Technically, the collectors could be found to have broken the embargo, which forbade the import into the U.S. of any Iraqi goods. Perhaps, some day, they will be returned to Iraq. Whether anyone will ever be able to identify the cylinder seals and other objects that must have been found there by the looters is doubtful. In effect, the site of Umm al-Hafriyat, for which we still do not know an ancient name, unless the cuneiform scholars who abet the collectors and dealers can suggest one, is now lost to field research.

Umm al-Hafriyat was a wonderful site, one of the few at which we could say that we had evidence of an industrial purpose (pottery and baked brick making). It was at this site that we became fully aware of the tremendous role of the wind in deflating not only the surface of the silt desert but also the sites themselves. We had not appreciated before that fact that the wind, more than the rain, can remove meters from the tops of tells, and on the open plain it can take away so much that it reveals the traces of ancient canals, going back even to the Uruk period (ca. 3200 B.C.). Our estimate was that in certain conditions, the wind takes away as much as 40 cm from the surface in twenty-five years. The silt that it removes is deposited in dunes until new irrigation canals allow the re-watering and reduction of the desert. Fields patterns, even furrows, also vis-

ible on the surface in this area might also be ancient rather than Islamic. If archaeologists can ever get back into the country to work before the desert is transformed by new development projects, it will be possible to study sites in relation to their fields. But that will probably not be the case anymore with Umm al-Hafriyat. I saw two farmhouses on the site, and much of the area around was being planted. There is no one to enforce the law that forbids the looting of objects, much less the occupation of sites.

Here in Chicago, we continue with the slow, meticulous preparation of reports on work we did at Nippur from 1972 until 1990. Each summer I keep thinking that the volume on which we have made the most progress, *The Sasanian-Islamic Transition*, will be done as I write the *Annual Report*. Finally, it does really look close. My student assistant, Alexandra Witsell, has finished all the work on the pottery illustrations, which will make it possible for us to go through them for final presentation. This is the last part of the manuscript to be finished. Next in line is the Umm al-Hafriyat report. I had been putting this one off, despite its great wealth of information and fine objects, until I had a chance to do one final season there. Since further work is now impossible, this will be the next volume.

We are still trying to document the objects, especially the cylinder seals from Nippur, that were stolen by looters from the Iraq Museum in April 2003. Clemens Reichel and Karen Terras have posted on the Oriental Institute Web site those items that we can identify from the Nippur and Umm al-Hafriyat records, using a list of stolen objects compiled by the Iraq Museum. Occasionally, we have been able to spot in an auction catalog or a publication some object from Nippur, the Diyala, or from other sites, and we have given the information to the Iraq Museum, Interpol, and the F.B.I. So far, I do not think there has been much action on these tips, despite the best efforts of the Iraqis.

The situation for archaeology in Iraq, like the chances for a normal life for the people of Iraq, looks grim. The looting and destruction of hundreds of sites, especially in the south, continues unabated. Even in the north, where sites are still relatively untouched, there has been massive damage at the great Islamic capital of Samarra, 90 km north of Baghdad. This site, of which the modern city of Samarra is a small remnant, stretches 25 km along both sides of the Tigris, mainly on the eastern bank. Serving as a second capital of the Abbasid empire for less than a hundred years in the ninth century A.D., this site is easily visible from the air although not much stands up above the plain at present. Here, it is easy to see huge palaces, barracks, blocks of residential buildings, individual villas, two important mosques, and two spiral minarets, as well as racecourses. Unfortunately, Samarra has been the scene of major fighting in the past three years, and as a result, the U.S. forces have created a "berm," or a long mound of dirt, more than 3 m high, running for six miles through the ancient city to enclose and control traffic into the modern town. The fact that about a month after the berm was done, someone blew the golden dome off the historic mosque in the modern town, indicates that the berm did not function very well. The berm was created by having bulldozers dig into the ancient site for the material to make it. Since the site, in most places, is only about a meter deep, the machines did great damage to many buildings. The berm runs right through the western half of the famous quatrefoil-shaped racecourse. We can expect to find Abbasid artifacts, picked up on the berm and smuggled out, to appear soon in the international antiquities market.

Reports that some of the insurgency is being funded by the illegal trade in antiquities has finally gotten the attention of the coalition forces, and maybe something will be done in order to save some of the sites. As it is, most of the great Sumerian cities have been destroyed or badly damaged, and some of the most important Babylonian cities, like Isin and Larsa, are also destroyed or badly damaged. This is in a country that, until 1990, had a better record for preserving its ancient sites than most nations in the world. Even in the 1990s, when there was little money for archaeology, the Iraqis still tried to stop the looting and were successful to a great extent. The destruction since April 2003 is unprecedented and on an unparalleled scale, anywhere.

We can only hope that the major sites that are now relatively safe, such as Nippur, Uruk, Ur, and Babylon, as well as most of the Assyrian sites in the north, will not be destroyed.

PERFORMING DEATH: SOCIAL ANALYSES OF FUNERARY TRADITIONS IN THE ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN

Nicola Laneri

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the analysis and interpretation of ancient and modern funerary rituals has been the aim of anthropologists, archaeologists, and historians interested in defining the role played by burial practices within the construction of a common heritage by living communities. Ritualistic performances, as well as the creation of funerary monuments and complexes and the writing of mythological stories, constitute the founding framework for a collective memory of a given society's culture ("kulturelle Gedächtnis"; Assmann 1992) and subsequently reinforce the social boundaries of the community in which these ritualistic performances are enacted.

With this perspective in mind, I believe that a cross-cultural approach to the analysis and interpretation of ancient funerary practices is fundamental for obtaining successful results from this type of research (Brown 1971). In fact, through comparisons of the symbolic role played by the material culture in the construction and enactment of certain aspects of funerary rituals in different socio-cultural and geographical contexts, scholars can speculate on the conception of general traits of cultural representation by ancient communities, as well as the embedding of burial practices in more complex forms of religious belief. Moreover, this epistemological method is driven by the need to identify the reasons behind the religious dimension of ancient and modern societies and its relationship to the societies' social dynamics. Such a cognitive approach towards the evolution of religious thought and the rituals connected to it can potentially support scholars in defining a universal language of the mind, which, as pointed out by Giambattista Vico (1977: 247–363), is recognizable in every society. This approach can support archaeological, textual, and anthropological research for the definition of a similar framework of scientific inference applicable to the available data. Furthermore, I believe it is important for archaeologists to analyze and interpret the funerary practices of ancient communities as a symbolic/projective sub-system (Renfrew 1972: 35–45) acting within the broader scenario of the entire social, cultural, and economic dynamics of a given society, also reflected in Susan Pollock's insightful interpretation of third-millennium B.C. funerary practices in southern Mesopotamia: "death [becomes] a contested

realm in which various elements within society competed for control of the dead just as they competed for control of the labor and products of the living” (1999: 216–17).

Thus, the two-day Second Annual University of Chicago Oriental Institute Seminar, *Performing Death: Social Analyses of Funerary Traditions in the Ancient Mediterranean*, held at the Oriental Institute February 17–18, 2006, was a helpful step towards recognizing the importance of the role played by burial practices as a means for understanding the social structure of ancient communities of Mediterranean and Near Eastern regions. The principal aim of this two-day seminar was to interpret the social relevance resulting from the enactment of funerary rituals within the broad-reaching Mediterranean basin as a point of cultural interconnection and exchange between diverse ancient communities from Egypt, France, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Palestine, Spain, Syria, and Turkey. Fundamental to the successful realization of this research process was the active dialogue between scholars of different backgrounds. These exchanges provided the opportunity to integrate different approaches and interpretations concerning the role played by the performance of ancient funerary rituals within a given society and, as a result, helped in defining a coherent outcome towards the interpretation of ancient communities’ behaviors. Thus, in my role as the seminar organizer, my efforts were concentrated on creating a panel composed of scholars with diverse backgrounds (anthropologists, historians, archaeologists, art historians, and philologists), knowledge, and expertise to enrich the discussion through the presentation of case-studies linked to both textual and archaeological evidences from the Mediterranean region dating from prehistoric periods to the Roman age. As this region has been characterized by a long-term process of evolution in its burial practices since prehistoric periods, my overall intent in developing the seminar was to establish a forum in which a broader perspective could be acquired as a first step towards understanding how the transformation of burial practices has affected the social dynamics of the communities populating this vast geographical area during ancient times (Bloch 1989).

Following these premises, the seminar, divided into three sessions, dedicated the first day to the presentation of case-studies, while the second day focused on theoretical papers and the concluding discussion. The three sessions were chaired by Jonathan Hall (University of Chicago), David Schloen (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), and Theo van den Hout (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago). More specifically, day one of the seminar was divided into two main sessions (*A Powerful Death: Exercising Authority Through the Enactment of Funerary Rituals* and *Memorializing the Ancestors: Death as Form of Cultural and Social Transmission*) during which Meredith Chesson (Notre Dame University), Robert Chapman (University of Reading, UK), Massimo Cultraro (Ist. per i Beni Archeologici – CNR, Italy), Michael Dietler (University of Chicago), Stephen Harvey (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), Dina Katz (NINO, Leiden University, The Netherlands), Ellen Morris (Columbia University), Alessandro Naso (Università del Molise, Italy), John Pollini (University of Southern California), Susan Pollock (Binghamton University), Glenn Schwartz (Johns Hopkins University), Seth Richardson (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago), and Ian Rutherford (Florida State University) presented numerous case-studies from ancient contexts within the Mediterranean region. As a whole these participants successfully linked funerary data to a broader discourse about defining, interpreting, and reconstructing ancient performances of funerary rituals and how they affect the construction and development of ancient social and cultural behaviors within a broad chronological period in a given geographical scenario. Furthermore, the presented papers brought to the discussion numerous elements concerning art historical, textual, and archaeological interpretations of data related to ancient funerary practices, and received brilliant comments from the two respondents, Adam Smith (University of Chicago, Session 1) and Emily Teeter (Oriental Institute, Session 2).

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Performing Death seminar participants and organizers

During the second day of the seminar, which focused on the use of theoretical approaches for the analysis of funerary rituals, the three participants — Maurice Bloch (The London School of Economics and Political Science, UK), James Brown (Northwestern University), and John Robb (Cambridge University, UK) — brought to the forefront interesting approaches to the study of the relationship between the community of the living and the realm of the underworld. It is also interesting to note that while during the first day of the seminar the papers were delivered from a diachronic perspective to strongly emphasize the role played by the enactment of funerary rituals in the construction of the political and ideological knowledge of the involved actors in a given ancient society, day two of the seminar instead highlighted the importance of the ancestors in framing the collective memory of the community through the use of different media (i.e., visual, verbal, and non-verbal forms of communication).

In conclusion, the papers successfully achieved the goals of this two-day event due to the fact that in their analyses all the participants considered the practice of funerary rituals as part of a broader social scenario in which the related actions produce and re-produce the ideological and political arena of a society throughout a given span of time. Moreover, the studies presented at the seminar also demonstrated how these ritual actions are deeply grounded in a long-standing mnemonic process that links them to a mythological past constructed within the cultural memory of the society itself. The proceedings of the seminar will be submitted for publication in the Oriental Institute Seminars series (OIS) within the next academic year (2006/2007).

I would like to thank the Director of the Oriental Institute, Gil Stein, as well as all the scholars of this institution for having allowed me to organize such an important seminar, which has been both an exciting challenge and a great honor. I would also like to thank Olivia Boyd, Tom Urban, Maria Krasinski, Bike Yazicioğlu, Laura Wangerin, Kathryn Grossman, and Justine James for their hard work and practical support in all matters concerning the seminar. I would also like to extend my thanks to the students of the course on funerary rituals in the ancient Near East for their bright and helpful discussions during class that have stimulated new ideas related to the topics that were touched on during the seminar.

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Richard H. Beal

Richard H. Beal spent much of the past year reference checking, copy editing, and entering corrections as the second fascicle of the Š volume of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary was shepherded through to publication. He also found some time to write first drafts of articles, the largest being *dai-* “to put, place.”

The past year he finished an article “Making, Preserving, and Breaking the Peace with the Hittite State” for the volume *War, Peace, and Reconciliation in the Ancient World*, edited by Kurt Raaflaub. He also completed a review of *Akten des IV. Internationalen Kongresses für Hethitologie* for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and a review of *The Organization of the Anatolian Local Cults*, by Joost Hazenbos, for *Archiv für Orientforschung*. A review of *The Historical Prologue of the Hittite Vassal Treaties*, by Amnon Altman is in progress. He gave a lecture “Subjugation and Revolt in the Hittite Empire” at the American Oriental Society 2006 Meetings in Seattle and is writing a lecture “Hittite Reluctance to Go to War” for the 2006 Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Münster.

Beal dedicated most evenings and weekends to aiding in proofreading and index building for the books by his wife JoAnn Scurlock, alumna of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. The first *Diagnoses in Assyrian and Babylonian Medicine* written with medical professor Burton Andersen, appeared just in time for the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale here at the Oriental Institute in 2005. As soon as that was finished, page proofs arrived finally for a book that had been accepted for publication some five years before *Diagnoses* was submitted: *Magico-Medical Means of Treating Ghost Induced Illnesses in Ancient Mesopotamia*. This book appeared in early 2006.

Robert Biggs

Robert Biggs continued as Editor of the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* (for the thirty-fifth year), but looks forward to the appointment of his successor soon. His article “The Human Body and Sexuality in the Babylonian Medical Texts” will appear shortly in a volume on medicine and physicians in the ancient Near East edited by Pierre Villard and Laura Battini and published in Oxford. He also had an article in a volume honoring Kirk Grayson of Toronto and has an article on Ebla texts to appear in *The New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*. He continues his commitment to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary as a member of its Editorial Board. Since the beginning of March he has devoted most of his time to verifying references for the final volume, U/W.

Scott Branting

During 2005/2006 **Scott Branting** continued to direct CAMEL (see separate report) as it grew to support forty different projects this year. He received two major grants in support of CAMEL. The first was an Academic Technology Innovation Grant to acquire a large format scanner and plotter for CAMEL and to begin the process of digitizing and georectifying the map collections

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held in the Research Archives. The second was a Women's Board Grant to acquire and georectify numerous declassified Corona images for inclusion within CAMEL's growing coverage of the Near East. Branting also made two trips to meet with government agencies on CAMEL's behalf. One was to Huntsville, Alabama, to lay the groundwork for a pending partnership between CAMEL and NASA. The other was to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for successful negotiations with the USGS to secure discounts for CAMEL for the purchase of a large number of Corona images. Here in Chicago he served as co-chair of the Integrated Database Committee, and he also negotiated for the Oriental Institute's new Multi-Terabyte Storage Server that will provide secure computer storage space for the Institute's large and growing digital collections.

At the same time Branting continued as co-director of the Kerkenes Dağ Project in Turkey, an international and interdisciplinary archaeological project now in its thirteenth year (see separate report). He gave two public lectures on his work at Kerkenes, a Member's Lecture in October and a lecture for the Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society in November. He also gave five papers at academic conferences and invited symposia including: The Knowledge Economy and Technological Capabilities of the Early Mediterranean World International Symposium in Paris in December; the Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting in Chicago in March; the Computer Applications in Archaeology Annual Meeting in Fargo, North Dakota, in April; the Uluslararası Bozok Sempozyumu in Yozgat, Turkey, in May; and the Türkiye Onbirinci ESRI ve ERDAS Kullanıcıları Grubu Ankara Toplantısı in Ankara, Turkey, in June. Publications on the work at Kerkenes include *Kerkenes News 7, 2004* with Geoffrey and Françoise Summers published by METU Press and "Simulating Movement, Communication and Flows of Knowledge at Kerkenes Dağ" in the forthcoming volume edited by Myriam Wissa emerging from the Knowledge Economy Symposium in Paris. In addition he worked on finalizing the edited volume, *Analyzing Space in Time*, to be published by Archaeopress in which his article "Modeling Ancient Transportation" will appear.

Branting also taught the two-course Ancient Landscapes sequence and directly oversaw three Master's projects in both the Social Science Division and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations.

John A. Brinkman

With financial support from the Mellon Foundation, **John A. Brinkman** continued museum research into family structure and ethnic minorities in Babylonia (1400–750 B.C.). In autumn 2005, he spent five weeks in Berlin reading archives excavated in residential quarters of Babylon in 1908–09. These unpublished texts deal with real estate transactions, family businesses, and foreign trade expeditions, especially in the final decades (1185–1155) of the Kassite dynasty, a relatively unknown period. In December at the University Museum in Philadelphia, he worked with Middle Babylonian Nippur materials relating to families. In March, he had a first look at the large Middle Babylonian archives (more than 700 texts) at Cornell University, where texts show prominent women in roles traditionally reserved to men — serving as supervisors in the ration economy, acting as witnesses in legal texts, and involved in trade. In April at Yale, he delivered a lecture on Kassite and post-Kassite kinship groups and family structure and studied unedited Babylonian texts from ca. 1350 to 700 B.C. Two of his articles have recently been published: one on Kassite officials and social institutions (in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*), and a

second on Middle Babylonian family groups (in the Leichty festschrift). A third article, on Babylonian land-grant monuments and related texts dealing with land tenure and taxation, is scheduled to appear in the next issue of the *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*.

Fred M. Donner

As noted in last year's report, **Fred M. Donner** co-directed, with his colleague Kenneth Hall, Professor of History at Ball State University, a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute for College Teachers during the summer of 2005, on the subject "Culture and Communication in the Pre-Modern Islamic World." It occupied much of Donner's time during late June and July of 2005. Later in the summer he enjoyed, with several colleagues and students, a visit to the Limestone Massif "Dead Cities" region of northern Syria, which contains over 750 sites with standing remains of towns and villages from the late antique and early Islamic periods (roughly third to ninth centuries).

During summer 2005 and again in summer 2006, Donner participated in the second and third of the series of workshops on the Umayyad dynasty (A.D. 660–750) and its legacy, the first of which was held at the University of Notre Dame and the second at the Institut Français du Proche-Orient in Damascus, Syria.

During the fall Donner taught his usual survey of Islamic history, A.D. 600 to 1150 (larger than ever this year because of the increased, and seemingly still increasing, demand for courses on all things dealing with Islam). He also taught a graduate seminar on Islamic origins. In the spring quarter, he taught his "Introduction to the Middle East" course intended for College students with no background in the region, and an Arabic course on the Sira literature devoted to biographies of the prophet Muhammad and other figures in the Islamic tradition. He also handled, like all his colleagues, individual reading courses, student advising, committee assignments, and work on faculty searches. He continued to serve as editor of *Al-'Usur al-Wusta: The Bulletin of Middle East Medievalists*, a semi-annual serial that deals with the Middle East in the period A.D. 500–1500. He also did his share of manuscript reviewing for the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* (University of London), and *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, and performed tenure evaluations for the University of Illinois at Chicago, the American University of Beirut, and the United Arab Emirates University, as well as performing an evaluation of the History Department of the American University of Beirut. In April, he gave a public lecture at the Gleacher Center for the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies "The Many Faces of Islam."

These varied activities collectively consumed a lot of time, but Donner was able to complete two articles during the year. The first, "Al-Ya'qubi on the Saqifa Episode and its Implications," for a forthcoming volume on the ninth-century historian and geographer al-Ya'qubi, examines historiographical peculiarities of al-Ya'qubi's reporting of a critical episode in early Islamic history. The second article, "Western Approaches to Early Islamic History," will appear in the first volume of the new *Cambridge History of Islam*, due to appear in 2007 or (more probably) 2008. Most important, however, was completing — after too many years — the draft of his monograph *Muhammad and the Believers: At the Origins of Islam*, which colleagues are now reviewing before being sent off to a publisher. Donner is eager to get this project behind him and embark on

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several new ones dealing with apocalypticism in early Islam and with Islamic political vocabulary. Check next year's report to see if he succeeded!

Donner was gratified by the appearance this year of his article "The Islamic Conquests" in *A Companion to the History of the Middle East*, edited by Youssef M. Choueiri, pp. 28–51 (Malden: Blackwell's, 2005).

Peter F. Dorman

On research leave during this past academic year, **Peter F. Dorman** spent much of the time researching and writing on a book project aimed at producing a two-volume introductory history of Egyptian civilization, undertaken in cooperation with Terry Wilfong of the University of Michigan and the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology. As author of the first volume, covering the period down to the end of the New Kingdom, Dorman spent three months in Lebanon during the spring quarter as an Associate of the Center for Middle Eastern and Arab Studies of the American University of Beirut. The history is to be published by Cambridge University Press.

With colleague Betsy Bryan of Johns Hopkins University, he co-hosted the Theban Workshop in Berkeley, held on October 22, 2005, in conjunction with the American opening of the Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh exhibit at the deYoung Museum in San Francisco. Dorman delivered a paper "Tuthmoside Alterations in the Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu: Intentions and Agendas," examining the distribution of methods by which Hatshepsut's images were revised or removed in the Amun temple and concluding that the alterations were effected according to a pre-existing ritual program reflecting the division of the interior chapels into two distinct cultic axes. Later in January 2006, he led a tour for Oriental Institute members to San Francisco for a close look at the loan show, having been one of the contributors to the exhibit catalog.

Dorman also made two trips to Cairo in conjunction with a conservation project on the funerary papyri of Hatnofer, funded by the Antiquities Endowment Fund administered by the American Research Center in Egypt. One trip, in September, was made with papyrus conservator Ted Stanley of Princeton University to make complete photography of the papyri and determine the parameters of the work. Plans for the preservation and mounting of the papyri will be carried out during the coming winter. On June 18, 2006, Dorman also lectured at a public symposium marking the opening of the exhibit Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs at The Field Museum of Natural History.

Walter Farber

Thinking back through the past year in terms of academia, the most positive event for **Walter Farber** is still the fifty-first *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, organized by Martha T. Roth, Jennie Myers, and himself in July 2005. With quite some pride, he says that the scholarly program (for which he eventually took sole responsibility) was a complete success, and he still occasionally gets fan mail for what has been called by at least one old-timer "the best *Rencontre* ever." Even the technology worked without a glitch, thanks to the tireless efforts of John Sand-

ers and a dedicated group of student volunteers — anybody familiar with the idiosyncrasies of Breasted Hall knows how incredible this feat still seems.

Fall, winter, and spring went by quickly with teaching and occasionally some time for research, but were punctuated several times by events and decisions concerning the future of Assyriology in Chicago that were both time-consuming and painful. Among other things, he has yet to adjust to the emptiness in the office next door, where for years Erica Reiner was his neighbor and daily interlocutor.

To end this report on a more positive note, Farber mentions his participation in June 2006 in a conference-like “Summer Institute” at the University of Chicago’s Gleacher Center, Epidemics Then and Now. Here, he found a very appreciative audience of young educators and health professionals for his presentation on medical knowledge, and especially on the notion of contagiousness and epidemics, in ancient Mesopotamia.

McGuire Gibson

This has been a busy and productive year for **McGuire Gibson**. In July 2005, at the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Chicago, he presented an overview of the University’s activities in Iraq since 1903, especially since the founding of the Oriental Institute in 1919. This paper will be published in the proceedings of the Rencontre. At the same meeting, he chaired and made a presentation on the continuing destruction of sites in occupied Iraq. In January 2006, he took part in the British Association for Near Eastern Archaeology meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, giving a paper on “Nippur: New Approaches to an Old Dig.” This paper will be published in a book entitled *New Insight from Old Sites*. At the Sixth International Conference on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, held in Madrid in April 2006, he spoke about the first three seasons at Hamoukar and he also chaired and spoke in a special plenary session on the current state of archaeology in Iraq. Later the same month, he presented a talk “The Dead Hand of Deimel” to an international conference on the Ubaid period sponsored by the University of Durham. The paper dealt with the power that old ideas, going back to the 1930s, still have on our thought about ancient Mesopotamia, even when those ideas have been proved to be wrong. This paper will also be published. In June, he spent a very pleasant three days in Santa Fe, New Mexico, taking part in a symposium Iraq, Ancient to Modern, sponsored by the Center for International Relations. Given the entire first morning, he outlined the history and culture of Mesopotamia from the Neolithic to the Sasanian period, but also showed continuities in some patterns of life even to the present day. The second day, his colleague at Chicago, Cornell Fleischer, spoke of the Islamic periods up through the Ottoman, and on the third, Phebe Marr did modern Iraq. Unlike the first two afternoons, which were free for exploring the town, the third afternoon was given over to audience questions for all three panelists.

Gibson continues to work with the Global Heritage Foundation (GHF) on a project to help the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities to develop site plans for a group of major sites with tourist potential. Graduate students in Chicago have done much of the work on the project, gathering material on the history and importance of the sites, including information on excavations. They have also created a set of maps, using satellite images purchased by the GHF.

He is playing a major role in preparing a conference on Protecting Cultural Heritage: International Law After the War in Iraq, which is being co-convened by the University of Chicago Cul-

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tural Policy Center and the Oriental Institute. In a preliminary meeting in Chicago in February, he delivered a lecture on the series of events surrounding the looting of the Iraq Museum and its aftermath. The main conference will be held in August 2006, at the Pocantico Conference Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in New York.

In his role as the president of The American Academic Research Institute in Iraq (TAARII), which is a consortium of U.S. institutions with research interests in that country, Gibson spent a week in Amman, Jordan, in September 2005, in a conference that TAARII had organized, with National Science Foundation funds. The meeting brought together ten Iraqi and ten American social scientists to discuss the state of social science research in Iraq today, with the intention of assessing Iraqi needs and of creating opportunities for joint projects. He also spent ten days in Amman in June 2006, working with Mark Altaweel and two Iraqi archaeologists to reconstruct manuscripts of excavation reports that had been lost in the looting of the editorial offices of the Antiquities service in 2003. This two-year TAARII project, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will result in publications in Arabic and English.

Besides his work for TAARII, he still serves on the boards of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. During the year, he also advised a group of scholars in the creation of a new research center in Mongolia.

Gene Gragg

The brunt of **Gene Gragg**'s research activity this year has been the continued development of a computational and theoretical framework for the cross-linguistic comparison (typological and genetic) of lexical and morphological systems (the Cushitic-Afroasiatic Index Project). In this context, various articles from recent conferences have either appeared: "Morphology and Root Structure: A Beja Perspective" (Proceedings of the Barcelona Symposium on Comparative Semitics, November 19–20, 2004; *Aula Orientalis* 23 [2005], 23–34); or are in proof: "What kind of Speech Community is Represented by the 'Cushitic' Node?: Introduction to the Lexical Evidence" (Proceedings of the Seventh International Semito-Hamitic Congress, Berlin, September 13, 2004, edited by Rainer Voigt, forthcoming) and "The 'Weak' Verb: Akkadian and Beja" (Proceedings from The Akkadian Language in its Semitic Context, The Second Leiden Symposium, Leiden, December 10–11, 2004, edited by Guy Deutscher, forthcoming). This research direction has continued in this year's conference activity: a linguistics-oriented talk "Paradigm Redux" (Thirty-fourth North American Conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics, held in March in conjunction with the 2006 American Oriental Society meeting in Seattle) and a talk on "Comparing Afroasiatic 'Templatic' Morphologies," given at the Simposio-IGCS held at the end of May in Sitges, Spain, and which will appear as an article in a forthcoming issue of *Aula Orientalis*.

A related, and continuing, research preoccupation is concerned with the design, publication, systematical exploration, and maintenance of a lexically and grammatically annotated corpus — specifically in the context of Matt Stolper's Persepolis Fortification Tablet archive project. Finally, Gragg contributed several articles to the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (Second Edition; Elsevier): "Babylonian Grammatical Texts," "Elamite," "Writing Systems: Mesopotamian Cuneiform Script," and "South Semitic Writing Systems."

Rebecca Hasselbach

Rebecca Hasselbach joined the Oriental Institute and Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations from Harvard University in September 2005 as Assistant Professor of Comparative Semitics. Her primary interests lie in ancient Semitic languages, particularly Akkadian, Classical Hebrew, and Aramaic, but also in Ethiopian languages and Arabic. The summer of 2006 saw the publication of Hasselbach's revised Ph.D. thesis *Sargonic Akkadian — A Historical and Comparative Study of the Syllabic Texts* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz), which investigates the syllabically written texts from the Sargonic period (ca. 2350–2100 B.C.) with focus on the syllabary, phonology, morphology, dialect variations, and ultimately its relationship to the two later Akkadian dialects, Babylonian and Assyrian. The study concludes that Sargonic Akkadian, despite the attempt of unifying the language and writing system during the Sargonic period, is not a uniform entity but consists of various dialects that can be distinguished by geographical criteria and by text genres. One of these noticeable dialects, the dialect of the Diyala region, can be identified as a predecessor of later Babylonian.

In the course of the academic year, Hasselbach worked on several articles, including an investigation of a particular orthographic feature attested in Pre-Sargonic, Sargonic Akkadian, and Eblaite, which manifests itself in the writing of third masculine singular possessive and accusative pronominal suffixes and explains how the various orthographic variants developed and reflect underlying linguistic changes in the respective languages. This article “Interpreting Early Akkadian Orthography — A Note on Pronominal Suffixes in Sargonic Akkadian” will be published in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*. Another project that deals with a broader Semitic framework and which is close to completion is a study of demonstrative pronouns in Semitic. This study considers evidence from a wide range of ancient and modern Semitic languages, including Akkadian, Ge'ez, Tigre, Tigrinya, Ugaritic, Classical Arabic, modern Arabic dialects, Hebrew, and various Aramaic dialects, and examines the demonstrative pronouns of these languages and dialects with regard to syntax and morphology. The study aims at reconstructing the original demonstrative morphemes to Proto Semitic and to determine the original functional differences of affixes that can be added to the basic demonstrative pronouns.

During the academic year, Hasselbach attended the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society in March 2006, where she presented a paper based on the article “Interpreting Early Akkadian Orthography — A Note on Pronominal Suffixes in Sargonic Akkadian.” She also participated in and became a member of the International Workshop on Comparative Semitics held in Sitges in June 2006. This workshop constitutes an international group of Semitists that seeks to enhance contact and scholarly exchange among Semitists in Europe, Russia, and the U.S. At this workshop, she presented a talk with the title “The Ventive/Energic in Semitic — A Morphological Study,” which will be published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*.

Thomas A. Holland

Thomas A. Holland continued again, intermittently, due to other duties, to assist in the final preparation of the Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria, excavation report for publication. Unfortunately, as reported in last year's *Annual Report*, the production of this report was delayed for various reasons and was not published early in this fiscal year as expected. The present plan is for the Publications Office to complete this report and to see final publication during the autumn of 2006.

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As 2006 marks the 100th anniversary of Oriental Institute Publications, Holland worked on a new volume to mark this important event: *Publications of The Oriental Institute 1906–2006: Exploring and Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Investigations into the History and Civilizations of the Near East*, edited by Thomas A. Holland, with an introduction by Gil J. Stein, Director of the Oriental Institute. Members and others interested in research projects conducted at the Oriental Institute may wonder why this is the 100th anniversary of publications since the Institute was not officially founded until 1919 by James Henry Breasted. Before the establishment of the Institute Breasted already had envisioned a series of volumes collectively known as “Ancient Records,” which he edited while he was a professor at the University of Chicago. The first of his planned series was entitled *Ancient Records of Egypt* and consisted of five volumes that were published during 1906. How they came to be incorporated into the Oriental Institute’s publications series is best described by Breasted himself in *The University of Chicago Survey*, Volume 12: *The Oriental Institute*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933:

The Ancient Records series of translations. — In order to assemble the original narrative sources of ancient oriental history, to co-ordinate them, and to make them accessible to all, it has long been the intention of the orientalist group in the University of Chicago to issue a series of translations which should eventually include all the important written sources for the history of the ancient Near East. This series was given the general title *Ancient Records*, and a prospectus of the translations to be published was issued by President William Rainey Harper five or six years before his lamented death. The first installment to be printed comprised the historical sources of Egypt from the earliest times to the advent of the Persians in 525 B.C.

The death of President Harper, followed by that of his brother, Dr. Robert Francis Harper, necessarily resulted in the discontinuance of the plan. After the organization of the Oriental Institute, however, this series was incorporated in the plans of the Institute, and a new printing of the *Ancient Records of Egypt* was issued.

The translation of the historical records of Babylonia and Assyria for the *Assyrian Dictionary* made it feasible to produce very rapidly a complete corpus of the historical records of the Tigris and Euphrates country. Two volumes of Assyrian records edited by Professor Luckenbill appeared before his untimely death, as a further installment in the realization of the comprehensive plan under Oriental Institute auspices.

It is hoped that work on the *Assyrian Dictionary* and related investigations may make it possible to expand the series of ‘*Ancient Records*’ so as to include the Hittite materials, the Syrian and Phoenician sources, and also the extra-biblical sources for the history of Palestine. [From *The University of Chicago Survey*, vol. 12 (1933): 407–08]

At the end of this fiscal year Holland completed his twenty-first year of work in the Oriental Institute’s Publications Office, serving in many capacities that included working as editor-in-chief, supervising the in-house Sales Office (before Oriental Institute book sales were outsourced to the David Brown Book Company, U.S., and Oxbow Ltd., U.K., during 2003), contributing material to various publications, and acting in the role of a co-managing editor during this fiscal year to help transition the Publications Office into a new digital era utilizing all the latest electronic devices now available for state-of-the-art volumes in print as well as on universal Web sites.

Holland decided that he would officially retire from his position in the Publications Office during the middle of the forthcoming fiscal year in December 2006, but the Director and Associate Director for Administration and Finance graciously honored Holland with the title of “Publications Consultant,” effective until the end of June 2007. During this time, he will be available to undertake assignments, if needed, from his home office and to help facilitate the smooth transition of the Tell es-Sweyhat excavation records into the Oriental Institute’s permanent archives. Holland will also continue in his capacity as a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute and

plans to write a detailed report on his archaeological work at a number of Near Eastern sites, apart from Tell es-Sweyhat, and on his travels and colleagues in the Near East during the last forty-five years.

It is with a sense of humility that Holland states that he has been very privileged to have had the opportunity to participate in and to help disseminate the results of the research projects conducted at the Oriental Institute during this past quarter of a century. Unfortunately, space here does not allow a complete listing of all the colleagues and friends he has had the good fortune to work with and to know better — to all of you he is indebted for your kindness and support.

Janet H. Johnson

Janet H. Johnson gave one of the annual Charles Wilkinson Lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City in May 2005, talking on “Cleopatra as CEO: Bureaucracy and Scandal in the Hostile Takeover of a First-Century (BCE) Multinational.” While in New York she enjoyed visiting the exhibit Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh at the Metropolitan. She also had the pleasure of addressing the Oriental Institute docents at their annual recognition day in December, when she talked on “Philae, Nubia, and Isis; Rome, Meroe, and Christianity.” She gave an abbreviated version of that lecture in Los Angeles in March when she was at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), participating in the first annual meeting of the UCLA (online) Encyclopedia of Egyptology Academic Editorial Committee. She also served as moderator for the “Egyptian” session of the conference *At the Edges of Empire: Interpreting the Marginal Areas of the Roman World* organized by students in the Classics Department at the University of Chicago; gave an introduction to “Sinuhe and Egyptian Literature” for the Alpha Delta fraternity on campus; and talked on “Women in Greco-Roman Egypt: Gender, Ethnicity, and Cultural Identity” for the residents of Montgomery Place in Hyde Park. Her summary of the AIA/APA panel “(Con)Textual Encounters in Egypt: Bridging the Disciplinary Divide Between Archaeology and Papyrology,” given at the joint AIA/APA meetings in Boston in January 2005, appeared in the special issue of the *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologist* 42 (2005) dedicated to the papers from this conference.

W. Raymond Johnson

This year **W. Raymond Johnson** completed his twenty-seventh year working for the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, and his ninth season as Field Director. In May, Ray gave a PowerPoint briefing about the current activities and projects of the Epigraphic Survey to the Oriental Visiting Committee. He continues to revise his dissertation for publication and has written articles for various catalogs, festschrifts, and denkschrifts. These include three catalog entries in *Objects for Eternity: Egyptian Antiquities. The W. Arnold Meijer Collection*, edited by Jacobus van Dijk (forthcoming November 2006): 2.21 A Head of Princess Nebetah, 2.22 A Head of Amun, and 2.37 a Fragment from a Block Statue; and “A Relief of Tutankhamun from Luxor Temple in Liverpool,” in *Causing His Name to Live: Studies in Egyptian History and Epigraphy in Memory of William J. Murnane*, edited by Peter Brand and Jacobus van Dijk (August 2007). He has also written two entries

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for the ARCE/EAP/ADP retrospective volume *Luxor Temple Stone Conservation and Conservation of the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu* (forthcoming 2007).

Charles E. Jones

Charles E. Jones continued his association with the Oriental Institute from a distance as a Research Associate with the Persepolis Fortification Tablet Project. For that project he completed and published a paper with Matthew W. Stolper “Fortification Texts Sold at the Auction of the Erlmeyer Collection” in the online journal *Arta* (<http://www.achemenet.com/ressources/en-ligne/arta/pdf/2006.001.Jones-Stolper.pdf>).

Jones continued his editorship of Abzu (<http://www.etana.org/abzu/>), adding more than a thousand items to that database in the past year. Abzu now also has an RSS feed so users can be alerted automatically of new material added. Jones also constructed a blog “What’s New in Abzu” (<http://www.bloglines.com/blog/AbzuNew>) which gives a chronological account of all items entered in the database since September 2005. By the time this report appears in print there will be a significant addition to the corpus of digitized books made freely available by ETANA, the host to Abzu. As part of a USAID grant to assist Iraqi universities rebuild their archaeology programs and collections, Stony Brook University has digitized 181 cuneiform text publications and Mesopotamian archaeological site reports, including dissertations relating to archaeology in Iraq. Elizabeth Stone was the Principal Investigator for this grant. These texts are either out of copyright or Stony Brook has received permission to digitize them. We are pleased to report that Stony Brook is contributing these digital texts to the ETANA Core Texts collection for free access to anyone engaged in teaching and research. Archival copies of the scanned texts are held by the Stony Brook Libraries. If Stony Brook University digitizes more cuneiform text publications and site reports, it will contribute these to the ETANA collection as well. Stony Brook will catalog the digitized titles before sending them to ETANA. We anticipate the Core Texts available on the ETANA site will almost double by the end of the year as the result of the materials donated from Stony Brook.

Jones has remained editor of the IraqCrisis mailing list (<https://listhost.uchicago.edu/mailman/listinfo/iraqcrisis>) that continues to be a useful tool for the distribution of information on cultural property damaged, destroyed, or lost from libraries, museums, and archaeological sites in Iraq during and after the war in April 2003. Following the Oriental Institute’s suspension of the ANE list (founded by Jones and John Sanders in July 1993), Jones joined a distinguished panel of moderators to rebuild the forum, now called ANE-2 (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ANE-2/>). All are welcome to join and participate.

During the past year Jones also completed and submitted bibliographies of the publications of Gene Gragg and Robert Biggs as his contribution to their respective festschrifts: *Papers on Semitic and Afroasiatic Linguistics in Honor of Gene B. Gragg*, edited by Cynthia Miller; and *Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs, June 4, 2004*, edited by Walter Farber, Martha T. Roth, and Matthew W. Stolper.

Walter E. Kaegi

Walter E. Kaegi returned to the U.S. on September 10, 2005, from a twelve-month leave of absence on a Fulbright-Hays fellowship that took him to Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. During the Fellowship he investigated “The Dynamics of the Muslim Conquest and Byzantine Collapse in North Africa.” He now has written more than 410 pages of a book manuscript by that title, which he is now polishing for submission to a publisher. His Fellowship activities were reported in the spring 2006 issue of *Tableau*, the newsletter of the Division of the Humanities. He also worked with the American Council for Learned Societies in the preparation of three older publications of his (*Byzantium and the Decline of Rome* [1968], *Byzantine Military Unrest 471–843* [1981], *Some Thoughts on Byzantine Military Strategy* [1983]) for re-edition as electronic books, which will occur in 2007.

He corrected proofs for Chapter 9 of *Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire*, edited by Jonathan Shepard: “Confronting Islam: Changing Intensities of Military and Political Relationships Between Byzantium and Islam, 641–1000 CE.” It is now in press.

He published “The Early Muslim Raids into Anatolia and Byzantine Reactions under Emperor Constans II,” in *The Encounter of Eastern Christianity with Early Islam*, edited by Emmanouela Grypeou, Mark N. Swanson, David Thomas, pp. 73–93. Leiden: Brill, 2006.

He completed an article for publication, which was accepted: “The Battle of Sbeitla and the Aures.” To be published on pp. 185–206 in volume 3 of the journal *AOURAS (Organ of the Société d'études et de recherches sur de l'Aurès antique)*. He also finished a book review of *Cambridge Companion to the Age of Justinian*, by Michael Maas, for the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.

Kaegi delivered five public lectures: “Fighting, Combat,” Summer School, University of Bologna, Sede Ravenna, Italy (September 22, 2005); “The Dynamics of Muslim Expansion and Byzantine Collapse in North Africa,” Late Antique and Byzantine Workshop, University of Chicago (October 4, 2005); “Byzantine Numidia: Another Look,” Byzantine Studies Conference, University of Georgia, Athens (October 30, 2005); “Byzantine History” session on panel at Alternate History Conference, Rosemont, Illinois (November 13, 2005); and “Reflections on Some Military Conditions and Practices in Byzantine North Africa,” Late Antiquity in Illinois II: A Symposium at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (March 18, 2006).

On January 26, 2006, he gave an extended interview to William McKeen, Chair, School of Journalism, University of Florida, for a biography of the recently deceased author and journalist Hunter S. Thompson (a boyhood friend, who wrote contributions in their childhood newspaper *The Southern Star* between 1947 and 1950).

Kaegi had many responsibilities on his return from leave. In addition to serving on various committees and preparing and chairing several examinations and one dissertation defense, he was Co-Director with Michael Allen (Classics) of the Workshop on Late Antiquity and Byzantium, which had a very active schedule.

Carol Meyer

After eleven-and-a-half years in the software industry, **Carol Meyer** resigned from Aquitec at the end of November 2005 in order to concentrate on archaeological projects. She completed a review of *La Route de Myos Hormos* for the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* and a short article on

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“Documentation and Conservation of Bir Umm Fawakhir” for the Egyptian Antiquities Project’s *Preserving Egypt’s Cultural Heritage*. Most of Meyer’s efforts since January have gone into completing the manuscript of the Bir Umm Fawakhir 1996 and 1997 survey seasons. Four core chapters on pre-Coptic finds, the detailed survey of the Main Settlement, the less-detailed surveys of ten of the fourteen outliers, and small finds and dipinti are written and illustrations prepared, barring only final corrections to the main map, incorporating Lisa Heidorn’s notes on pre-Coptic pottery, and numbering the figures. The chapter on the cemeteries is in progress, and the one on ancient mining and ore reduction will be a less technical version of the long article that appeared in the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*. This leaves a long chapter on Coptic/Byzantine pottery and the Introduction and Conclusions. The goal is to submit the manuscript to the editorial office in October. Finally, Meyer is organizing a session on “Medieval Islamic Port Towns” for the International Medieval Congress that will meet in Leeds, England, in July 2007.

Seth Richardson

Seth Richardson spent the year completing manuscripts for three articles, including “The World of the Babylonian Countryside,” for a forthcoming Routledge edition of collected essays entitled *The Babylonian World* (Gwendolyn Leick ed.); “Death and Dismemberment in Mesopotamia: Discorporation between the Body and Body Politic,” for the upcoming Oriental Institute Seminars volume following the two-day seminar “Performing Death” (ed. Nicola Laneri); and the article “gir3-gen-na and Shulgi’s ‘Library’: Liver Omen Texts in the Third Millennium B.C. (I),” on the online *Cuneiform Digital Library Journal* 2006: 3 (http://cdli.ucla.edu/pubs/cdlj/2006/cdlj2006_003.html). During this time, three book reviews also appeared in print. In a busy spring, Richardson delivered three papers, including the “Death and Dismemberment” talk in February. In March, he delivered a paper at the Seattle meeting of the American Oriental Society on rebellion in ancient Mesopotamia as part of a panel of eight speakers he organized to examine the subject of revolts and political peripheries in the ancient cuneiform-writing world. (A volume publishing these papers is in the planning stages.) In May, he traveled to Bellingham, Washington, to participate in a three-day invited conference on The Organization of Knowledge in Antiquity, speaking on archives at Old Babylonian Sippar.

Among the committee work, advising, and teaching, Richardson is especially pleased this year to acknowledge the members of the College seminar he taught on “Babylonian Knowledge,” which introduced readers to major forms of knowledge represented in the Mesopotamian canon — liver omens, astronomical texts, and magical practice. Great material and wonderful students! Although he looks forward to co-teaching (with Oriental Institute Museum Director Geoff Emberling) part of a new College Core sequence on the Neo-Assyrian Empire in the fall, he also anticipates a quiet and productive year of research in his residential fellowship at the University’s Franke Institute for the Humanities. He will continue the preparation of editions of Late Old Babylonian legal and administrative tablets in connection with a series of articles on subjects related to the political history of seventeenth-century B.C. Babylonia, and the collapse of the state most famous for the achievements of its King Hammurabi the century before.

Robert K. Ritner

As lecturer for the March 2006 tour “Ancient Egypt and Libya,” **Robert K. Ritner** led the Oriental Institute’s first formal return to Libya since 1958, when Carl Kraeling completed three seasons of excavations at Ptolemais in the region of Cyrenaica. Among the many sites visited, the tour explored Ptolemais, saw the Institute’s former dig house, and benefited from a site guide who had worked with Kraeling. Unique among the newly feasible tours to Libya, Ritner’s selections and lectures emphasized the oft ignored connections between Egypt and Libya, beginning with predynastic depictions in the Cairo Museum and concluding with visits to comparable prehistoric rock art in the Acacus Mountains in far southwest Libya. Special additions to the tour included visits with the Potsdam archaeological team re-excavating Bubastis, seat of the Libyan Twenty-second Dynasty, the first public visit to Steven Snape’s ongoing excavation site of Zawiyet Umm el-Rakham, a fort built by Ramesses II to limit Libyan incursions, and an unhindered view of this year’s total solar eclipse in the Libyan desert.

Ritner’s lecture schedule continued unabated during the year. For the North Texas Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt in Dallas, Ritner provided an evening lecture on “Magic and Medicine in Theory and Practice in Ancient Egypt” (October 7). The next day he conducted for the group an all-day seminar of seven lectures on Egyptian religion: “Creation Stories,” “The Great Deities of Mythology,” “How a Temple Works,” “The Funerary Cult,” “Curses and Love Charms,” “The Curse of Akhenaton,” and “Traditional Egyptian Religion in the Greek, Roman, and Coptic Eras” (October 8). For the traveling exhibit *Ancient Egypt: The Quest for Immortality*, he spoke on “The Magic of Egyptian Art” at the Dayton Art Institute (October 23) and at the Public Museum of Grand Rapids (April 13). In conjunction with the exhibit *The Art of Medicine in Ancient Egypt* at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, he lectured on “Magic within the Medical Practices of Ancient Egypt” (November 6). In late May, he was filmed by Tower Productions as an on-screen commentator for a forthcoming documentary on Egyptian magic destined for The History Channel.

Publications during the course of the year included “The Cardiovascular System in Egyptian Thought,” in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 65/2, and two additions to recent Oriental Institute Publications: “Scarab” in *The Amuq Valley Regional Projects, 1995–2002*, Volume 1: *The Oriental Institute Surveys in the Plain of Antioch, Turkey* (OIP 131), edited by Kutlu Aslıhan Yener; and an editorial “Preface” in *The Egyptian Coffin Texts*, Volume 8, by James P. Allen (OIP 132). For *World Book Encyclopedia*, he contributed articles on “Seti I” and “Ramses II.” On the Oriental Institute’s Web site he posted “The Lost Land of Nubia: Egypt’s Southern Neighbor in Africa.”

In addition to various university, Oriental Institute, and departmental committee duties, Ritner’s year was dominated by teaching. He taught eight courses on aspects of Old Egyptian, Egyptian History, Demotic, Ptolemaic Hieroglyphs, and Coptic and continued to serve as Graduate Counselor for the ancient fields in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations.

Oğuz Soysal

In 2005/2006 **Oğuz Soysal** continued working on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary. He spent most of his time writing articles on words beginning with *ta-* and *te-*. Aside from this, his research activities have continued to focus on Hittite history and the Hattian language. The following articles

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Watching god Šarruma and king Tutḫaliya IV at Yazılıkaya who terribly failed to save the Hittite empire

were published in 2005/2006: “On the Origin of the Royal Title tabarna / labarna,” *Anatolica* 31 (2005): 189–209 (also as short report in *Newsletter of the Department of Archaeology & History of Art of the Bilkent University* 4 [2005]: 31); “Beiträge zur althethitischen Geschichte (III). Kleine Fragmente historischen Inhalts,” *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 95 (2005):121–44; Review of *Taboos and Prohibitions in Hittite Society*, by Y. Cohen, (THeth 24), *Journal of the Near Eastern Studies* 65 (2006): 129–34. In addition, six other articles — one on necrology — and one review have been written and are waiting for publication.

Between May and June 2006 he visited Ankara, Turkey, where he worked for a short time with his colleague Rukiye Akdoğan on the unpublished Boğazköy-Tablets (AnAr) which were purchased and deposited at the Ankara Museum. The fragments are small, but interesting in their content. On the same trip, Soysal had the opportunity to visit the Hittite capital Boğazköy again after some twenty-five years.

Gil J. Stein

From July 28 to August 18, 2005, at the Şanlıurfa Museum, in southeast Turkey, **Gil J. Stein** worked with Oriental Institute Museum Preparator Erik Lindahl to design and assemble a new permanent exhibit of artifacts recovered from his excavations at Hacinebi, Turkey.

Located at a strategic ford on the Euphrates River, Hacinebi was a local Anatolian town where merchants from the Uruk culture of southern Mesopotamia established a trading colony in about 3700 B.C. — the Late Chalcolithic period. This commercial expansion of Uruk Mesopotamia at Hacinebi and other sites in Turkey, Syria, and Iran formed the world’s earliest known colonial network. Stein’s excavations at Hacinebi during six field seasons from 1992 to 1997 revealed the traces of both the trading colony and its Anatolian host community, thereby allowing him to investigate relations between the two groups, and the actual workings of this colonial system. After spending the following five summer seasons analyzing and recording the excavated materials in Şanlıurfa, he was finally ready to prepare a museum exhibit.

The Şanlıurfa Museum Director, Mr. Eyüp Bucak, invited Stein and Lindahl to install this exhibit and generously made display cases available to us in the museum’s pre- and proto-historic gallery. They worked in tandem with University of Chicago (and Oriental Institute) alumnus Guillermo Algaze, who was preparing a museum exhibit of finds from his excavations at the Bronze Age urban center of Titriş.

The main focus of the Hacinebi exhibit was to display and explain the direct archaeological evidence for the presence of an ancient Mesopotamian trading colony at this local Anatolian set-

tlement — Uruk cylinder seal impressions, tablets, bullae with tokens, baked clay wall cones, and Mesopotamian ceramics. At the same time they sought to show how the co-existing Uruk and local Anatolian cultures at the site each maintained their own culturally distinctive styles of pottery, sealing technology, and daily practices. As a result, most of the 100 artifacts selected for the exhibit dated to the late Chalcolithic period, while some additional material presented the evidence for the Achaemenid and Hellenistic occupations of the site in the fifth to third centuries B.C.

In preparation for their trip to Şanlıurfa, Stein had written a series of text panels that Erik then had mounted on plexiglass and coated with a special ultraviolet resistant veneer to protect the text from fading and yellowing. The text panels give bilingual Turkish-English descriptions of Hacinebi and its artifactual remains.

When they arrived in Şanlıurfa, they were pleasantly surprised to find that the museum had thoroughly organized its storerooms and developed a computerized inventory that allowed Algaze and Stein to locate literally every single artifact they had selected for the exhibit in the course of one (long) day's work.

Turkish conservators Ilkay and Moharrem Oral did the necessary last-minute repairs and cleaning of the artifacts that needed the attention. They designed the layout of the exhibit and constructed a mock-up in the laboratory/prep room located in the museum basement. Once they had learned the Turkish words for “flux,” “solder,” and “propane torch,” they were able to quickly locate the equipment they needed in Şanlıurfa's labyrinthine bazaar. Erik gained the respect of the Şanlıurfa Museum staff by constructing beautiful wire mounts for the ceramics and other artifacts. He made short work of wrapping all the case buildups and the inside of the display case in newly purchased cloth. Finally, Erik designed the mountings for the text panels. To fabricate them, they negotiated the use of a nearby workshop that makes and sells acrylic advertising signs. At first the owner was reluctant to let Erik use his machinery, but once the two of them



Gil Stein and Guillermo Algaze discussing the design of their museum exhibits with Şanlıurfa Museum Director Mr. Eyüp Bucak



Conservators Ilkay and Moharrem Oral doing final restorations on the ceramics

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Oriental Institute Gallery Preparator Erik Lindahl fabricating mountings for the Hacinebi exhibit text panels using the equipment in the Güney Reklam acrylic sign workshop in Şanlıurfa

for the Herculean efforts of Erik and his colleagues on the Oriental Institute's museum staff in designing and carrying out the reinstatement of the eight galleries here at home in Hyde Park.

In addition to the installation of the Hacinebi exhibit, Stein presented two papers during the 2005/2006 academic year. He was invited to present the Munro Lecture on April 18, 2006, at the University of Edinburgh on the topic "Social identity, Daily Practice and Material Culture in an Ancient Colonial Encounter: Mesopotamians at Hacinebi Turkey, 3700 BC." He was also asked to present the paper "Horizon Styles, Ideal Types, and Cultural Identities: Modeling Regional Variation in the Ubaid World" as the keynote address at the International Workshop on the Ubaid Period, University of Durham, Durham (UK) on April 20, 2006. This paper is now being revised for publication in the conference proceedings volume.



The Hacinebi exhibit case as installed. Note the Local Late Chalcolithic "eye idols" in the center of the front row. "Eye idols" are characteristic of the local late Chalcolithic culture of the fourth millennium at sites in North Syria such as Tell Brak (where they were first discovered) and Hamoukar, and in south-east Turkey at sites such as Hassek and Hacinebi

had compared work-related injuries to their hands and arms, the owner was satisfied with Lindahl's professional credentials and allowed him to go ahead. The results were beautifully mounted text panels that greatly enhanced the exhibit.

It was wonderful to see the artifacts from the excavation finally on display for colleagues and the general public. The people of Şanlıurfa province justly take pride in the long history of civilizations in their region. It was a privilege to add this own small contribution to documenting that record. The process involved in this one small exhibit case gave Stein a much deeper appreciation

Finally, Stein has been continuing with the ongoing analysis of the stratigraphy and artifacts from the Hacinebi excavations. Working with research assistant Belinda Monahan, they have been refining the ceramic typology from Hacinebi so that the ceramic data can be integrated with the analysis of site stratigraphy. They have recorded roughly 250,000 Late Chalcolithic sherds from the site. They expect to complete the ceramic typology and conduct a full diachronic analysis of this material over the course of the coming 2006/2007 academic year. Once completed, the synthesis of the ceramic and stratigraphic sequences will form the backbone of their analysis of all artifactual materials from the site, as they move toward the preparation of their final report for publication.

Emily Teeter

In the past year, **Emily Teeter** submitted a chapter on “Temple Cults” for the forthcoming book *The Egyptian World*, edited by Toby Wilkinson. She and co-author Douglas Brewer also finalized the revised text for the second edition of *Egypt and the Egyptians*. An article on a Late Period coffin and its texts in the Belgrade Museum (co-authored with Branislav Anđelković) appeared in *Recueil du Musée National* (Belgrade). The manuscript *Baked Clay Figurines and Votive Beds from Medinet Habu* was returned to the Publications Committee for outside review pending publication. She wrote a brief entry for the *World Book Encyclopedia* on Howard Carter and continued to contribute to children’s archaeological magazines *Dig* and *Calliope*. Book reviews were submitted to the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, and the *Journal for the Society of Architectural Historians*. She is presently working on a book on the practical aspects of Egyptian religion that will be published by Cambridge University Press.

Teeter participated in a symposium Near Eastern Archaeology and the University Museum hosted by the Michael Carlos Museum in Atlanta, giving a paper “A Repository for Basic Documentation of Research or Museum: The Evolution of the Oriental Institute.” In November, she spoke at the Society of Biblical Literature meeting in Philadelphia on “The Cult of Divine Statues in Ancient Egypt” in the panel Cult and Cultic Images, Activities, and Beliefs in Ancient Egypt and Ancient Israel. She also served as a respondent for Performing Death, the Oriental Institute’s annual post-doctoral seminar. Late in the year, she spoke on animal mummies at the Houston Science Museum and gave docent-training lectures at the Oriental Institute and at The Field Museum. She taught adult education courses on Egyptian architecture and inscriptions from the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Teeter continues to be very involved in the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), attending Executive Committee meetings in Chicago and San Antonio and the annual conference and Board of Governors meeting. She still serves as the President of the Chicago Chapter of ARCE, and she spoke at chapters in Portland, Tucson, Los Angeles, and San Jose.

She led several tours in the Middle East and also traveled independently to Lebanon.

Theo van den Hout

The acting chairmanship of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations took quite a bit of time away from the usual teaching and research but fortunately not all. **Theo van den Hout** was still able to teach some courses and continued his work on the Chicago Hittite Dictionary (CHD, see Project Reports). It was an exciting year, beginning with the search for an Assistant Professor of Hittite and in this position, Petra Goedegebuure will be a wonderful addition to the CHD team in the fall. It was a great honor to deliver early in summer 2005 one of the keynote lectures in the opening session of the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale held here in Chicago. Van den Hout also lectured at conferences in Rome, Würzburg, and Los Angeles. In April he traveled to Boğazköy, the modern Turkish site of the ancient Hittite capital, for interviews with BBC History. The BBC was on location shooting a documentary about the Hittites in collaboration with National Geographic and the German network ZDF. The program is scheduled to air this fall or winter.

Van den Hout submitted three articles, two book reviews, and an entry on the Hittites for *World Book*, a children’s encyclopedia. Besides the new fascicle of the Chicago Hittite Diction-

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ary, a book edited by van den Hout came out this year: *The Life and Times of Hattušili III and Tuthaliya IV* (Proceedings of a Symposium Held in Honor of J. de Roos, 12–13 December 2003, Leiden), with the assistance of C. H. van Zoest (Uitgaven van het Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten te Leiden CIII), pp. vi + 209 [Leiden, 2006]). To the latter he also contributed an article “Administration in the Reign of Tuthaliya IV and the Later Years of the Hittite Empire,” pp. 77–106. A further article “Institutions, Vernaculars, Publics: The Case of Second Millennium Anatolia” appeared in *Margins of Writing, Origins of Cultures*, edited by Seth L. Sanders, pp. 217–56 (OIS 2; Chicago: The Oriental Institute). In the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* vol. 10 two entries were published on “Pirwa, Perwa” (pp. 575–76) and “Preise. In Anatolien” (pp. 614–16). A review of *Corpus of Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscriptions*, Vol. 1, 3 parts, by J. D. Hawkins, came out in *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 63 (2006) 133–38.

Donald Whitcomb

While his Persian expedition did not leave in June, **Donald Whitcomb** did manage to send his son John off to Japan, hopefully for better experiences than singing karaoke with his father and Japanese archaeologists. In July Whitcomb went to more exotic Notre Dame University, where he participated in the Umayyad Legacies roundtable, a project organized by Paul Cobb — who took his doctorate from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations — and Antoine Borrut, a young French scholar and familiar face in the Oriental Institute archives. The

final party brought both French and Chicago colleagues to Hindijan, Whitcomb’s farm in Indiana, where 102° F temperatures gave a new meaning to “French toast.”

In November, Whitcomb traveled to Dubai (where he visited Hussein Qandil and the Islamic site of Jumeirah, as recounted in *News & Notes* No. 189). This was en route to Bushehr (Bushire) on the Iranian coast of the Persian Gulf for the Siraf Congress. This international congress was very well organized and resulted in important papers on Siraf, the early Islamic port farther down the coast. The site is now engulfed in a new town and the old dig house is now the Siraf museum. This visit had special meaning for Whitcomb as he excavated at Siraf with the British excavators in 1972. His return to Bushehr was memorable in that he met students he had taught English to almost forty years ago when he was in the American Peace Corps. He also visited Bishapur where



CSI Syria: Paul Cobb and Don check out al-Bakhra

he met several students who had worked with Abbas Alizadeh and were ready to come to the excavations at Istakhr.

Teaching this year began with “Egypt after the Pharaohs,” with a large number of students of Egyptian Archaeology exposed to the later periods. A number of other students requested a course on archaeological ceramics, particularly learning to examine and draw pottery. As Nubia was all the rage in the Oriental Institute, he asked Raymond D. Tindel if he had some pretty glazed sherds from the Nubian collection that he could use for the class. The happy result was boxes of sherds from Serra East, from the village that occupied the Ramesside fort and was very carefully excavated. In the winter he taught a seminar on the Islamic City, which seemed exciting for the new information, which is being generated in this subject (see Archaeology of Islamic Cities project report). Meanwhile the students of Islamic Archaeology took charge of a new University workshop. Asa Eger, Katie L. Johnson, and Persis Berlekamp from the Art History Department organized a fine series of workshops under the general subject of Islamic art and artifact to explore the different approaches to Islamic material culture.

Finally, spring brought Whitcomb and Jan Johnson to Granada, Spain, for a conference on densification in the Islamic City. Under the inspiration of reports from Katherine Strange Burke, who was pursuing her dissertation in Cairo for most of this year, he returned to the Fustat reports and attempted to apply Tony Wilkinson’s principles of landscape archaeology to this urban landscape. This proved a useful exercise and prompted a return to the subject for a final round of the Umayyad Legacies (recounted in *News & Notes* No. 191) held in Damascus. One of the diversions for this group was a trip into the desert to al-Bakhra, the scene of the assassination of the Caliph Walid II in the eighth century and the sad end for a great patron of Islamic art and architecture.

Magnus Widell

Magnus Widell continued to make progress on his edition of the unpublished Ur III tablets kept at the University of Notre Dame (The Cuneiform Texts from the Ur III Period in the University of Notre Dame Theodore M. Hesburgh Library). He also completed a longer paper that is currently under peer-review for the journal *Environment and History* (“Historical Evidence for Climate Instability and Environmental Catastrophes in Northern Syria and the Jazira: The Chronicle of Michael the Syrian”) as well as a book review that will appear next year in *Journal of American Oriental Society*.

Widell gave several conference talks this year. In July, he presented a paper at the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale held at the University of Chicago (“The Oxen of Umma”); in January, at the Annual Meeting of the British Association for Near Eastern Archaeology held at the University of Edinburgh (“Fields and Irrigation: Developing a Model for Southern Mesopotamia,” co-authored with Carrie Hritz); in May, at the Fifth Annual Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences (“Cultivated Plots and Administrative Fields in Ancient Babylonia”); and finally, in June, at the international conference Building a Harmonious and Sustainable Society, Message from the Ancient Near East held at Beijing University (“Calculating Economic Sustainability in the Ancient Near East”).

Karen L. Wilson

Karen L. Wilson has nearly completed her manuscript of the final publication of the University of Chicago's 1903–05 excavations at Bismaya (ancient Adab) thanks to the generous grant she received from The Shelby White-Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications. In March she presented a paper about her work at the American Oriental Society Annual Meeting in Seattle.

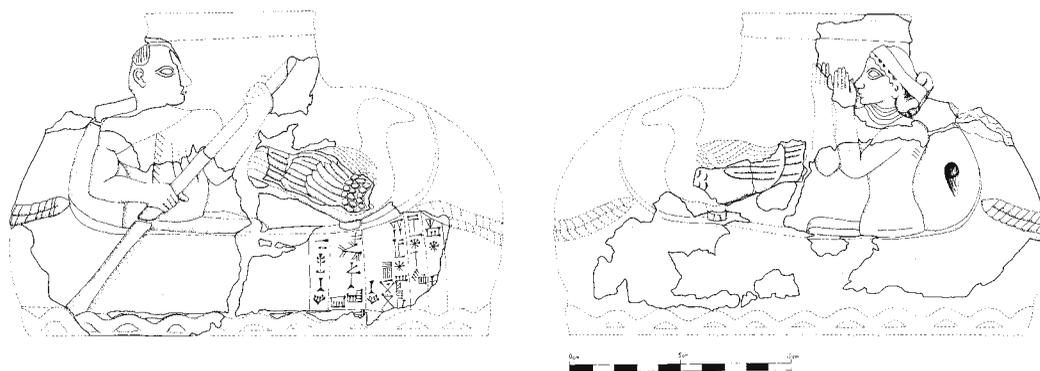


Figure 1a–b. Two views of a carved stone vessel dedicated in the *Emah*, temple of the goddess *Ninġursag*, at Adab. Third Dynasty of Ur, ca. 2112–2004 B.C. A236. Drawings by Angela Altenhofen

She would like to thank two volunteers who are making important contributions to the project. Jacob Lauinger, a graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago, is working on a catalog of the approximately 150 Old Babylonian tablets from Adab, which will be included as a chapter in the final publication. Artist Angela Altenhofen is producing beautiful scale drawings of stone vessels, inlays, sealings, and other objects to illustrate the final report.

In addition, Karen continued as part-time Kish Project Coordinator at The Field Museum. There she is working with other museum staff to put the finishing touches on material for an interactive Kish Web site. The site, which will be in both English and Arabic, fully documents archival and artifactual material that resulted from the joint excavations of The Field Museum and Oxford University at Kish from 1923 to 1933. Thanks to a recent grant from the Department of Defense, she will continue as a staff member at The Field Museum for the next three years to coordinate the production of a final site report for Kish.

Christopher Woods

Christopher Woods devoted most of the year to finishing his book on grammatical voice in Sumerian, *The Grammar of Perspective: The Prefixes mu-, imma-, and ba- as a System of Grammatical Voice in Sumerian*. He plans to submit the manuscript to the publisher Brill (to be published in their Cuneiform Monograph series) this fall. He has also put the finishing touches on two articles that will hopefully come out this year: “The Paleography and Values of the Sign KIB,” for the Robert Biggs festschrift, and “At the Edge of the World — Cosmological Conceptions of the Eastern Horizon in Mesopotamia,” the last of a three-part study centered upon the Sun-god (*Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 56 [2004]: 23–103; *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* 95 [2005]: 7–45). Since last year’s submission, “Bilingualism, Scribal Learning, and the Death of Sumerian,” his contribu-

tion to the Oriental Institute Seminar volume *Margins of Writing, Origins of Cultures* (ed. Seth L. Sanders), and “A Unique Writing for Sippar at Abū Ṣalābiḥ — ^dUD.KIB^{ki},” NABU 2005/67, have appeared in print.

K. Aslihan Yener

During 2005 **K. Aslihan Yener** directed the tenth season of the broadly based Amuq Valley Regional Projects (AVRP) in Antakya, Turkey. This included coordinating a surface survey project directed by Fokke Gerritsen. The excavations at Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) were rescheduled to 2006. The work in the Amuq is published in *Amuq Valley Regional Projects, Volume 1: Surveys in the Plain of Antioch and Orontes Delta, 1995–2002*, edited by K. Aslihan Yener (OIP 131; Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 2005) and “University of Chicago, Oriental Institute Açıca Höyük (Antik Alalakh) 2004 Çalışmaları,” 26. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 45–53 (Ankara: General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums).

Honors, grants, and awards during 2005 included the Institute of Aegean Prehistory Grant, “Alalakh Excavations, Turkey,” and the Dean Fund, “The Excavations at Tell Atchana.” She served on the University of Chicago Senate and on several Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations committees.

Yener gave several scholarly papers on the Amuq projects and the excavations at Alalakh in 2005 and in 2006: “The Oriental Institute Expedition to Alalakh,” at the Meetings of the International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys, and Archaeometry in May in Antalya, Turkey; “Guardians of Knowledge,” at the Oriental Institute symposium Kingdoms of Ivory, Kingdoms of Iron: Opulence and Empire in the Ancient Near East, March 5; and “Goltepe Excavations,” at the University of Pennsylvania. She organized two workshops at the University of Pennsylvania on the Middle Bronze Age of Alalakh and the Late Bronze Age Workshop on Alalakh. In April she was invited to speak at the international conference Transanatolia: Connecting East and West in the Archaeology of Ancient Anatolia at the British Museum. Her paper was the “Anatolian Middle Bronze Age Kingdoms and Alalakh: Kanesh, Mukish, and Trade.”

Courses taught during 2005 included Art and Archaeology of Anatolia 1; Alalakh Seminar; and a Reading Course.

RESEARCH SUPPORT

COMPUTER LABORATORY

John C. Sanders

This past year was a “work in progress.” I devoted most of my time to projects that would not be completed until the 2006/2007 timeframe, or beyond. Good progress was made on several fronts, however, and I look forward to seeing them through to completion:

- The restructuring and redesign of the Institute’s Web site.
- The Institute’s efforts to develop an integrated computer database of its museum collections, archives, publications, field records, and assorted documentation.
- The purchase of large amounts of off-site computer disk space for archival storage of critical Institute images, records, and documents.
- Enabling building-wide document printing and scanning using the Institute’s Xerox copy equipment.
- The migration of all the Institute’s remaining Macintosh System 9 computer users to new Macintosh computers running the System X operating system.

Projects

Web Site Restructuring and Redesign

By the time this *Annual Report* is in print, the process of converting all the Institute’s Web pages and images to our updated “look and feel” will have been completed, and parts or all of our new Web site design will be live on the Internet. This project has been in the works for over two years and has involved many faculty, staff, and former staff members within the Institute as well as various staff within the University’s Web Services division. It has also been the cause of many headaches and much delight as the final data structure and designs were arrived at and agreed upon. I collectively thank everyone involved in this project for their criticism, ideas, and contributions, but will wait until the migration is finished, and therefore until next year’s *Annual Report*, to name and thank all the individuals involved in this process.

Integrated Database

The idea of an integrated computer database of all the relevant records, photographs, publications, and other documents that are the legacy of the Institute’s eighty plus years of operation has been a dream as well as a goal of mine since I started running the Computer Laboratory back in 1990. The current administration of the Institute is actively facilitating its creation, and during the past year several steps have been taken that go beyond mere discussions around a table.

During this past year the Institute’s Integrated Database Committee (Gil Stein, Geoff Emberling, David Schloen, Raymond Johnson, Scott Branting, John Sanders, Thomas Urban, Steve Camp, and George Sundell) has been formulating a pilot project to be funded by an outside agency. Individual staff members who oversee Institute records, databases, documents, etc. have been compiling statistics and other pertinent information that will be used by the committee to specify the nature and scope of this pilot project. This process should be completed in fall 2006.

COMPUTER LABORATORY

Plans are also in the works for several faculty and staff to visit two or three institutions with similar museum collections and research objectives that have already undertaken computer integration of their holdings, and to consult with their administrators, researchers, and computer staff and attempt to glean from them the pros and cons of their experiences. These trips will occur before the end of 2006, and I'll report on our findings in next year's *Annual Report*.

Oriental Institute Terabyte Storage Initiative

Various units within the Institute have been collecting large amounts of electronic data and numerous computer files for some time now. The need for backing up these data on a daily basis, as well as the need for archival storage of critical Institute documents led Scott Branting, Director of the Oriental Institute's Center for Ancient Middle Eastern Landscapes (CAMEL), and myself to approach the University's Networking Services and Information Technologies (NSIT) division regarding the purchase of large amounts of computer storage space on its Terabyte (1,000,000,000,000 bytes) array. Called the Oriental Institute Archive (OIA), an initial two terabytes of disk storage were purchased in January 2006, increasing to three terabytes in spring 2006. Approximately fifty faculty and staff members, representing over a dozen units and/or projects within the Institute, are currently using this long-term computer storage space, and additional faculty and staff will have access to this facility as they receive new computer equipment in early 2006/2007 (see the Macintosh Computer Upgrades section).

Building-wide Document Printing and Scanning

Complaints over the past year or so regarding the frequent breakdowns of our well-used Xerox copiers throughout the Oriental Institute have brought about a resolution that solves two problems at once. After discussions with our Xerox representative, as well as recommendations from a competing company representative, it was decided late in the year to upgrade our existing Xerox equipment to faster, more capable machinery and bring into the building two additional Xerox copiers, to better distribute the amount of copying done by faculty, staff, and students on any single copier. It is hoped that the new copiers will help solve our recent breakdown problems. A second issue simultaneously addressed by these new, upgraded copiers is the ability to have faculty, staff, and students use this same copier equipment for computer printing from their desktops, and also to be able to scan documents, articles, even entire books directly into electronic computer files, which they can then view on their own computers. Once scanned at the Xerox copier, the computer files are either e-mailed to the person's e-mail account or sent to the Institute's file transfer protocol (FTP) server, to then be retrieved by the user from their own computer.

Needless to say, during a recent test period several staff and students were standing in line to take advantage of this new capability to capture printed material into electronic form without purchasing a scanner and software for their own computers. Admittedly, this capability to scan printed documents to computer files has been available in the Computer Laboratory for some time. However, the widespread familiarity with the use of our Xerox copiers, I believe, will encourage their future use for this scanning purpose as well as for printing and copying. Once all the Institute's new Xerox copiers are installed and set up for network printing and scanning this fall, I predict a wave of data capturing within the building and a reduction in the amount of paper (i.e., trees) that we are responsible for using in our daily activities. I'll report further on this issue in next year's *Annual Report*.

Macintosh Computer Upgrades

During the past year Apple Computer, Inc., discontinued tech support for its Macintosh System 9 operating system and the “Classic” mode under its newer System X. That development, coupled with the University of Chicago’s decision to no longer support password encryption for access to University e-mail accounts from System 9 based computers, meant that the Institute had to undertake a large-scale upgrade of computer hardware and software for all faculty and staff still using System 9 on their Macintosh desktop and/or portable computers. Access to the Institute’s new terabyte storage space, the OIA mentioned earlier, was another factor arguing for this upgrade at this time. The Networking Services and Information Technologies hardware maintaining the OIA is not able to communicate with the older Macintosh operating system. At the time of writing, about half of the Institute’s System 9 computers have been exchanged for their newer counterparts.

Electronic Publications

In a break from tradition, and in an effort to minimize redundancy and save space, the listing of those publications made available on the Institute’s Web site during this past year will only be described in the Electronic Resources section of this *Annual Report* and not in this Computer Laboratory section as well.

On this same topic, I encourage everyone to read that portion of the Publications Office section of this *Annual Report* regarding the status of the Institute’s Electronic Publications Initiative, which was formalized during this past year and is now underway. This project, to digitize and make available all past and future print publications produced by the Institute’s Publications Office, promises to be a great benefit to scholarly research in the various fields of ancient Near Eastern studies.

For further information concerning several of the above mentioned research projects, the Institute’s World-Wide Web (WWW) database, and other Electronic Resources in general, refer to the What’s New page on the Oriental Institute’s Web site, at (NOTE: this URL is case sensitive):

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/OI_WWW_New.html

See the “Electronic Resources” section of this *Annual Report* for the complete URL to each of the Web-site resources mentioned in this article.

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

John C. Sanders

Oriental Institute World-Wide Web Site

New And Developing Resources in 2005/2006

(Note: all Web addresses below are case sensitive)

Several Oriental Institute units and projects either updated existing pages or became a new presence on the Institute's Web site during the past year.

Museum: The Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery & The Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Gallery for Special Exhibits

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/GALLERY/NUBIA/New_Nubia_Gallery.html

Research Archives: Research Archives Catalog Online

The Oriental Institute's online catalog of the Research Archives has received a completely new look (note the URL change below). Additionally, in order to further improve its usefulness, we have significantly increased the efforts of retrospective cataloging of material from before 1990. The total number of records stands at more than 207,000.

<http://oilib.uchicago.edu>

Archaeology: Iraq Museum Database (Lost Treasures from Iraq)

About 106 new seal and seal impressions from the Diyala site of Tell Agrab, as well as several from Nippur, have been added to the online Iraq Museum Database, bringing the current total to ca. 1,256 objects.

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IRAQ/iraq.html>

Archaeology: Modeling Ancient Settlement Systems (MASS)

The Oriental Institute's Modeling Ancient Settlement Systems project has added recent conference papers and news items to their Web site.

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/MASS/Mass.htm>

Publications Office: Electronic Publications

OIP 126. *Tax Receipts, Taxpayers, and Taxes in Early Ptolemaic Thebes*. Brian P. Muhs. <http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/OIP/126/OIP126.html>

OIP 131. *The Amuq Valley Regional Projects, Volume 1: Surveys in the Plain of Antioch and Orontes Delta, Turkey, 1995–2002*. Kutlu Aslıhan Yener, ed., with chapters by Stephen Batiuk, Aaron A. Burke, Jesse J. Casana, Amy Rebecca Gansell, Timothy P. Harrison, Hatice Pamir, Laurence Pavlish, Tony J. Wilkinson, and Kutlu Aslıhan Yener, with contribution by Robert K. Ritner.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/131/OIP_131.html

OIC 29. *Catalog of Demotic Texts in the Brooklyn Museum*. George R. Hughes, with contributions by Brian P. Muhs and Steve Vinson.

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/OIC/29/OIC29.html>

OIMP 24. *Lost Nubia: A Centennial Exhibit of Photographs from the 1905–1907 Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago*. John A. Larson.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/OIMP/24/OIMP_24.html

OIS 2. *Margins of Writing, Origins of Cultures*. Seth L. Sanders, ed., with contributions by Seth L. Sanders, John Kelly, Gonzalo Rubio, Jacco Dieleman, Jerrold Cooper, Christopher Woods, Annick Payne, William Schniedewind, Michael Silverstein, Piotr Michalowski, Paul-Alain Beaulieu, Theo van den Hout, Paul Zimansky, Sheldon Pollock, and Peter Machinist.

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/OIS/2/OIS2.html>

The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Volume Š, Fascicle 2, ša- to šaptamenzu. Edited by Hans G. Güterbock, Harry A. Hoffner, and Theo P. J. van den Hout.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CHD/CHD_S2.html

The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Letter N. Janet H. Johnson, editor.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD_N.html

The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Letter Ḥ. Janet H. Johnson, editor.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD_H3.html

The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Problems2. Janet H. Johnson, editor.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD_Problems2.html

Individual Scholarship: Robert K. Ritner

A new article by Robert K. Ritner, entitled “The Lost Land of Nubia: Egypt’s Southern Neighbor in Africa” is now available.

http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/RITNER/Nubia_2005.html

Although Charles Jones is no longer the Head of the Oriental Institute’s Research Archives, he still actively maintains several vital electronic resources for ancient Near Eastern studies just as he had done during his tenure in Chicago. Thank you, Chuck, for your continuing service to the field and our faculty, staff, and students.

ABZU: Guide to Resources for the Study of the Ancient Near East Available on the Internet

<http://www.etana.org/abzu>

ETANA: Electronic Tools and Ancient Near Eastern Archives — Core Texts

A substantial selection of digitized titles from the collections of the Research Archives has been added to the ETANA Core Texts this year.

<http://www.etana.org/coretexts.shtml>

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

IraqCrisis

A moderated list for communicating substantive information on cultural property damaged, destroyed, or lost from libraries and museums in Iraq during and after the war in April 2003 and on the worldwide response to the crisis. A component of the Oriental Institute's response to the cultural heritage crisis in the aftermath of the war in Iraq, this list provides a moderated forum for the distribution of information.

<https://listhost.uchicago.edu/mailman/listinfo/iraqcrisis>

Middle East Librarians Association

The Middle East Librarians Association Committee on Iraqi Libraries announces the publication of "Indispensable yet Vulnerable: The Library in Dangerous Times: A Report on the Status of Iraqi Academic Libraries and a Survey of Efforts to Assist Them, with Historical Introduction," by Jeff Spurr.

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IRAQ/mela/indispensable.html>

PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

Thomas A. Holland and Thomas G. Urban

The full-time staff of the Publications Office increased this year with the hiring of Leslie Schramer as Assistant Editor, joining Thomas Holland and Thomas Urban in the office. Readers of past reports will remember that Leslie had worked in the Publications Office for five years while she was a student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (NELC). We heartily welcome Leslie who has already shown that she is a great asset to the Publications Office. We continued to receive invaluable help from the Student Editorial Assistants Lindsay DeCarlo and Katie L. Johnson.

Sales

The external vendors for Oriental Institute publications, The David Brown Book Company and Oxbow Books Ltd., U.K., continue to represent the Institute for its book distribution. Although a limited number of titles are available for in-house sales in the Suq shop, please note that all external orders for Institute publications should be addressed to one of the following: The David Brown Book Company, P.O. Box 511, Oakville, CT 06779; Telephone Toll Free: 1-800-791-9354; Fax: (+1) 860-945-9468; E-mail: david.brown.bk.co@snet.net; Web site: www.oxbowbooks.com.

Information related to Oriental Institute sales may be obtained via e-mail:

oi-publications@uchicago.edu

The tables of sales shown below represent the income received via sales from both the Oriental Institute Suq and The David Brown Book Company/Oxbow Books Ltd., U.K.

Oriental Institute In-house Suq Sales

Date Series	7/05	8/05	9/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	1/06	2/06	3/06	4/06	5/06	6/06	Total
ES*	\$350	—	—	—	—	\$365	—	—	—	—	\$385	—	\$1,100
OIMP**	\$209	\$238	\$89	\$149	\$194	\$104	\$45	\$380	\$548	\$302	\$417	\$259	\$2,934
Total	\$559	\$238	\$89	\$149	\$194	\$469	\$45	\$380	\$548	\$302	\$802	\$259	\$4,034

The David Brown Book Company, U.S. / Oxbow Books Ltd., U.K. Quarterly Sales Report

Vols./Date Series	Vols.	9/05 [3rd Quarter]	Vols.	12/05 [4th Quarter]	Vols.	3/06 [1st Quarter]	Vols.	6/06 [2nd Quarter]#	Total Vols.	Income +
ES*	8	\$1,613.92	4	\$388.40	5	\$405.94	0	\$—	17	\$2,408.26
CAD	726	\$48,895.32	194	\$8,596.98	196	\$8,235.56	117	\$—	1,233	\$65,727.86
CHD	13	\$143.83	21	\$418.48	194	\$1,711.75	78	\$—	306	\$2,274.06
CH. MISH	0	—	0	—	1	\$58.80	0	\$—	1	\$58.80
OIMP**	96	\$444.98	11	\$27.60	44	\$347.65	35	\$—	186	\$820.23
OINE	0	—	3	\$184.28	1	\$31.06	3	\$—	7	\$215.34
OIP***	286	\$10,212.46	239	\$6,254.53	278	\$10,487.89	558	\$—	1,361	\$26,954.88
Total	1,129	\$61,310.51	472	\$15,870.27	719	\$21,278.65	791	\$—	3,111	\$98,459.43

The second quarterly report, April 1–June 30, 2006, does not include the deduction of storage, insurance, shipping, and other miscellaneous charges; this information is not received until the third-quarter report is issued during October 2006. Therefore, only the number of volumes sold is included here; the final income for the second quarter 2006 will be reported in the 2006/2007 *Annual Report*.

+ The total income shown represents monies received for the first three quarters of the University's fiscal year. Key: DBBC = The David Brown Book Company/Oxbow Books Ltd., U.K.; OIP = Oriental Institute Publications; SAOC = Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization; AS = Assyriological Studies; MSKH = Materials for the Study of Kassite History; OIC = Oriental Institute Communications; ES = Epigraphic Survey volumes OIP 112, 116, 123, and Lost Egypt portfolios; CAD = Chicago Assyrian Dictionary; CHD = Chicago Hittite Dictionary; OIMP = Oriental Institute Museum Publications 23 and 24; OINE = Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition; OIS = Oriental Institute Seminars.

* The Epigraphic Survey Suq sales were for three individual prints from the *Lost Egypt* portfolio volumes. The David Brown Book Company/Oxbow Books sales consisted of other Epigraphic Survey titles.
 **The sales total (June 2006) for OIMP 23, *Ancient Egypt: Treasures from the Collection of The Oriental Institute, The University of Chicago*, and OIMP 24, *Lost Nubia: A Centennial Exhibit of Photographs from the 1905–1907 Egyptian Expedition of The University of Chicago*, represents income received via the Suq sales from July 2005 to June 2006. The DBBC/Oxbow Books sales of OIMP 23 and 24 cover three quarters from July 2004 until March 2005.

***Includes sales of volumes in the AS, MSKH, OIC, OIP, OIS, SAOC series and Miscellaneous volumes.

Editorial Office

Under a mandate from the Director of the Oriental Institute, following the advice of the Electronic Publications Committee and with the support of the faculty, the Publications Office is committed to making all its 356 titles that are not at present online, published since the early 1900s, available both online in PDF format and in print as books-on-demand. Work began in 2004, when the Student Editorial Assistants began inventorying all the Oriental Institute titles not online, gathering trim sizes, page counts, and types of pages (i.e., text, line art, halftone, color, foldout). The information gathered was then sorted, totaled, and sent to scanning companies in order to obtain competitive quotes for the scanning, creation of PDF and TIFF files, and book-on-demand printing. One company proved capable of scanning the many oversize and complicated volumes and another expressed an interest in being the distributor of book-on-demand titles, and a pilot project is underway. Once the pilot project has been successfully completed, the next step will be to expand our Electronic Publications Web page in order to list full publication information of each title and the formats in which the volumes are available: PDF and in print or book-on-demand.

Volumes Published

1. *The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Letter N. Janet H. Johnson, editor. Available exclusively online.
2. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume 12 (P). Martha T. Roth, editor-in-charge.
3. *Tax Receipts, Taxpayers, and Taxes in Early Ptolemaic Thebes*. OIP 126. Brian P. Muhs.
4. *The Amuq Valley Regional Projects*, Volume 1. *Surveys in the Plain of Antioch and Orontes Delta, Turkey, 1999–2002*. OIP 131. K. Ashhan Yener, editor.
5. *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Volume Š, Fascicle 2, *ša- to šaptamenzu*. Hans G. Güterbock, Harry A. Hoffner, and Theo P. J. van den Hout, editors.
6. *Margins of Writing, Origins of Cultures*. OIS 2. Seth L. Sanders, editor.
7. *The Egyptian Coffin Texts*, Volume 8: *Middle Kingdom Copies of Pyramid Texts*. OIP 132. James P. Allen.
8. *Lost Nubia: A Centennial Exhibit of Photographs from the 1905–1907 Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago*. OIMP 24. John A. Larson.
9. *The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Letter H. Janet H. Johnson, editor. Available exclusively online.
10. *The Demotic Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, Problems 2. Janet H. Johnson, editor. Available exclusively online.

Volumes in Preparation

1. *Excavations at Tell es-Sweyhat, Syria*, Volume 2. *Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains from an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River*. (2 vols.). T. A. Holland. OIP 125
2. *The Origins of State Organizations in Prehistoric Fars, Southern Iran: Excavations at Tall-e Bakun*. Abbas Alizadeh. OIP 128

3. *Nippur V. The Early Dynastic to Akkadian Transition: The Area WF Sounding*. Augusta McMahon. OIP 129
 4. *Chogha Mish, Volume 2. Final Report on the Last Six Seasons of Excavations, 1972–1978: A Prehistoric Regional Center in Lowland Susiana, Southwestern Iran*. Abbas Alizadeh. OIP 130
 5. *Sacred Space and Sacred Function in Ancient Thebes*. Peter F. Dorman and Betsy M. Bryan, editors. SAOC 61
 6. *Studies Presented to Robert D. Biggs, June 4, 2004*. Walter Farber, Martha T. Roth, and Matthew W. Stolper, editors.
 7. *Papers on Semitic and Afroasiatic Linguistics in Honor of Gene B. Gragg*. Cynthia Miller, editor. SAOC 60
 8. *Proceedings of the Fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale Held at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, July 18–22, 2005*. Robert D. Biggs, Jennie Myers, and Martha T. Roth, editors.
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RESEARCH ARCHIVES

Magnus Widell

Introduction

When I started my job as the head of the Research Archives last summer, the first thing I had to do was to learn the daily routines and management of the library. While many aspects of the Archives have remained unchanged, I have implemented significant changes in the way the library is managed. A major concern was to make the transition smooth and unobtrusive for Archives users.

Acquisitions

During the past year, the Research Archives's holdings have increased by roughly 1,500 volumes. This represents an increase of approximately 50% from the previous couple of years. In addition to acquiring newly published items, we have purchased a number of important older publications that were missing in our holdings. In order to remain one of the world's foremost libraries in ancient Near Eastern studies, it is necessary to fill these gaps now before these items go out-of-print forever. Also, the Archives have received several hundred volumes as donations, both from private individuals and from the Regenstein Library.

Online Catalog

One of the main goals this year has been to develop the electronic catalog of the Research Archives into a powerful, comprehensive, and modern research tool. The ultimate goal is to make this catalog an indispensable research tool for all scholars of the ancient Near East. The electronic

RESEARCH ARCHIVES

catalog (available online at <http://oilib.uchicago.edu/>) includes all books and journal articles/reviews acquired since 1990. Several years ago, Charles Jones started the process of retrospective cataloging of pre-1990 monographs and journals. For obvious reasons, this labor intense and time-consuming process has been rather slow in progress. Nevertheless, the value of the electronic catalog essentially depends on the level of confidence its users can have of its completeness. This emphasis on completeness is reflected in the dramatic increase of cataloged entries in the past year. In July 2005, the number of bibliographic records stood at less than 140,000. At the time of writing, the catalog contains slightly over 206,000 records. About 90% of all journal articles/reviews have been entered in the catalog, as well as roughly 30% of all monographs and about 40% of all serials. By this time next year, entry of all serials and journals should be complete, and approximately 50% of all monographs.

A further goal was to seamlessly incorporate online resources into the Archives catalog. In the past year, roughly 30,000 online journal articles or books have been made available as full-length PDFs. For example, all articles published in the journals *American Journal of Archaeology*, *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, *Cuneiform Digital Library Bulletin*, *Cuneiform Digital Library Journal*, *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and *Review of Biblical Literature* are now individually available in the online catalog, partly through the University's subscription to JSTOR and EBSCO. In addition, the catalog links to all Oriental Institute publications available online as well as 176 books available through the ETANA project. In the coming year, all articles in the journals *Antiquity*, *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale*, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, and *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* will be incorporated as well.

Finally, during the past year, the catalog received a completely new look. The display problems of bibliographic entries in the old catalog have been corrected, and search options have become more sophisticated and intuitive. The changes are not limited to the graphical user interface: to ensure robust and very fast access to the catalog, the six-year old software has been upgraded and the entire catalog has been moved to a new dedicated Apache server.

Computers

In the last couple of months, the office of the Research Archives has transitioned from Macintosh to PC computers. The three-year old Macs in the offices have moved out into the Archive Reading Room and replaced the very old and inadequate student terminals. The PCs work a lot faster and better with our cataloging program and make it easier for us to share data with other libraries.

Staff and Acknowledgments

Our team this past year included Annie Caruso, Kamran Cross, Foy Scalf, and Seunghee Yie. Alexander Eger masterly processed a significant private donation of largely Hebrew publications in May and June. I am most grateful to my assistants for all their help in the past year, and for their hard work cataloging new acquisitions as well as retrospective cataloging of monographs, series, and journal articles.

THE TABLET COLLECTION

Walter Farber

The Tablet Collection is currently in the process of evaluating the physical state of all the tablets under our care, some of which are in dire need of conservation work. In close cooperation with Laura D'Alessandro, I hope to find the necessary means for both our short-term needs and for a long-term plan to ensure the safety and well-being of the Oriental Institute's unique and irreplaceable collection.

During the past year, the Tablet Room, still under the daily care of my assistant Jonathan Tenney, accommodated a number of visitors for short, or sometimes extended, visits to work on cuneiform texts in our collection. The weeks before and after the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale were especially busy, and after a more relaxed fall, traffic picked up again in winter and spring 2006. Jacob Dahl from Berlin spent several weeks scanning published texts from the third and second millennia B.C. from our collection, to be made available online through the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative based at the University of California, Los Angeles. A similar, though much smaller, project for certain astronomical texts from the first millennium B.C. is planned in collaboration with Eleanor Robson from Oxford University. Our facilities were also made available to Matthew Stolper's Persepolis Fortification Tablet Project, and scholars working on these texts have enjoyed the quiet and mostly adequate, albeit sometimes a bit crowded, working conditions of the Tablet Room.



MUSEUM

Overleaf. Laura D'Alessandro, Head of Conservation, and Alison Whyte, Assistant Conservator, cleaning the human-headed winged bull in the Yelda Khorsabad Court

THE MUSEUM

Geoff Emberling

This past year saw the opening of two new galleries in the museum: the Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery and the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Gallery for Special Exhibits. Each is a significant achievement in its own right, and together they represent the culmination of more than ten years of work (and an investment of more than \$15 million) in the museum to build a new wing, install climate control in storerooms and galleries, and to reinstall the permanent collection in an improved display that also retains the distinctive character of the Oriental Institute — rich presentations of the archaeology and history of the ancient Near East in a wonderfully traditional setting.

The Picken Nubia Gallery is a beautiful space in which we have presented the history of ancient Nubia. The Oriental Institute's collection of Nubian antiquities was mostly acquired during the Aswan Dam salvage campaigns of the early 1960s and is now on permanent display for the first time. Co-curated by Stephen Harvey and Bruce Williams, the exhibit displays the distinctive aesthetic of Nubian craft traditions through the millennia as well as highlighting aspects of Nubian cultural identity, including complexities of Nubia's relationship with Egypt, and Nubian skill in archery.

We took this gallery as an opportunity for some museological innovation. Working with Barbara Ceiga, a brilliant exhibit evaluator, we conducted a survey of our current audience and a focus group of cultural leaders on the south side of Chicago. Carole Krucoff discusses these projects in the Museum Education section below; one of the most tangible results was an introductory area for the gallery that included a dramatic image and text that mentions some high points of Nubian history that have proved to inspire visitor interest.

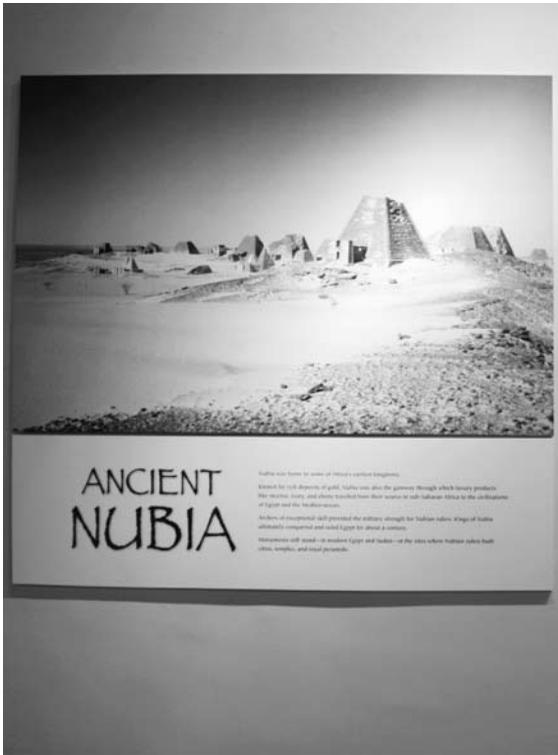
Installing museum galleries is a much more complex process than the clean, uncluttered final result might suggest. In addition to the curators of the Picken Nubia Gallery, I would like to thank Curatorial Assistants Laura Deneke, Debora Heard, and Tom James; Editor Joan Barghusen; Head of Education Carole Krucoff; Designers Markus Dohner and Dianne Hanau-Strain; Registrars Ray Tindel and Helen McDonald; Conservators Laura D'Alessandro, Alison Whyte, and Monica Hudak; Preparators Erik Lindahl and Brian Zimerle; and exhibit evaluator Barbara Ceiga.

Thanks once again to Rita and Kitty Picken, whose continuing generosity and active interest made it possible to bring Nubia to the museum galleries. We also appreciate the generous financial support of the Joyce Foundation and the Coleman Foundation.



Picken Nubia Gallery street pole banner (design: Keith Purvis, Art on the Loose)

MUSEUM



The Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery is the first Oriental Institute gallery exclusively dedicated to special exhibits. We plan to have two exhibits per year, an ambitious schedule for a small museum, but one that we're excited about. The special exhibit program gives us opportunities to present exciting current research, or synthetic topics that extend across the major geographical regions of the Middle East, or to broaden the chronological and geographical range beyond what is covered in our permanent galleries. Thanks to Marshall and Doris Holleb for their continuing support and interest.

Our inaugural special exhibit was Lost Nubia, photographs taken by James Henry Breasted during a trip through Nubia in 1905–1907. Oriental Institute Archivist John Larson curated this exhibit. Thanks for the success of the exhibit and its catalog go to Jean Grant, who printed the photos by hand from an extraordinarily difficult set of glass plate and film negatives (whose condition is not surprising given their age and the field conditions under which they were developed); to Designer Markus Dohner,

Introductory graphics and text panels in the Picken Nubia Gallery (design: Dianne Hanau-Strain, Hanau-Strain Associates)

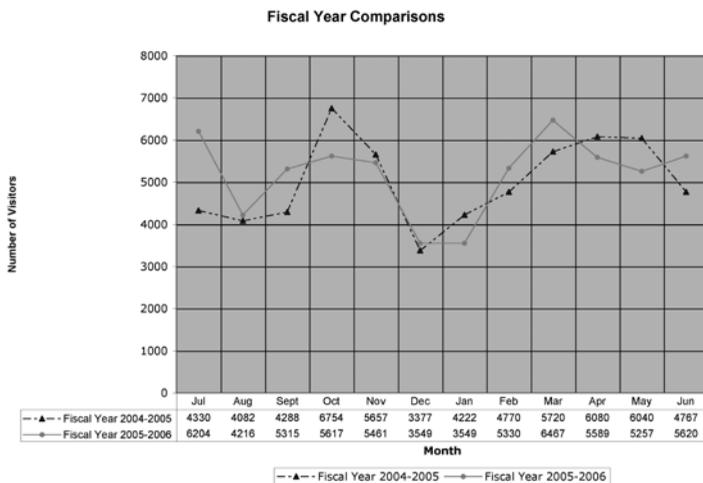
Preparators Erik Lindahl and Brian Zimerle, and Curatorial Assistant Tom James.

Currently on view in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery is Wonderful Things!, a beautiful and intriguing exhibit of photographs of the discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamun. Curated by Emily Teeter, it was designed and installed by Markus Dohner, Erik Lindahl, and Tom James.

Special exhibits are discussed in detail below by Emily Teeter, who will coordinate the special exhibit program. She also discusses our first ever podcast, which we hope will be the first of a number of audio tours that we develop for the museum in the year to come.

Bill Harms, of the University's News Office, deserves all our thanks for his success in publicizing work of the museum.

And yet, as the reports that follow abundantly demonstrate, the museum continues a wide range of other activities even in the midst of its fast-paced exhibit installation schedule. Among the many highlights, I would mention



Graph of museum attendance

the training program for Iraqi conservators that was created by Laura D'Alessandro and funded by National Endowment for the Humanities in 2005; Wendy Ennes' ongoing program to put Mesopotamia online, funded by IMLS; and the public symposium for the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery, organized by Carole Krucoff.

The numbers looked good for the museum in 2005/2006. Attendance was 62,174, up 3.5% over last year. As the graph of attendance shows, attendance in June 2006 was up 18% over last year, which we can take to be an early sample of the effect of King Tut on attendance (by comparison, the Oriental Institute's *Annual Report* for 1977 says that the first Tutankhamun exhibit increased attendance at the Oriental Institute fourfold!). We hope that continuing special exhibits and publicity will continue to increase our attendance.

The coming year promises a focus on our storerooms and catalogs. It may not be a subject that brings the public to the Institute — for that, we will have our special exhibits and education programs — but should, over time, make our collection (and our knowledge about it) more widely accessible to scholars and the general public.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Emily Teeter

Since the last *Annual Report*, the challenge of developing and installing special exhibits in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery has become a reality. We plan to work with museum staff and faculty to come up with ideas that are intellectually stimulating and in keeping with the character and role of the Oriental Institute, and having themes that will also be appealing to the general public. Another major challenge is funding the exhibits, especially taking into account that some involve staff travel and curatorial consultants in addition to the staff time, publicity costs, and the expense of printing catalogs and brochures.

Our first special exhibit, *Lost Nubia: Photographs of Egypt and Sudan, 1905–07*, opened on February 25, 2006, in conjunction with the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery. The show was curated by Oriental Institute Archivist John A. Larson who pored over the approximately 1,200 images taken by the Breasted expedition to select fifty-two photos. Exhibit designer Markus Dohner designed a cube in the center of the gallery to give additional hanging space and the images were printed by Jean Grant. The images were arranged by geographical location in Egypt and Nubia. John authored a series of text panels that discussed the expedition and its goals. A catalog entitled *Lost Nubia: A Centennial Exhibit of Photographs from the 1905–1907 Egyptian Expedition of the University of Chicago*, designed by the Oriental Institute Publications Office, and authored by John, was ready for the opening. A banner at the door on 58th Street promoted the exhibit.

The public received this first exhibit enthusiastically. Comments from the visitors' book include: "What a wonderfully presented exhibit! I learned so much." "[The show] encouraged me to learn more about ancient Nubia." "Wonderful photo exhibit. My first time visiting the Oriental Institute. I will return." The exhibit closed on May 15, 2006. The catalog continues to be available in the Suq and from David Brown Booksellers and Oxbow Books.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS



Wonderful Things! exhibit banner (design: Keith Purvis, Art on the Loose)

Our second special exhibit, *Wonderful Things! The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun: The Harry Burton Photographs*, opened on May 26 (fig. 4), not coincidentally the same day that *Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs* opened at the Field Museum. The show consists of fifty-one black and white Burton photos and five text panels. The images were borrowed from the Metropolitan Museum of Art through the gracious cooperation of Dorothea Arnold, the Chairman of the Department of Egyptian Art. Susan Allen, Senior Research Associate in the department, went to great lengths to make our exhibit a success. The images are digital copies of Burton's own prints that are archived at the Metropolitan Museum. Using copies of the prints, rather than making new prints from the negatives, ensured that the images in our exhibit were as the photographer himself intended.

In the planning stage of the exhibit, Museum Director Geoff Emberling and I decided to expand its scope from simply the photos and the discovery of the tomb to the uses of photography in archaeology, the role of the images in the fame of the tomb, the Oriental Institute and the

tomb of Tutankhamun, and the "curse of Tutankhamun." The exhibit was designed by Markus Dohner and installed by Erik Lindahl and Tom James.

Due to copyright issues, the catalog for the exhibit was produced for us by the Metropolitan Museum. The result was unexpectedly lavish and very beautiful. The introduction was written by James P. Allen and the text by Susan Allen, both former Oriental Institute students and staff members. The catalog is selling briskly, and it will continue to be stocked by the Suq after the exhibit closes.

Another temporary exhibit (May 26–December 31, 2006), *The Ancient Near East in the Time of Tutankhamun*, is a self-guided tour that Geoff and I developed. Our goal was to place Tutankhamun in the context of his time across the breadth of the entire ancient Near East, an aim to which our galleries are particularly well suited. We surveyed the galleries for objects contemporary with Tut (about 1330 B.C.) and then wrote brief text that relates those objects to him. The various "stops" for the tour are designated by large cartouches designed by Markus Dohner and Tom James. The script for the tour is available as a printed booklet that is available in the Suq. The tour gave us the opportunity to do our first audio tour in the form of a podcast, narrated by Ian Turvill. For the non-iPod generation, this means that the audio can be transferred without cost to a portable music device through a computer link to www-news.uchicago.edu/releases/06/060523.tut-podcast.shtml or through iTunes (<http://www.apple.com/itunes/>). This was an exciting development for us that led to plans for a wide variety of special interest audio tours without having to invest in expensive hardware.

As with the Breasted photo show, the visitor comment book gave us helpful feedback such as: “After viewing the photo exhibit of the Tutankhamun expedition/excavation, I hope that the Oriental Institute will be able to present other photographic installations. It was fascinating.” “Very beautiful. I am a photographer myself and I know how hard it is to get photos with good lighting. And he [Burton] did not have Photoshop!” “Outstanding, important, and fabulous exhibit.”

We are continuing to plan for coming exhibits:

- Embroidering Identities: A Century of Palestinian Clothing (November 11, 2006–March 25, 2007). This exhibit is being mounted as a collaborative effort with the Palestine Heritage Center, Bethlehem, which is supplying garments and accessories that are not represented in our own collection. The show explores how people express their identity through clothing, and how that tradition has been eroded through globalization (think blue jeans, t-shirts, and baseball caps). The exhibit consists of ensembles from different regions of Palestine. Iman Saca is our consulting curator.
- An exhibit of children’s crafts created under a generous grant from the Joyce Foundation will be installed in the gallery in spring 2007.
- The fall exhibit is *European Cartographers and the Ottoman World, 1500–1750: Maps from the Collection of O. J. Sopranos*. It will be on view from November 2, 2007, to March 2, 2008. Ian Manners, a geographer and former Director of the Middle East Center at the University of Texas, Austin, and the author of numerous scholarly works on the history of cartography, is the curator. Most of the maps and atlases on exhibit will be drawn from the collection of Visiting Committee member Jim Sopranos, augmented by items from Special Collections at Regenstein Library, the Newberry Library, and possibly the Walters Art Museum in Baltimore. The exhibit is presented in conjunction with a citywide map festival. Manners will prepare a fully-illustrated catalog with a contribution by Pinar Emiralioğlu and the assistance of Cornell Fleischer, Professor of Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies at the University of Chicago. We are confident that this will be a catalog that will have a usefulness of its own, far beyond the exhibit. We thank Jim Sopranos for all his generous cooperation in organizing this exhibit.

The schedule for temporary exhibits currently has “opportunities” that are yet to be filled. In the works are shows that shed new light on “The First Cities” dealing with early urbanism in Syria (Tell Brak and Hamoukar), an exhibit on Urartu, and others that are in the very early stages of discussion.

We are excited about the exhibits, even with the challenges of planning and funding. We are confident that they will give opportunities for collaboration with faculty, help us develop a new and expanded audience, and also motivate people to return to the galleries, to see something new, but also to revisit the permanent exhibits.

PUBLICITY

Emily Teeter

The joint opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery and the temporary exhibit Lost Nubia was the perfect opportunity to enhance our publicity efforts. We branched out in the placement of our paid advertising to include not only the *Hyde Park Herald* and *Time Out Chicago*, but also *The Citizen* and *I'Ndigo*, and continued notices on Chicago Public Radio. Colorful street-pole banners designed by the local firm Art on the Loose, featuring a segment of a tomb painting showing a procession of Nubians, gathered attention. Banners prominently announcing the two exhibits were mounted by the front door and on the west ramp. The large audience on the opening weekend (over 1,000 people), and a large percentage of new visitors were at least informal indications that the publicity program was effective.

A press preview for the Nubia exhibit was held on February 23. Among those helping with the event were Rita and Kitty Picken (who made Nubian-frog shaped cookies), Deborah Halpern, and also William Harms of the University's News Office. Curators Stephen Harvey, Bruce Williams, and Museum Director Geoff Emberling graciously gave their time to speak to the press. The interest in the exhibit led to several radio interviews with Steve and Geoff. A major article featuring an interview with Steve appeared in the *Daily Herald* and another feature, "Artifacts Get a New Home," appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*. The new gallery also received coverage in *Time Out Chicago*, *The Hyde Park Herald*, *The Chicago Maroon*, and *The Citizen*. The exhibit of Breasted photos of Nubia had extensive coverage in the *University of Chicago Tableau* and the *University of Chicago Magazine*.

The opening of our second special exhibit Wonderful Things! The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun: The Harry Burton Photographs coincided with the city-wide excitement over the major exhibit at The Field Museum. This timing allowed us to take advantage of the far greater publicity resources of the Field Museum, for our exhibit was listed as a Tut-related activity and was listed in many local and regional publications including feature stories in the *Chicago Sun-Times*.

We continue to develop a good working relationship with the Mayor's Office of Special Events and the Chicago Office of Tourism, and as a result, they include our programs in very large run brochures. Our education department has been very resourceful developing interesting events that are compatible with any and all themes that the city promotes, thereby ensuring that we are listed with the larger museums. We have helped the city with their well-publicized Neighborhood Tours, and in June, we were selected to be a part of the Office of Tourism's Immersion Weekend on Tutankhamun that was advertised in a brochure that was inserted into the *New York Times*. These publications are extremely important for reaching our audience and increasing our visitor base.

In the last year, we had a number of television producers film in the galleries, working on topics such as the rise of Persian civilization and Persepolis, Assyrian history, and several Egyptian themes.



Lost Nubia exhibit banner (design: Keith Purvis, Art on the Loose)

A challenge for the coming year is the search for additional funding for marketing the Oriental Institute and its programs to enable us to reach new audiences. As part of this effort, we are redesigning the visitor surveys that were done with the opening of each new gallery in the effort to evaluate the effectiveness of our marketing efforts. Although we are still, too often, referred to as a “hidden gem,” we can see from the number of visitors alone that there is growing public awareness of the museum of the Oriental Institute and its programs.

REGISTRATION

Ray Tindel and Helen McDonald

It was a busy year for Registration, as we worked to support museum installation, special exhibits, teaching, research projects, continuing registration of the collection, improvements in storage, and regular maintenance of the collection. All in all we have moved 30,000 objects this year.

Over one-thousand objects were considered for the Picken Nubia Gallery and nearly five hundred (488) were put on display. Registration expects to be kept busy with the changing contents of the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery. Just over 2,100 objects were used in teaching and nearly 3,000 were the subject of research. Nearly 18,000 objects were newly registered.

We are part of the way through receiving a batch of storage cabinets, the result of another successful application to the IMLS (Institute for Museum and Library Services) by Laura D’Alessandro. So far we have two banks of Delta shelving for heavy objects and are expecting an outsize cabinet for the collection of Nubian textiles. The arrival of a further sixteen regular-sized cabinets in the next few weeks will enable the unpacking of material from Nubia from the temporary storage boxes into which it was packed when the renovation started. 462 objects have been moved to accommodate these new cabinets and some 2,214 Nubian objects have already been unpacked and re-housed.

The collections continue to be used for teaching and research.

Donald Whitcomb used Islamic Nubian sherds for a class held in the autumn quarter.

Stephen Harvey taught courses on Egyptian materials and technology in both the winter and spring quarters. Some 1,360 items were used in these classes and the students wrote papers using a further 515 objects.

David Schloen and Gabrielle Novacek taught a course on Syro-Palestinian pottery in the spring quarter, using material from Megiddo and Khirbet Kerak in particular. 168 pots were used for this class.

Tanya Treptow used our unregistered collection of Islamic glazed sherds from the Iranian site of Rayy, for an MA thesis entitled “Islamic Archaeology and Museum Display.”

Gil Stein and Abbas Alizadeh have been assembling a teaching collection of Chalcolithic Iranian sherds.

Abbas Alizadeh has begun work on a book on the Persian highlights of the Museum collection for which photography has been carried out. He has also begun to study pottery from Tall i-Ghazir for a forthcoming publication.

REGISTRATION

Gabrielle Novacek completed the drawing and study of unregistered sherds from Khirbet Kerak/Beth Yerah that will form part of her Ph.D. thesis.

Foy Scalf and Jackie Jay have been reading Demotic ostraca.

Ali Scotten and G. Bohak independently examined incantation bowls.

Jeni Allenby of the Palestine Costume archive visited to look at our collection of costumes.

T. Boiy came to look at Seleucid tablets from Warka.

Eliot Braun investigated the amount of material we had from the early stages of Megiddo with the view to possible further study.

R. Bussman visited to look at material from Abydos and Hierakonpolis.

J. Dahl scanned a quantity of tablets for the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative scanning project.

Hassan Fazili visited to study the collection of unregistered Chalcolithic sherds from Cheshmeh Ali (Iran).

Eleanor Guralnick studied fragments of Khorsabad reliefs. To assist her in placing the fragments in their original context, we took the fragments up to the galleries outside opening hours, so that she could compare them with the large reliefs on display.

L. Mallory examined Egyptian stone vessels, basalt in particular.

Jon Taylor visited to examine a variety of inscribed cuneiform material for a paleographic study.

Hiroyuki Sato, Masanobu Tachibana, Kim Jeong Bae, and S. Yamada came to look at flints from Jarmo.

Karen Wilson continues to work on material from Bismaya with the occasional assistance of Angela Altenhofen (draftsperson) and Jacob Lauinger (philologist).

Clemens Reichel continues to photograph tablets for the Diyala Project with the assistance of the project's volunteers.

Registration/Archives also continue to provide space for the scanning of Diyala material.

We have loaned material to the Smart Museum for the Graphiké exhibit and to the DuSable Museum to advertise our new Picken Nubia Gallery. Two Nubian objects have also been sent to the DuSable on long-term loan for their "Africa Speaks" gallery. Objects from a long-term loan to the Walters Art Gallery were returned to us. Both outgoing and incoming loans will continue to be a part of the work of the museum. Registration assisted Emily Teeter as she selected material from the collection for the extra case in the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery to house pottery from the Tutankhamun embalmer's cache.

We have answered queries on subjects as diverse as Egyptian furniture, the size of the writing tablet on one of our tomb models, whether lip or nose rings are in use on our Tell Asmar chariot model, and whether our collection contains any hypocephali (it does not).

It has been another productive year for object registration with around 18,000 pieces registered. The museum register now has over 155,000 object numbers. This year the Asiatic collection went over 100,000 object numbers. The Jarmo material from the Institute's Prehistoric Project is now registered, as are the sherds from Robert McCormick Adams' Akkad survey. Material from another of the Institute's Prehistoric Project sites, Karim Shahir, is in process of registration. Progress continues to be made on registering the large volume of material from Chogha Mish and the collection of tablet casts. Over 350 fragments of Khorsabad reliefs have been registered.

These accomplishments have been made possible by the very capable and efficient efforts of museum assistant Dennis Campbell with the assistance of a wonderful group of volunteers, including Joan Barghusen, Gretel Braidwood, Hazel Cramer, Elizabeth Davidson, Mary Grimshaw, Janet Helman, Barbara Levin, Daila Shefner, Toni Smith, and Jim Sopranos. The

volunteers have altogether contributed approximately a thousand hours of their time to Museum Registration.

ARCHIVES

John A. Larson

In early December 2005, John Larson passed his twenty-fifth anniversary as Museum Archivist.

Photographic Services

During the current fiscal year, John Larson has been assisted by graduate-student assistants Justine Warren James and Tobin Hartnell, who have had the responsibility for preparing the necessary paperwork and handling all the other details that are involved in processing the requests that we receive for photographic image materials and reproduction permissions. Income from sales of Oriental Institute photographic images and permission fees for the fiscal year 2005/2006 totaled \$8,363.00. The income from photo sales and reproduction fees enables us to purchase archival supplies and equipment for the Archives and for Photography.

Archives

The West Basement, a Museum workspace in the Oriental Institute shared by the functions of Archives and Registry, continues to provide a work station for the ongoing Diyala Project, under the supervision of Clemens Reichel. Visiting scholars during fiscal year 2005/2006 included Jeffrey Abt and Christian Loeben. From within our own Oriental Institute community, Robert Ritner, Tanya Treptow, Karen L. Wilson, and Alexandra Witsell have conducted research using Archives materials. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of Thomas James to the successful operation of the Archives; Tom has undertaken countless tasks with thoroughness, grace, and good humor.

Recent Acquisitions

I am pleased to report that we have received from Mary G. Shea the gift of a vintage newspaper featuring an article on the Tomb of Tutankhamun and an early example of Tutmania in fashion advertising.

Volunteers

The following people have generously contributed of their time during fiscal year 2005/2006 and have made it possible for us to begin, continue, and complete a number of projects in the Oriental Institute Archives that would not have been possible without their willing help and unfailing good humor: Hazel Cramer, Irene Glasner, Peggy Grant, Patricia Hume, Sandra Jacobsohn, Roberta Kovitz, Bryan Moles, Lillian Schwartz, Robert Wagner, Brian Wilson, and Carole Yoshida. We are extremely grateful for the services of these dedicated volunteers, and we are pleased to

be able to recognize them here for their efforts on behalf of the Archives. As we neared the end of the fiscal year, four student interns — Julia van den Hout, Jessica Henderson, Kaitlin Ford, and Rachel Kreiter — began work on new shelf lists for the Archives Storage Room, under the supervision of John Larson — more about this project in next year's *Annual Report*.

PHOTO STUDIO

Jean Grant

The past year in the Oriental Institute Photo Lab was literally broken into two parts. The main challenge of the first part of our 2005/2006 year was to print the photos for Lost Nubia. It was decided to do the work in house because sending out the 100+ year old glass plate negatives for commercial printing was a major safety concern.

Getting the exhibit ready it became clear other things had been “lost.” First the photographer/darkroom technician (me) was out of practice (even Vladimir Horowitz practiced!). Great exhibition prints are not the result of a great negative or a machine, but good printers who know their equipment and materials. Now the second major “rub” is that so many good black and white papers for prints are no longer made! Research showed we would have to use multigrade paper. You can be sure by the time the prints were hung I had a lot more practice with this “new” material, sometimes a lot on one negative! Geoff Emberling, John Larson, and I worked to get the best out of those old glass plate negatives by James Henry Breasted and his photographers of 100+ years ago in Nubia.

Now as I mentioned our year was “broken into two parts.” It was: I broke my left ankle in two places in January, tripping on the stairs in my condo hall. Fortunately the bulk of the printing for the Lost Nubia exhibit was already completed.

The next exhibit in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery was also a black and white print display, curated by Emily Teeter. If you didn't see our Wonderful Things! exhibit with photographs by Harry Burton, who did all the original black and white photos of Tut and his tomb and his artifacts and Howard Carter and all his work excavating Tutankhamun's tomb, you will still be able to get the catalog. I recommend it as a excellent book from a photographer's view to say nothing of the historical view.

It was done (and done well) by a different process. Burton's glass plates were not used and prints were not newly made from those plates. The file prints which were positives (prints) were originally done by Harry Burton were now digitally scanned. A file print is usually made for the archives with each new negative. I always made sure it was the best print so if anything happened to the negative there would be a good print to make a copy negative from, provided years down the road the print had been treated well! Making prints from file prints is an interesting situation. A photographer's negative can be printed differently than the photographer intended, but using a file print as your source means the maker is still intimately involved because he saw the final positive print, assuming it was done soon after the photo was taken. Since every time you copy something you lose a little definition, let us hope digital scanning is better.

In coming weeks we (Tom James and I) will be doing highlight photos of other gallery objects (but all the artifacts in the Oriental Institute galleries are highlights!) for upcoming publications. After getting a review of “Superb Photos” in *Ancient Egypt*, the Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery highlight publication by Emily Teeter, how can I follow that? I can only try!

CONSERVATION

Laura D’Alessandro

This past year saw the reinstallation of the last permanent exhibit hall, the Picken Nubia Gallery, thus officially bringing to a close the museum’s renovation and reinstallation project. During the twelve years of the project, the conservation laboratory benefited from the talents of many conservators. Oriental Institute conservators took part in a variety of activities during these years, from the relocation of the Assyrian reliefs and the seventeen-foot statue of Tutankhamun to the conservation of a fragile glass vessel. After several years of working with predominantly stone (and cement!) and ceramics, it was a welcome change to conserve the wonderful artifacts of leather and wood in the Nubian collection.

Assistant Conservator Alison Whyte spent much of the year working on the objects for the Picken Nubia Gallery. Her most challenging project involved the piecing together of a glass vessel from Ballana, Nubia, that was in over 100 tiny fragments. Her skill and perseverance paid off and the object is able now to be appreciated and enjoyed by museum visitors. As this publication goes to press, Alison is spending a few weeks in Sardis, Turkey, working as a site conservator and gaining valuable experience in wall painting conservation.

Monica Hudak, Contract Conservator, joined the staff in September. Monica, a graduate of the Buffalo State College conservation training program, came to us from the Art Institute of Chicago. Since her arrival, she has spent her time working on a variety of projects. Her first activities involved the conservation of objects intended for the Nubian installation. In particular, Monica spent many hours working on the leather saddle and quiver from Qustul, Nubia, now proudly displayed in the Picken Nubia Gallery. The state of preservation of the 2,000 year old leather is truly remarkable.

Over the past year, the conservation laboratory benefited from the skills and expertise of Jeanne Mandel, a Chicago-based conservator, who volunteered her time treating objects for both the Syro-Anatolian and Nubian galleries.

Another conservation project that is ongoing is the survey and rehousing of the Nubian textiles. The textiles, conserved and stored at the Art Institute for many years, returned to the Oriental Institute upon the completion of the building project that provided climate control to museum areas. As the new, custom-built textile cabinets from Delta Design, purchased with funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), are delivered, conservation staff are carrying out a condition survey of each textile. Alison and Monica recently completed the survey and photography of each of the eighty-three smaller textiles prior to their rehousing, using the conservation staff’s new Canon 20D digital camera, also purchased with IMLS funding.

CONSERVATION

Over the years, conservation staff funding has been augmented from a variety of sources including the Institute of Museum and Library Services and The Getty Foundation. The Getty Foundation provided support for five years of postgraduate conservation interns, all of whom added immeasurably to the smooth working of the laboratory and whose varied, and highly trained, backgrounds added to the overall expertise of the laboratory and the museum as a whole.

In a natural progression of the conservation staff's experience and also allowing them to grow in a new direction, the Institute, under Gil Stein's direction, received funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities' Recovering Iraq category to support a six-month accelerated conservation training program for four Iraqi conservators. The proposal, which received an excellent recommendation from the National Council on the Humanities, will provide a unique blend of theory and practical work customized to enhance the skills and theoretical knowledge of our Iraqi colleagues, most of whom have not had access to the more traditional training programs available to Western conservators. As a first step in determining the current needs of the Iraqi heritage organizations, I met with the acting head of Iraqi conservation in Baltimore this past May. Over the course of two days, we were able to share many experiences and exchange information. I also learned about the four Iraqi conservators who will be joining us in the fall. We eagerly look forward to the experience and the opportunity to provide much needed assistance to our Iraqi colleagues.

PREP SHOP

Erik Lindahl

Those visiting the museum may see it as a static object that is to be observed, like a statue, or a billboard. It is not that simple; the museum is a living entity that is constantly evolving in order to meet the demands of scholars, the visiting public, and the artifacts it houses that are a part of our cultural heritage. To keep this thing which is in our care functioning requires energy, materials, discussion, the climbing of ladders, moving of stones, the careful handling of delicate things, elbow grease, and a substantial amount of cooperation. The dynamic nature of the museum is very apparent to those who work in the Prep Shop. Up here on the third floor of the new wing we monitor the museum's condition, maintain its appearance, and construct its developing exhibits behind closed doors.

The last year has brought two new elements to the museum; the Picken Nubia Gallery and the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery. Getting these two components of the west gallery ready for the critical eye of the Oriental Institute community required quite a lot of problem solving and cooperation. The physical process of preparing the exhibits started with the installation of new track lighting in the hall and ended with the placing of an ancient, but still colorful pile carpet into a case that was designed by Markus Dohner and Laura D'Alessandro and then built by Raymond Tindel. Some of the more difficult steps of the process were constructing the mount for the C-Group burial stela with incised cows and dealing with a very tight installation schedule. Tackling the stela required a lot of bending, banging, lifting, and a deftly handled sawzall. Surmounting the challenge of our tight installation schedule required a more calculated approach. For this we

constructed a “stage” or mockup of the awaited display cases and preinstalled each case in order to resolve as many curatorial and design issues as possible. This preinstallation allowed us to install the exhibit very quickly upon the arrival and installation of the display cases. The installation of our first set of temporary exhibits, which consisted of two photography exhibits, was not quite so intense for the Prep Shop but due to tight scheduling was still a challenge.

The completion of all of the museum’s galleries was not the only milestone for the Prep Shop. I also traveled to Şanlıurfa, Turkey, with Gil Stein and Guillermo Algaze in order to design, construct, and install two exhibits at the Urfa Museum. This was quite an opportunity and an incredible experience. We began the process here in the Prep Shop by producing Turkish/English bilingual graphics, which we brought with us on the plane (and almost left on the plane). After our arrival at the museum we tackled our task head-on, not knowing what the next day held in store for us. First, we pulled out all the artifacts we thought might work for the exhibit. Second, we narrowed down the field and handed over problem pieces to local conservators. While those objects were being worked on, we hired local carpenters to fabricate buildups for the exhibits. While the carpentry was being completed we constructed the mounts — who thought soldering flux would be so hard to find in Turkey? — and finally we installed the exhibits. The trip was filled with many great conversations, excursions for materials, and much satisfaction from completing our task so quickly.

Currently in the Prep Shop we are working closely with Iman Saca and the conservation lab on the Palestinian Costumes show which will be our next special exhibit. One of the largest tasks of this exhibit for the shop is the construction of eighteen armatures for the display of these striking ensembles.

SUQ

Denise Browning

What an eventful year which had such an impact on the Suq. The opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery, the opening of Lost Nubia, the Rencontre, the Post-Doctoral Conference, the special exhibit of the Burton photographs, and the concurrent tour of objects from the Amarna period. They all presented exciting buying opportunities and challenges. It is so wonderful to have the entire museum open and operating at full capacity again! Our sales were up 7.5% (excluding the huge rug sale last year).

For Nubia we saw the return of our beloved frog pin, plus we created almost an exact replica of one of the Nubian necklaces in house from old glass beads that we had collected. We then had some carnelian beads especially cut to reproduce those same beads into a stunning necklace! Searching for Nubian crafts was quite challenging considering the ongoing political turmoil in Sudan. Especially when it came to finding materials for teachers. We looked everywhere for children’s books on Nubia.



Nubian frog pin

For the Lost Nubia exhibit we had our first special exhibitions catalog, John Larson's, *Lost Nubia: Photographs of Egypt and Sudan 1905–07*. The catalog continues to sell very well.

For the fifty-first Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale meeting here in July we ordered lots of specialty books. The attendees fell in love with our cuneiform tablet reproduction and sold us out! Quite a compliment from the specialists in the field.

In February, the Annual Post-Doc Conference, titled *Performing Death: Social Analyses of Funerary Traditions in the Ancient Mediterranean* brought in people from all over the world, so we ordered specialized books on funerary traditions.

For the exhibition of the Burton photographs we worked with the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the catalog pricing and preferred size. *Tutankhamun's Tomb, the Thrill of Discovery* is a beautifully executed exhibition catalog. It has sold very well and should be a good seller for years to come.

For objects from the Amarna period, the Suq was filled to capacity with Egyptian replica sculpture, which has sold extremely well. Geoff Emberling and Emily Teeter developed a tour guide of the museum that is also for sale in the Suq.

Thanks to our so loyal and dedicated volunteers: Muriel Brauer, Patty Dunkel, Peggy Grant, Marda Gross, and Norma van der Meulen. Their knowledge and enthusiasm make the Suq a wonderful place to shop.

A special thanks to our student employees who find time between all of their intense study to help us in the Suq and contribute their varied skills: Jennifer Westerfeld, book buyer and a doctoral candidate; Sarah Hornbach, graduating this year with an MA in Arabic studies; Rebecca S. Ray, fearless mail order person graduating with an MA from the Divinity School; Amanda Finney; Nicole Lasky; and John Frame.

Thanks to Florence Ovadia who keeps the Suq displays ever beautiful with her artful sense of design and color. The famous Norma van der Meulen had an entire article published in the "Senior Connection" on her volunteer work as a jewelry designer for the Suq. Customers are now coming in to the store specifically asking for her necklaces.

SECURITY

Margaret Schröder

The year 2005/2006 has seen the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery and the Holleb Special Exhibit Gallery, the last two spaces of the museum to open to the public. We can now tell visitors, with justifiable pride, that all the museum galleries are open, and that they can see everything by taking a circle through the galleries starting with the Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery and ending with the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery. In addition, we have seen the smooth changeover between the first two temporary shows, from *Lost Nubia* to *Wonderful Things!*, with little or no inconvenience to visitor traffic. All this has allowed for the maximum amount of display space, and the greatest space for smooth visitor traffic, which we hope will facilitate the greater numbers of visitors that we hope will come to visit us now that all the galleries are open.

The extended gallery hours, which Geoff Emberling instituted during the 2004/2005 year, continue to be popular. The museum galleries are now open until 6:00 PM (instead of 4:00) five days a week, and are still open until 8:30 on Wednesday evenings. Visitors seem to enjoy not having to truncate their visits so early in the afternoon, and we seem to be getting a new type of audience, an increasing number of visitors who are coming to see the Oriental Institute Museum in the late afternoon after having been to another (usually bigger) museum earlier in the day. And although we have not seen docents signing up to conduct tours on a regular basis during the later gallery hours, we are getting a number of smaller tours that are coming in the late afternoon to see the museum on their own. (The longer hours give smaller and self-guided groups more flexibility in being able to see the galleries at their own pace without their interfering with the larger docent-led groups that tend to come in the first half of the day.)

In late May the King Tut show opened at The Field Museum, and I am pleased to say that this is already generating a good deal of cross-over traffic for us at the Oriental Institute (18% more than last year during the month of June 2006). People come see us after having attended the King Tut show, or else they hear about us via the Web, and so come see us as a prelude to the Tut show. In addition, some people are coming to see us, saying that our displays were personally recommended to them by volunteers at The Field Museum, especially those volunteers that we share with the Field. So, thanks to printed media and word-of-mouth, the Tut show should prove a great boon to our popularity.

We had a very good group of student guards this academic year. A few graduated in June and have gone on to study and work elsewhere, but other students will be back in September to work for us while they continue their studies at the University of Chicago. And two students who completed their bachelor's degrees in June will be coming back to the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations as graduate students in the fall. We are, as always, glad to help foster the student guards' interest in the ancient Near East and to help them pay for their academic studies, while they provide us with needed gallery attendance and visitor interaction.

In late January, the Canadian Museum Association held its first Conference on Cultural Property Protection. Several members of this association have attended the Smithsonian-sponsored conferences on the same topic, and for some years now they have been trying to organize a Canadian-centered version of this. Only three Americans attended the conference: myself and the two keynote speakers (both of whom are regular presenters at the Smithsonian conference). I greatly enjoyed comparing notes with people from a variety of Canadian institutions and am glad to see that the organized discussion of the protection of cultural heritage is now a pan-North-American concern. (While many conference attendees expressed surprise that I was willing to come to Ottawa in late January, I assured them that Chicago and Buffalo weather have prepared me well for dealing with cold and snow. I assured them that not all Americans live in California, Florida, or Nevada climates. Fortunately, none of the conference people were there to see me slip on the ice and sprawl on my back in front of the National Gallery of Art the day after the conference ended!

The Smithsonian's 2006 Conference on Cultural Property Protection was held in Washington, D.C., at the end of February (hard upon the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery!). In serving my third year on the planning and advisory board for this conference, I acted as reception "hostess," introduced speakers, chaired a session on the concerns of University Museums and Research Libraries, and spoke in a session along with representatives from Brigham Young University and the University of Western Iowa on the use of students as museum and library security personnel. The conference was well attended, and our three-person session seemed well received and garnered a number of favorable comments in the after-conference surveys.

SECURITY

The board meeting for the 2007 conference was held in Washington in mid-June, and we hope that next February's conference will be a great success. The new libraries' representative on the board and I are planning a session that will deal with privacy versus security issues in research institutions and libraries. In addition, I will be taking part in the session on new concerns for University museums in this age of heightened security.

In December, we hosted the Chicago-Area Tourism Security and Cultural Property Protection group here at the Oriental Institute. The business meeting in the Director's Study (always a space that impresses visitors) was followed by a lunch in the LaSalle Room and a guided tour of the museum. Although it can often prove difficult to get people to venture out of the Loop to the South Side, and then past Lake Shore Drive and the Museum of Science and Industry, seventeen people managed to find their way to campus and the meeting. (Only one person got lost en route, but he was "talked in" to our locale via cell-phone communiqué.)

The group also held meetings in other locales during the year, discussing such issues as Mayor Daley's proposed city-wide disaster response plan and how this will affect cultural institutions, the recent threats to Chicago-area landmarks and art works, recent increases in pick-pocketing teams working among the museums along the Lake Shore Drive corridor, the proposal to host the 2016 Olympics in Chicago, and the threats to the area in the face of such gatherings as economic summits and the bio-technology conference recently held at McCormick Place. In the two most recent meetings, we have met and heard presentations by members of the state-wide disaster and terrorism response teams operating out of Springfield and the new F.B.I. Art Crimes Team member assigned specifically to the Chicago area.

Fortunately, thus far, all the fore-planning, training, and personnel and equipment improvements that have been installed and coordinated in the Oriental Institute, the University of Chicago, the City of Chicago, and the State of Illinois have not been seriously tested or been deployed in an actual disaster or threat situation. And we hope that this situation will remain the same for a long time to come. But we continue to try to think of new ways and means to protect our art, artifacts, research collections, faculty, staff, students, members, visitors and other friends, all without having to sacrifice one aspect or group to accommodate another. We will continue to try to exhibit the collections to as diverse and numerous a population as possible, while at the same time keeping collections and visitors safe and happy.

MUSEUM EDUCATION

Carole Krucoff

Educational activities for adults, youth, and families served 19,015 participants this past year, an increase of nearly 14% from the previous year. This figure, which breaks every record for Museum Education, is due in much good measure to the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery and Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery, which allowed us to share our own and other collections in ways never before possible at the Oriental Institute. In addition, a whole host of partnerships with long-time and new collaborators on campus, throughout the community, and even across the nation expanded our audiences, enhanced our services, and broadened our horizons. Partnerships

ranging from public programs to media campaigns to grant funded projects are visible throughout this report.

Support from the Polk Bros. Foundation, the Chicago Public Schools, and the Illinois Arts Council helped us provide in-depth museum learning for Chicago-area children and their families. A new grant from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation is allowing us to develop a groundbreaking teacher-training seminar on ancient Nubia. And a major award from the Institute for Museum and Library Services, a federal agency, continues to support creation of a wide range of online educational services focused on ancient Mesopotamia for teachers and students throughout the city, the state, and the nation.

Picken Nubia Gallery Programs and Projects

Visitor Studies

One special project in conjunction with the new Picken Nubia Gallery began well before the Ancient Nubia exhibit opened to the public. For the first time, the planning process for an Oriental Institute exhibit included a study to gather input from the wider University community and visiting public. This visitor studies project began with a series of discussions between staff of the Civic Knowledge Project, the new community connections branch of the University's Division of Humanities, and Geoff Emberling, Museum Director, and Carole Krucoff, Head of Museum Education. All agreed that community input would be beneficial to ensure that the new Picken Nubia Gallery communicated effectively with both scholarly and general audiences, including the many African-American families from surrounding neighborhoods who were becoming more closely connected with the University through Civic Knowledge Project programs.

Our two-part visitor studies process got underway last summer, when Barbara Ceiga, a highly regarded exhibit evaluator based in Chicago, joined us as a consultant. Ceiga and Museum Education crafted and then spent time in the museum galleries administering a survey to learn what our current visitors knew about ancient Nubia, as well as what they would expect to see in a Nubia exhibit. Much useful information emerged from this survey, especially the fact that even our most regular and knowledgeable visitors knew very little about Nubia. Only half could identify it as being in Africa; of those who knew this some indicated they believed that Nubia's people were dark skinned. Only one-fourth suggested that Nubia had some sort of relationship with ancient Egypt, but they were eager to learn more about what that relationship might have been. These findings indicated it would be important to develop a major introductory section for the exhibit that would provide broad geographical, chronological, and cultural contexts for ancient Nubia.

After curators had developed a prototype introductory section, the second phase — a focus group with African-American community leaders recruited by the Civic Knowledge Project — took place. The participants included Angela Adams, South Shore Cultural Center; Sheila Fondren, University of Chicago Odyssey Project; Selean



Docents Carole Yoshida (left) and Rita Picken (right) stand ready to answer visitors' questions during the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery. The introductory section of this gallery was strongly influenced by the Visitor Studies project that took place before the exhibit was installed. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

MUSEUM EDUCATION



Nubian educator Awad Abdelgadir shares objects from his homeland with visitors during the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

Holmes, DuSable Museum of African American History; Sheena Hunter, University of Chicago Odyssey Project; Angela Rivers, DuSable Museum of African American History; Suzanne Smith, Steans Family Foundation; and Malachi Thompson, jazz musician and music educator. Group members' excitement about the exhibit and their candid commentary on draft wall text and graphic choices were crucial to the shaping of our introductory display.

The successful outcome of this visitor studies project is evident in the many compliments we have received in the Visitor Comment Book now in the Nubia exhibit. Almost all who write express delight in how much they've learned,

how enriched they feel at discovering a culture that was largely unknown to them before, and how well the exhibit's information answers their questions yet provides food for thought and discussion. We couldn't ask for more.

Nubia Programs

Public programming for the Picken Nubia Gallery began with a grand opening that took place during a weekend celebration for museum visitors of all ages. On February 25 and 26, Museum Education staff, graduate students, and guest presenters hosted close to 1,200 adults, children, and families who enjoyed an array of exciting activities. Leather worker Carol Jackson and ceramic artist Gwen Pruitt from the Little Black Pearl Art Center involved visitors in ancient Nubian arts techniques that have remained virtually unchanged for millennia. Awad Abdelgadir, Nubian artist and educator, introduced artifacts and crafts from his Nubian homeland in Sudan and presented "Life on the Nile," a fascinating multi-media journey to today's Nubia. Geoff Emberling, Museum Director, offered an introductory slide lecture on the new gallery. John Larson, Oriental Institute Archivist, lectured on Lost Nubia, the inaugural display in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery. This exhibition featured a selection of the remarkable photographs taken to document James Henry Breasted's 1905–1907 expeditions to Egypt and Sudan.



A young visitor proudly displays the ancient-style mirror she made during the festivities that celebrated the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

Graduate students Laura Deneke and Foy Scalf wrote everyone's names in Merotic, the script of ancient Nubia. Young visitors and their parents learned how to create an ancient Nubian-style mirror, and visitors of all ages fashioned and then bedecked themselves with Nubian-style headbands and jewelry.

A corps of more than thirty docents staffed the museum's galleries the entire weekend, and several more engaged visitors in the hands-on activities. The names of all these Museum Education and Family Program Volunteers can be found in the Volunteer Program pages following this report.

The opening weekend also served the community's K–12 educators by presenting a special resource fair that introduced teachers to the Oriental Institute's award-winning curriculum materials on ancient Nubia. Wendy Ennes, Teacher Services and

e-Leaning Coordinator, and Jessica Caracci, Education Programs Assistant, showed educators exciting and innovative ways the new gallery and its teaching and learning resources could be integrated into the ancient civilizations curriculum. Several teachers who attended this event were inspired to register for a special grant-funded seminar on ancient Nubia that will be described in the Teacher Training section of this report

The Picken Nubia Gallery and the accompanying Lost Nubia exhibit were springboards for a wide variety of public programs in winter and spring. During Women's History Month in March, we joined with the DuSable Museum of African-American History to present "Queens, Priestesses, and Venerated Mothers: Nubia Women of Royalty." This Sunday afternoon lecture by Debora Heard, graduate student in Nubian archeology in the University of Chicago's Department of Anthropology and Curatorial Assistant for the Picken Nubia Gallery, attracted many DuSable Museum members and friends who had never before visited the Oriental Institute.

In spring we featured the Picken Gallery and the Lost Nubia exhibit as part of a new series of free public tours led by exhibit curators. Stephen Harvey, Assistant Professor of Egyptology and Co-curator of the Picken Nubia Gallery, led a tour focusing on ancient Nubian history and culture, and John Larson presented a tour of the Lost Nubia exhibit he curated. Nubia was spotlighted in a special Sunday film showing when Emmy-award-winning producer Judith McCray joined us to present and then discuss the making of her documentary film *Nubia and the Mysteries of Kush*.

"Ancient Nubia: Glory and Grandeur Along the Nile," was an educational highlight of the year. This day-long symposium co-sponsored by the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies and the Chicago Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America introduced the latest research on ancient Nubia in presentations by Oriental Institute scholars and eminent guest lectures. Local presenters included Geoff Emberling, Stephen P. Harvey, Debora Heard, and Bruce Williams, Oriental Institute Research Associate and Co-curator of the Picken Nubia Gallery. Guest lecturers included Stanley M. Burstein, Professor Emeritus of Ancient History and former Chair of the Department of History, California State University at Los Angeles;



Education Programs Assistant Jessica Caracci (right) presents a happy teacher with the Oriental Institute's Life in Ancient Nubia curriculum guide, a raffle prize awarded during our Ancient Nubia Resource Fair for Educators. Photograph by Wendy Ennes



Guest speaker Timothy Kendall presents a slide lecture during "Ancient Nubia: Glory and Grandeur Along the Nile," a day-long symposium for the public where eminent guest speakers joined Oriental Institute scholars to share their most recent research. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

MUSEUM EDUCATION

Brigitte Gratien, Director of the French Archaeological Mission site of Gism El Arba' in northern Sudan; Timothy Kendall, independent scholar who has conducted numerous excavations at sites in Egypt and Sudan and was formerly Associate Curator of the Department of Egyptian and Near Eastern Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and Derek Welsby, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan at the British Museum, London, and curator of the museum's major exhibition Sudan: Ancient Treasures.

Both Kendall and Welsby generously extended their visits to present special lectures for Oriental Institute faculty, staff, and students. Kendall lectured on his excavations at the ancient Nubian site of Gebel Barkal and Welsby presented an overview of the archaeology of the Fourth Cataract of the Nile River.

Adult Education

Courses

Along with the adult education programs related to Nubia, we offered many other adult education opportunities this past year. These included multi-session courses on campus and at the University of Chicago's downtown Gleacher Center, as well as correspondence courses for those who seek us out from across the nation and around the world.

Correspondence courses, a long-time adult education option at the Oriental Institute, continued to flourish this year. Andrew Baumann and Jacqueline Jay taught the fundamentals of Middle Egyptian to more than fifty students from across the nation in "Hieroglyphs by Mail," and Baumann taught "Intermediate Hieroglyphs" for those who wanted to continue their studies. This year, all students who completed class work assigned in correspondence courses received a special certificate of completion from the Oriental Institute. While our courses are non-credit adult education opportunities, students have been requesting such certificates for many years as a memento of their learning experiences with us.

Certificates were also provided for those who completed "Ancient Egyptian Architecture," a new audio course developed by Emily Teeter, Curator of the Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery and Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery Coordinator. This course featured eight lectures by Teeter that were available on professionally recorded CDs. Each lecture was accompanied by a notebook of optional readings and assignments, as well as a slide presentation on the Oriental Institute's Web site that featured full-color views of ancient sites, artifacts from the museum's galleries, and photographs from Teeter's personal collection. Students were delighted with this course and urged us to create more using the same format.

Nearly all our on-campus and Gleacher Center courses are presented in collaboration with the Graham School of General Studies, the University of Chicago's center for continuing education programs. The Graham School joins with us on course development, advertising, and registration of students. It also works with the Illinois State Board of Education to ensure that K-12 teachers who take our courses receive the recertification credits that all Illinois educators are required to obtain.

This year our collaborative courses with the Graham School included: "What Can Archaeology Tell Us About the Bible?" and "Who Were the Israelites?" taught by Brian Briscoe; "Lost Civilizations: The Ancient Hurrians and Urartians," taught by Dennis Campbell; "The Ancient Assyrian Empire," taught by Geoff Emberling; "Mummies and Medicine Across the Millennia," taught by Nicole B. Hansen; "From Ground to Gallery: Sharing the History of Ancient Israel" and "Jerusalem: City of Ages," taught by Gabrielle V. Novacek; "Affairs and Scandals in Ancient Egypt," taught by Foy Scalf; "Beyond King Tut's Tomb: The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt,"

taught by Joshua Trampier; and “Troy and the Trojan War: A Story Not Told by Homer,” taught by Ilya Yakubovich.

The Field Museum became our new adult education collaborator with the arrival of Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs, a major traveling exhibition that will remain on view at The Field Museum through December 2006. We joined with Field Museum educators to plan a full schedule of joint programs, beginning with “Egyptian Hieroglyphs for Museum Goers.” This six-section course taught by Emily Teeter offered three sessions featuring lectures and gallery visits at the Oriental Institute, and three similar sessions at The Field Museum. The course sold out almost as soon as it was advertised, a very promising start for this new collaboration.

Special Events and Drop-by Programs

Beyond formal courses, Museum Education offered a broad spectrum of special events and also a wide variety of free drop-by programs throughout the year. Designed to explore topics or themes related to ancient and contemporary Near Eastern culture, most were presented in collaboration with colleagues on campus, throughout the community, and even across the nation.

The Smart Museum of Art became our partner for special events in conjunction with two of their new temporary exhibits. *Centers and Edges*, an exhibit of American and European ceramics, was the springboard for “Art on the Move: Ceramics in Chicago.” This one-day event featured curator-led tours of ceramics on view at the Smart Museum, the Oriental Institute, and a special ceramics exhibit at the Chicago Cultural Center. The Smart Museum exhibit *Graphiké: Writing and Drawing in the Ancient World* inspired another joint program featuring curator led-tours of collections at both museums.

Another on-campus collaboration brought an extraordinary musical event to the Oriental Institute. During Arab Heritage Month in November we partnered with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies and the Middle East Music Ensemble to present “The Iraqi Maqam,” a unique repertoire of music that has been performed in Baghdad for centuries. Held in the magnificent setting of the Yelda Khorsabad Court, this awe-inspiring concert was performed on traditional Iraqi instruments by the acclaimed ensemble Safaafir.

Our special cookery and cuisine series, begun in 2004, continued this year with two new cooking and dining experiences featuring the Middle East and North Africa. At “A Taste of Persia,” held at Pars Cove Restaurant, master chef Max Pars served a full-course menu of delectable Persian dishes. Mahvash Amir-Morkri, author of a forthcoming book on ancient Persian cuisine, led a lively discussion on the culinary arts of Iran. At “A Taste of Morocco,” held at Andalous Restaurant, owner Hadj Akaharir invited everyone to savor the unique cuisine of his homeland, and he provided us with recipes for his signature dishes.

During the fall, the Boston-based organization Elderhostel, which provides educational programming for senior citizens nationwide, invited us to create a joint “Day of Discovery” with them for the second year in a row. This year’s program, which focused on the “Empires in the Fertile Crescent” exhibit, was a sold-out event that brought us 182 registrants from throughout the metropolitan area. Featured speakers were Geoff Emberling, who lectured on the new east wing galleries, and Norman Golb, Ludwig Rosenberg Professor of Jewish History and Civilization, who lectured on the Dead Sea Scrolls. Participants also enjoyed a luncheon at the Quadrangle Club and docent-led tours of the museum galleries. This spring Elderhostel invited us to collaborate on a new program for the coming fall.

MUSEUM EDUCATION

Special Film Showing & Discussion

GRASS: A NATION'S BATTLE FOR LIFE

Join Abbas Alizadeh, Senior Research Associate for the
Oriental Institute's Iranian Prehistoric Project,
for a discussion of this remarkable film.

FREE!

Sunday, May 21
2:00 PM

In 1924, Merian Cooper, the mastermind
behind the classic 1935 version of
King Kong, traveled to Iran with cameraman
Ernest Schoedsack to document the incredible
migration of the Bakhtiari tribe.



Witness the journey of more than 50,000 people and 500,000 animals who surmounted seemingly impossible obstacles to reach pastureland.

The Oriental Institute is located at 1155 E. 58th St.
Visit oi.uchicago.edu or call 773-702-9507 for more information.

*This flyer posted on campus invited faculty, staff, and students to the special free showing and discussion of **Grass: A Nation's Battle for Life**, one of the most remarkable documentary films ever made. Flyer designed by Jessica Caracci*

Free drop-by programs in conjunction with University events are a long-standing tradition for Museum Education. This year, nearly ninety incoming freshmen joined our Wednesday docents for an introductory tour of the museum during Orientation Week for new students in September. The Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Docents offered tours for hundreds of visitors during the Parents' Weekend and Humanities Day events the University offers in October. Special thanks to Docents John Aldrin, Dorothy Blindt, Andy Buncis, Joe Diamond, Stephen Esposito, Margaret Foorman, Dario Giacomoni, Robert McGinnis, Roy Miller, Kathleen Mineck, Mary O'Shea, Donald Payne, Liz Reitz Clark, Lucie Sandel, Mary Shea, and Carole Yoshida for all their help with these important programs.

Our free Sunday afternoon film series continued, with docents available to answer questions in the galleries after each showing. Special screenings this year included a Cleopatra Film Festival for Women's History Month in March, and a showing of *Grass: A Nation's Battle for Life*, one of the most remarkable documentaries ever made. Abbas Alizadeh, Senior Research Associate for the Oriental Institute's Iranian Prehistoric Project, introduced and then led a discussion of this 1920s silent film that portrays the migratory journey of more than 50,000 members of Iran's Bakhtiari tribe.



Community Service Volunteer John Whitcomb (left) helps children "Dig Into History," a hands-on activity he developed for the Oriental Institute booth at the 57th Children's Book Fair. Photograph by Carole Krucoff

Informal drop-by programs offered free of charge were available throughout the year, including a new series of curator-led gallery tours designed to attract new visitors to our permanent and special exhibits. Along with the curator tours offered for the new Picken Nubia Gallery, we presented two programs in collaboration with Stirring Things Up, the city of Chicago's culinary celebration in the summer of 2005. Emily Teeter toured the Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery to present "Dining Like an Egyptian." Karen Wilson, Curator of the Edgar and Deborah Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery, showed how the world's oldest haute cuisine began in ancient Iraq. Both these tours filled to capacity with many first-time visitors who were drawn by the city's widespread publicity.

Youth and Family Services

In addition to activities developed for the Picken Nubia Gallery, Museum Education presented long-time favorites as well as special new programs for children and their families this past year. Four of our programs used off-site formats to reach new audiences. "Be an Ancient Egyptian Artist," our annual summer day camp with the Lill Street Art Center, was offered twice during the summer. Teaching artists Mary Tepper and Paola Cabal led our sessions at Lill Street, while Education Programs Assistant Jessica Caracci

organized the art-making and tour sessions at the Oriental Institute. For the nineteenth straight season, we returned to the 57th Street Children's Book Fair, this time with a delightful new activity developed by John Whitcomb, our community service volunteer from De La Salle High School. Called "Dig Into History," John's activity invited children to take part in a tabletop "excavation" to discover pottery pieces covered with ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. The children then used special charts to "translate" the hieroglyphs. Drove of children surrounded our booth during the fair, and John was rightfully proud of an activity we knew we would be using for many years to come. In our third family outreach program we joined with the Smart Museum of Art to present "Pictures and Words in the Ancient World," which featured art-making and creative dramatics as well as tours of the Smart Museum's new exhibit Graphiké: Writing and Drawing in the Ancient World.

The Department of Mathematics and Science at the Chicago Public Schools helped us develop our fourth family outreach program. Called Museum Connections: Beyond the Classroom Walls, this program supported outreach visits to Peck School and Claremont Academy, two underserved Chicago Public Schools where the parent population seldom uses museums as learning venues for their families. Each school invited parents to join their children for an afterschool program with us. We used these in-school sessions to involve everyone in hands-on activities that introduced ways archaeologists learn about the past through the analysis of animal bones, pottery reconstruction, and the scientific study of mummies. We then invited all the families to visit us during the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery using bus transportation funded by the Museum Connections program. We were delighted when three busloads of families who had never visited the Oriental Institute took part in the opening weekend, and we were especially pleased when both schools expressed their eagerness to continue with this program next year. Special thanks go to the following people who made this program happen: Jessica Caracci, Education Programs Assistant; Belinda Monaghan, Oriental Institute Research Associate in Zooarchaeology; Catherine Dueñas, Volunteer Coordinator; Wendy Ennes, Teacher Services and e-Learning Coordinator; Tom James, Curatorial Assistant; and Volunteer Docents Kathleen Mineck, John Whitcomb, and Mary O'Shea.

Collaboration with a new partner brought us another new audience when we joined with the City of Chicago's AfterSchool Matters program to present a special concert for teen-aged youth who had never visited us before. Funded in part by the Illinois Arts Council, a state agency, this program featured jazz musician Malachi Thompson and his Africa Brass group who performed original compositions Thompson had created after an inspiring visit to ancient Egyptian and Nubian sites. The young people also took a docent-led tour of the museum galleries guided by Docents Andy Buncis, Gabrielle Cohen, Joan Curry, Kathleen Mineck,



Two students from Claremont Academy discover how archaeologists analyze animal bones to learn about the past during a Museum Education school outreach program funded by the Chicago Public Schools. Photograph by Carole Krucoff



The late Jazz musician Malachi Thompson (left) introduced his Africa Brass group during a special concert and museum tour for teenage youth from the AfterSchool Matters program. This event was supported in part by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council, a State agency. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

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Two proud “pharaohs” tried on costumes from “King Tut’s Closet” during Mummies Night, our annual pre-Halloween celebration for families. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

Daila Shefner, and Mari Terman. We hope this event will be the beginning of a continuing partnership with AfterSchool Matters, but we will all miss Malachi Thompson, who passed away only a few months after presenting this very special program.

Mummies took center stage at our largest event for families, when hundreds of costumed children and their parents joined us for “Mummies Night,” the pre-Halloween celebration that is becoming an annual Oriental Institute tradition. Master storyteller Judith Heineman and musician Daniel Marcotte held visitors spellbound with spine-tingling tales from ancient Egypt. Docents and volunteers captivated everyone for two solid hours with

activities that included a “guess the gummy mummies” contest, origami bat-making, preparing a life-sized “mummy” for burial, and answering an unending stream of questions about the real mummies and artifacts in the Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery. Special thanks to Volunteers Rae Ellen Bichell, Myriam Borelli, Bob Cantu, Gabrielle Cohen, Debby Halpern, Karen Mandingo, Cameron and Dennis Kelley, Carl, Kathleen, and Steve Mineck, Rita Picken, Stephen Ritzel, Shirley Swanson, Claire Thomas, and John Whitcomb for all their help.

From Anatolia to Africa: Museum Learning for Families

Along with presenting special events for families, the Oriental Institute has received major support from the Polk Bros. Foundation over the past several years to develop a comprehensive program of self-guided museum learning experiences for children and parents who seldom visit our museum. These include many of the African-American families living in the neighborhoods surrounding the University, and the city’s growing population of Latino families.

The success of programs developed for the Egyptian and Mesopotamian galleries from 2001 to 2003 inspired the foundation to award the Institute a new two-year grant to create similar educational services for the Empires in the Fertile Crescent exhibit and Nubia Gallery. Called From Anatolia to Africa: Museum Learning for Families, this new initiative is enabling us to make the entire museum a major venue for family learning in the city of Chicago.

From Anatolia to Africa is following the development model that worked so well to create materials and activities for Egypt and Mesopotamia. Using that model this past year, we worked with an advisory panel of parents, children and educators from two local schools to develop a rich array of materials for ancient Assyria, Anatolia, and Israel — the three cultures featured in the east wing galleries. Five families from the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School (NK/O), where the student population is almost entirely African-American, have joined us, with Marvin Hoffman, NK/O founding director as an educational advisor. Nine families from Nightingale School, where the student population is largely Hispanic, have also joined us, with principal Maureen Savas and Vice-Principal Carmen Lehotan as educational advisors. Working with project staff, the families toured the east wing galleries, identified objects they found intriguing and suggested the kinds of activities they might find meaningful and enjoyable. Later, they returned to test and evaluate the prototype activities that staff had developed using their suggestions, a crucial step that helped

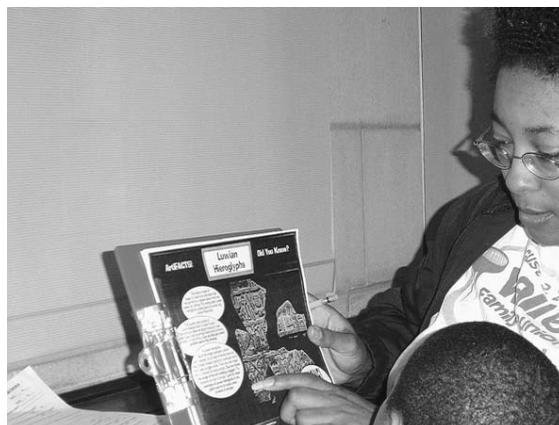
us determine which approaches would be most effective as learning experiences for the public.

The outcome of this year-long process has been very gratifying. Visitors to the Oriental Institute will be able to explore the east wing using a whole new series of full-color Family Activity Cards in English and Spanish. These cards direct parents and children comfortable in either language to search for and make discoveries about specific artifacts. We have also produced a broad range of interactive “hands-on” computer experiences for installation on the new kiosk now in place in the east wing. These activities invite parents and children to take part in an archaeological excavation, “meet” Oriental Institute scholars, learn the sounds and the symbolic meaning of Luwian hieroglyphs, and much more!

Along with the invaluable contributions of our family advisors, the success of this project’s first year is due to the work of a dedicated team of professionals who have all the skills and expertise needed to reach our goals. Geoff Emberling is academic advisor to the project. Jessica Caracci shapes the content and writes all the copy for the Family Activity Cards. Wendy Ennes is art director for printed materials and computer activities. Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov, a Ph.D. candidate in the University of Chicago’s Committee on Genetics and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, is the project’s researcher, computer programmer, and multi-media architect. Along with their design and programming skills, Wendy and Nitzan have researched and obtained the very latest equipment to outfit the Oriental Institute’s computer kiosks, ensuring their ability to serve the public for the next several years.

Teresa Vazquez, a professional museum evaluator fluent in both English and Spanish, is our evaluation consultant. Vazquez’ fluency compliments the Spanish-language skills of Catherine Dueñas, Volunteer Coordinator, who serves as an educational advisor as well as translator for the Spanish-speaking families. Maria Teresa Chagnon, who holds a degree in Romance Languages from the University of Chicago, provides Spanish translations for our printed materials. Catherine Dueñas, assisted by Volunteer Irene Glasner, edits the Spanish materials before they go to press. Markus Dohner, Museum Installation Coordinator, and Erik Lindahl, Gallery Preparator, created the computer kiosk and gallery installations designed to house all of the east wing’s self-guided activities.

This past spring our advisor families returned to begin working with the project team on



Susan Smith and her son Harrison Lawler from the North Kenwood/Oakland Charter School test prototype family activity cards for the Empires in the Fertile Crescent exhibit. This project, which is creating bi-lingual printed museum materials in both English and Spanish, is part of the Families in the Museum initiative supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Wendy Ennes



Volunteer Coordinator Catherine Dueñas (standing right) shows the Martinez family from Nightingale School how to test prototype computer activities for the Empires in the Fertile Crescent exhibit. Development of these activities is also part of the Families in the Museum project supported by the Polk Bros. Foundation. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

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development and testing of self-guided family activities for the Picken Nubia Gallery. We envision these activities will be in place by early 2007.

The innovative development approach we are using to create family activities has captured the attention of museum educators nationwide. This past winter the National Art Education Association (NAEA), whose membership spans universities, museums, and public and private schools across the United States, held their annual conference in Chicago. As part of this meeting, NAEA invited the Oriental Institute to host a pre-conference workshop on our family learning project. Led by project team members Jessica Caracci, Wendy Ennes, and Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov, our workshop drew more than twenty museum educators from such institutions as the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Cincinnati Museum of Art, and the J. Paul Getty Museum. All told us they considered our project a model for the development of educationally sound museum learning experiences. They also noted it was a groundbreaking way to build bridges between communities who seldom meet, and to encourage interaction in significant and rewarding ways.

Teacher Training Services

Empowering teachers to enrich student learning through meaningful classroom and museum study of ancient civilizations is a major mandate for Museum Education. A vital way for us to reach this goal is to provide K–12 teachers and other educators with a wide variety of professional development opportunities that draw upon the renowned collections, scholarly expertise, award-winning curriculum materials, and unique online resources of the Oriental Institute.

Teacher Training Partnerships

As in other programs, collaboration was the watchword for many of our teacher services this past year. In the fall, we participated once again in the Chicago Cultural Center's Spotlight on Chicago, an annual resource fair for teachers and administrators throughout the metropolitan area. At this event Wendy Ennes and Jessica Caracci highlighted our wide range of curriculum materials as well as our museum visit program and Web-based resources. Wendy also introduced our online Teacher Resource Center and new Ancient Mesopotamia online program (see



Wendy Ennes, Teacher Services and e-Learning Coordinator, introduces an educator to Oriental Institute programs for schools at Spotlight on Chicago, a city-wide event sponsored by Chicago's Department of Cultural Affairs. Photograph by Jessica Caracci

following pages) at various conferences for educators. These included the Chicago Public Schools' (CPS) Best Practices and Literacy Online Conferences; the Illinois Council for the Social Studies annual meeting in Naperville; and TAPPED IN, an online social studies forum that reaches educators worldwide.

We also received a grant from Chicago Public Schools' Mathematics and Science Department so that we could take part in Museum Partners in Science. This prestigious program funds day-long professional development workshops at selected museums for educators who wish to hone their science teaching skills. This year, thirty teachers attended our workshop led by Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov and by Gabrielle V. Novacek, who is a Ph.D. candidate in Syro-Palestinian Archaeology in the University of

Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Both focused on the many ways archaeology draws upon the life and physical sciences to obtain information about the ancient past. Jessica Caracci, the workshop's facilitator, introduced participants to the Oriental Institute's curriculum materials on science and inventions in the ancient Near East.

This year we also joined forces with The Field Museum and the Shedd Aquarium to present "Creation Stories from Around the World," a three-part professional development series. Organized by Wendy Ennes in partnership with educators at Field and Shedd, the program offered day-long sessions at each institution. At the Oriental



(Left to right) Emily Teeter, Jonathan Tenney, and Eudora Struble present a panel discussion on creation stories from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Israel during an Oriental Institute teacher workshop co-sponsored by The Field Museum and Shedd Aquarium. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

Institute Emily Teeter joined Eudora Struble, graduate student in Syro-Palestinian Archaeology, and Jonathan Tenney, Ph.D. candidate in Ancient Near Eastern History, to present a panel discussion that compared and contrasted creation myths from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Israel. The panelists then led museum tours focusing on the development of writing in the ancient Near East and the emergence of the world's first poetry, myth, and epic literature. The session concluded with a workshop led by Judith Heineman, President of the Chicago Storytelling Guild, who introduced the teachers to ways ancient tales and storytelling can be integrated across the curriculum. Teacher evaluations gave all these presentations the highest ratings and one even wrote that "If I had to do all over again, I would have become an archaeologist."

Ancient Nubia: Teacher Training and Student Achievement

Our most intensive professional development program is taking place with the assistance of a generous grant from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation, which has been supporting teacher training at the Oriental Institute since 1998. This new project, entitled Ancient Nubia: Teacher Training and Student Achievement, is a groundbreaking initiative that, for the first time, will track student achievement based on the academic enrichment their teachers receive.

The program is focused on the Oriental Institute's new exhibit of art and artifacts from ancient Nubia, whose rich artistic and cultural history and contributions to world heritage are almost entirely missing in school curricula. The exhibition, combined with our broad array of curriculum materials and online potentialities, makes the Oriental Institute ideally suited to provide meaningful professional development on ancient Nubia for teachers of ancient civilizations, world history, global studies, and African and African-American studies. Our professional development is concentrating on ways that study of ancient Nubia will fulfill state mandates for social studies content, literacy, critical thinking skills, and the integration of technology into classroom learning.

Coordinated by Wendy Ennes, the Ancient Nubia: Teacher Training and Student Achievement project began with recruitment of a five-member teachers advisor panel. These teachers, all active participants in previous Oriental Institute programs and mentor educators in their own teaching environments, include: Mia Henry, Program Associate, Facing History and Ourselves; Joanne

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Grosbeak, 6th grade social studies teacher, Bell School; Jeff Sadoff, 6th grade social studies teacher, Jackson Language Academy; Michael Shea, high school history teacher, Kenwood Academy, and Beverly Wilson, K–8 arts educator, Caldwell School.

Since January, Wendy has been working with our panel on two major tasks:

- developing an ancient Nubia section for the Oriental Institute’s online Teacher Resource Center
- shaping the project’s professional development seminar that will take place this coming summer

Over the years, support from the Fry Foundation has enabled Museum Education to create an online Teacher Resource Center which currently provides educators nationwide with full color views of artifacts, online lessons, and interactive learning components for the study of ancient Egypt and Nubia. This new initiative is enabling us to create such Web-based materials for Nubia, which will be an invaluable resource since almost nothing similar exists anywhere online. Working with Wendy, as well as our academic advisors — Geoff Emberling, Emily Teeter, and Peter Dorman, Professor of Egyptology — the teacher panel has helped us select the Nubian themes and artifacts that will best relate to curricular needs.

The Web-based materials on Nubia will be launched in time for the project’s second component, a two-week professional development seminar that takes place this coming summer. The teacher populations we are seeking to reach are based in the inner city schools surrounding the University of Chicago, who seldom visit our museum despite their proximity to the University. To publicize the program in these neighborhoods, we worked closely with Duell Richardson, Director of Neighborhood Relations/Education in the University’s Department of Community and Government Affairs, and Richardson’s associate Yelene Modely. Thanks to their efforts as well as the assistance of Lisa Perez, Area Library Coordinator with the Department of Libraries and Information Services of the Chicago Public Schools, registration for the seminar has reached its maximum and already has a waiting list.

As in past seminars, the program on Nubia will focus on enhancing teacher understanding of the Oriental Institute’s academic and collections resources, and involving them in creating museum and classroom learning experiences based on local and state educational standards. This project, however, will move beyond the seminar phase. Guided by evaluation approaches suggested by our teacher advisory panel, we will partner with seminar participants during the school year to assess and document the outcomes of student learning experiences on ancient Nubia in the classroom and at the museum. Such analysis, unique to the Chicago area, is crucial for a project that has student achievement as its ultimate goal. We envision that this groundbreaking initiative will provide vital new information on the relationships between professional development and measurable student outcomes. We plan to share this information with the education community in Chicago and beyond.

Ancient Mesopotamia: This History, Our History

In 2004, the Oriental Institute Museum received a prestigious National Leadership Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, a federal agency. This two-year award supports *Ancient Mesopotamia: This History, Our History*, a unique Web-based project for K–12 teachers and their students that features three major components; a curriculum-based simulated archaeological excavation called “Dig Into History”; a searchable database called the “Learning Collection,” which contains artifacts from the museum’s Mesopotamia collection, and an online course on ancient Mesopotamia that will provide professional development and graduate credit for teachers nationwide. Two University of Chicago collaborators are also part of this initiative,

Chicago WebDocent and the eCUIP Digital Library, both a part of CUIP, the University of Chicago Internet Project.

Wendy Ennes, Project Coordinator, is the driving force of this initiative and she and her collaborators made great strides this past year. The public launch of the Learning Collection in February 2006 was a major milestone. Designed for teachers and students of grades 6–12, it provides a state-of-the-art format for browsing, researching, analyzing, and interacting with artifacts in a myriad of ways. For example, browsing for ancient Mesopotamian cylinder seals offers options that range from “zooming in” to view all aspects of a specific seal to virtually rolling out the seal on clay to discovering all the major data about the seal’s excavation and history.

Production of such a resource was an intricate and intense process that involved the time, talents, and expertise of a whole host of dedicated people. Based on their knowledge of curricular needs, a special panel of teacher advisors suggested artifacts to include in the Learning Collection and formulated questions about them for students to consider. This panel includes Paula Andries, Educational Coordinator for Hepzibah Children’s Association; Carolyn Brewer and Bijo Vayalil of the CPS IMPACT Professional Development Team; Mary Cobb, Computer Teacher at Ray School; Joanne Groshek, 6th grade teacher at Bell School; Inga Jackson, Principal, Crane Tech Prep; Lisa Perez, Area Library Coordinator, CPS Department of Libraries and Information Services; Peter Scheidler, high school social studies teacher at Kenwood Academy; and Brandon Taylor, Dean, Center for Distance Learning City Colleges of Chicago. Julia Brazas, Director of Chicago WebDocent, also serves on the panel as educational advisor.

Once artifacts were identified, production of the Learning Collection involved photographing all of them, gathering “metadata” on each item from registrarial records, designing Web pages to house and provide access to the information, and then uploading all the data. Steven Lane, Web designer, and Glen Biggus, computer programmer, both of eCUIP, have done a masterful job of integrating the Learning Collection database into a beautiful and accessible Web site. Christie Thomas supervised all the work done by eCUIP, supported by Elizabeth Long of Regenstein Library and Benjamin Lorch of CUIP. At the Oriental Institute, the support of the following people has been invaluable; Geoff Emberling; Laura D’Alessandro, Head of the Conservation Laboratory; John Larson; John Sanders, Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory; Raymond Tindel, Oriental Institute Registrar; and Helen McDonald, Assistant Registrar. Volunteer David Berry spent countless hours completing the gathering of metadata, refining it, and streamlining its usability. We invite you to visit, browse, and enjoy all that the Learning Collection has to offer at: <http://mesopotamia.lib.uchicago.edu/>.

David Berry also served as editor for the online professional development course on ancient Mesopotamia that is the project’s second major component. Content research and writing for this course was done by Leslie Schramer, former graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Her work was guided and reviewed by Oriental Institute faculty and staff that included Gil Stein, Oriental Institute Director; Robert Biggs, Professor Emeritus of Assyriology; Geoff Emberling; McGuire Gibson, Professor of Mesopotamian Archaeology;



Home page for Ancient Mesopotamia: This History, Our History. This major online project was created with the generous support of the Institute of Museum and Library Services and University of Chicago partners Chicago WebDocent and The eCUIP Digital Library Project

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“Dig Into History,” an interactive archaeological adventure for students, is an important component of the Ancient Mesopotamia: This History, Our History project funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services

and facilitation in online education. As a graduate of this program, Wendy has gained invaluable skills for the production and facilitation of the online course, which we envision will be available to K–12 teachers throughout the nation in fall 2006.

The project’s third major component is a curriculum-based educational game that K–12 students nationwide will be able to access online at home or in classrooms under the guidance of a teacher. Entitled “Dig Into History,” this component has been the focus of an intensive production phase this past year. The game begins with students first making a choice to agree or disagree with a “quest statement” that relates to a big idea or concept about ancient Mesopotamia. These archaeological quests were developed by our teacher advisors so that they would relate to key concepts in the mandated social studies curriculum. Upon choosing a quest, students embark on a remarkably realistic process of unearthing artifacts. They also gain “real-life” experience when they are faced with making decisions about time and budgets, the challenges that affect every archaeological excavation. Students also learn to examine and then catalog each artifact they discover and then end the game by creating an online exhibit of their finds. Drawing upon his expertise as an archaeologist and museum professional, Geoff Emberling, has been a key contributor to development by helping us create authentic experiences and scenarios for the site.

The value of “Dig Into History” as a learning experience became immediately apparent when Wendy Ennes, Julia Brazas, Jessica Caracci, and Christie Thomas conducted a three-session usability study with 6th grade students at Chicago’s Alexander Graham Bell School this spring. The students were comfortable navigating the site, though they pointed out some “bugs” they suggested we fix, and they were able to find the pathways they needed to locate information and take part in the activities. The content they retained during the process was rich, meaningful, and — most important — not enough! Nearly every student indicated they wanted to spend more time with the interactive so they could discover additional artifacts and learn more about ancient Mesopotamia.

Christie Thomas, Steven Lane, and Glen Biggus of eCUIP, along with Flash Developer Sean York as consultant, are hard at work on the final version of “Dig Into History.” We expect this unique computer leaning experience to be online in the fall, joining the Learning Collection and professional development course to enhance and enrich teacher and student knowledge about ancient Mesopotamia for many years to come.

Jenny Myers, Research Associate; the late Erica Reiner, John A. Wilson Distinguished Service Professor Emerita of Assyriology; Martha Roth, Professor of Assyriology and Editor-in-Charge of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project; and Christopher Woods, Assistant Professor of Sumerology.

Wendy Ennes is shaping the format and structure of the online course, using the expertise she gained from two years of study in the University of Illinois Master Online Teaching Certification Program. This program concentrated on the methods and role of instructional technology, assessment,

Behind the Scenes

Looking back on all that has taken place this past year, I would like to express my appreciation for the ongoing interest, expertise, and encouragement of Oriental Institute faculty, staff, and students, many of whom are mentioned often in this report. Heartfelt thanks also go to all the volunteers who worked with us this past year. The development and presentation of special gallery-based programs for teachers, families, and the University community depended on the time and talents of all these men, women, and young people. A record of all their names appears in the Museum Education and Family Programs listing of the Volunteer Programs report.

The commitment, creativity, and vision of the Museum Education staff are what make everything happen. The contributions of Wendy Ennes, Teacher Services and e-Learning Co-Director, are visible throughout this report. Her many talents, her dedication to excellence in educational programming, and her expertise in the special realm of e-learning, make her an invaluable asset to the Oriental Institute, and her work has helped propel us onto center stage in the local, regional, and national museum communities.

The important work of Nitzan Mekel-Bobrov has been crucial to the success of our programs for families and for educators. And all would come to complete standstill without Jessica Caracci, Education Programs Assistant, who is “command central” for all that happens in the Education Department. Jessica administers the entire adult education program, handles registrations and confirmations for all guided tours, and serves as public relations officer, graphic designer, and media specialist for both the Education and Volunteer Programs. She handles the challenges and demands of this position with a professionalism, poise, and grace that make it a pleasure for all of us to work with her.

Jessica’s many talents allow her to make a wide variety of additional contributions. The publicity materials she produces for distribution to the media and the Web have been key to the increase in program participation this year. Her writing skills have also been central to the successful development of Family Activity Cards for the east wing galleries and her implementation of successful programming for youth, families, and educators is evident throughout this report.

Two important people require special mention here. In the Volunteer Program section of this *Annual Report*, you can read about the achievements of the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program, which is supervised by Terry Friedman and Catherine Dueñas. These gifted and dedicated women are continually inspired by the commitment and creativity of their extraordinary corps of volunteers. It is especially appropriate that this year, which marks the reopening of the entire museum to the public, is also the 40th anniversary of the Volunteer Program, which was founded to introduce the museum’s world-renowned collections in ways that would provide meaningful educational experiences for the public. Read on to see how this legacy continues in the remarkable work of our volunteers and all that Cathy and Terry have helped them accomplish in this anniversary year.



Kathy Mineck, who helped children create origami bats at Mummies’ Night, was one of the many volunteers who contributed time and talents to all of our public programming this past year. Photograph by Wendy Ennes

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Catherine Dueñas and Terry Friedman

It has been a year of milestones and of new initiatives for the Oriental Institute Volunteer Program. This year also marked an important turning point for the Volunteer Program as it celebrates a benchmark in its history, the fortieth anniversary of its founding. The Oriental Institute Volunteer Program was established in 1966 by Robert McCormick Adams, the Institute's director at that time, and by Carolyn Livingood, the first Volunteer Chair. It was under Carolyn's initiative that a long-needed program of volunteer guides, called "docents," who would give tours of the galleries to visitors of all ages, was established. The first class of nineteen students began in January 1966 with an eight-week training course of lectures combined with gallery workshop sessions. Although its mission has been modified over the years, the intention was to create a program to provide guided tours that would make the museum's scholarly gallery displays more accessible to schools and the general public. This tradition continues to hold true to this day. At the same time, however, the program's structure has been able to evolve to meet the demands of a changing world and the opportunities of the twenty-first century.

Tour Program

Reservations for docent-led tours of the museum galleries were in high demand, allowing visitors of all ages to enhance their study and appreciation of the ancient Near East. Whether with school students, religious groups, community organizations, or senior citizens, the Oriental Institute Museum docents were eager to share their knowledge and pride for the museum's collection. With the completion of the reinstallation and renovation project, the docents now have the opportunity to guide groups through the museum's galleries without detours or construction zone interruptions. They are thrilled to present the artifacts in a comprehensive, cohesive format.

Throughout the year, many museum docents enjoyed informal study sessions that focused on the development of special interest tour topics. These sessions helped to enhance their own knowledge in specific areas of interest pertaining to the collection as well as to prepare unique approaches to engage audiences with interactive touring techniques. We are very proud to announce that 10,862 visitors enjoyed a docent-led tour.

Docent Captain System

The Docent Captain system serves as the primary communication link between the museum docents and the administrative staff. The captains' supervision of the organization and maintenance of docent staffing is an integral part of why the Volunteer Program is able to function with efficiency and purpose. Their administrative skills, diligence, and unwavering support are vital components of the tour program's excellence. Captains help to foster a positive attitude and a rewarding interaction among the docents in their group. They play a key role in the mentoring system for new docents-in-training. Our thanks and appreciation to Docent Captains Myllicent Buchanan, Gabriele DaSilva, Joe Diamond, Teresa Hintzke, Dennis Kelley, Roy Miller, Donald Payne, Patrick Regnery, Stephen Ritzel, Lucie Sandel, Deloris Sanders, Pierangelo Taschini, Pramudee Townsend, and Carole Yoshida for all their efforts on behalf of the Tour Program.

Docent Advisory Committee

This advisory committee was formed last year to help give the Volunteers a greater voice in the decision-making policies of the Volunteer Program and Education Office. The committee serves as an open forum for the docents and the volunteers to discuss concerns and to work on productive solutions for problem areas. Cynthia Warso, who served as the chairperson of the committee, facilitated the meetings and activities while actively seeking input from all the volunteers. In July, the committee submitted their report to the Oriental Institute Museum Director, Geoff Emberling. The committee's comprehensive report focused on many important issues and concerns expressed by

the docents and volunteers, clearly identifying areas that needed attention and constructive change. As a result of their initiatives, the Volunteer Program reviewed policies that needed improvement and reconsidered priorities from a fresh perspective. The program has already implemented many of the committee's suggestions and will continue to benefit from their input as a group.

We were very pleased to have the active involvement of Geoff Emberling as we began to integrate many of the ideas contained in the report. His pragmatic and insightful observations helped direct our energies toward creative and innovative solutions for the improvement of the program.

Parking

One major area of concern expressed in the Docent Advisory Report was the issue of campus parking. This has been an ongoing problem throughout the University for many years. Even with the availability of parking in the Ellis Lot, many volunteers had difficulty walking the distance across campus to the Oriental Institute. With great patience and determination, Steve Camp, Associate Director Administration and Finance, was able to obtain parking permits for the volunteers as well as personal access cards for the Lexington Parking Lot, which is located immediately to the south of the Oriental Institute. We thank Steve for his persistence and for his unwavering support throughout the entire process. The volunteers are thrilled with the outcome!

Nubia Training

February was a very busy month for the Volunteer Program as we prepared for a series of training sessions in conjunction with the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery. The first lecture was by Geoff Emberling on Wednesday evening, February 1. Two Saturday sessions took place on February 4 and 11, and the final session took place on Wednesday, February 15.

The sessions were a combination of lectures and gallery workshops that focused on the artifacts in the new Picken Nubia Gallery. Thank you to Geoff Emberling, Stephen Harvey, Emily Teeter, and Bruce Williams for their outstanding and insightful lectures, and to Laura Deneke



Opening day for the Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery and the docents are eager to guide visitors through the beautiful new gallery. (Left to right) Stephen Esposito, Semra Prescott, John Aldrin, Lucie Sandel, Donald Payne, Catherine Deans-Barrett, Joe Diamond, and Mary Finn are ready to take on the crowds! Photo by Terry Friedman

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

and Debora Heard for writing the comprehensive training materials and for conducting detailed gallery workshops.

As an additional complement to the training classes for Nubia, we were delighted to have John Larson present a special session on the Lost Nubia photo exhibition in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery on Tuesday, February 25.

Our heartfelt thanks to the many volunteers who assisted with the administrative and logistical preparations for each session. Kudos to: Gabrielle Cohen, Joan Curry, Gabriele DaSilva, Debby Halpern, Dennis Kelley, Mary O'Shea, Denise Paul, and Stephen Ritzel.

With the completion of the training sessions for the Picken Nubia Gallery, volunteers and docents alike had completed a cycle of training classes designed to coincide with the opening of each new museum gallery. These volunteer training sessions had been spread over a period of nearly eight years. Since so many Museum Docents had come into the program during the reopening process, we asked all Museum Docents beginning with the class of 1998 to submit an outline of their "Highlights of the Museum Collection" tour. This assignment was designed to help clarify and consolidate their knowledge of the collection into a workable format for developing tours and proved to be a valuable exercise, both in creativity and content.

Comprehensive Docent Training Planned

With the opening of the Picken Nubia Gallery now behind us, we have turned our attention to preparations for a comprehensive training class that is designed to encompass the entire museum collection. This twelve-session course will be held on Mondays, Wednesday evenings, and on Saturdays. The classes are scheduled to begin in late September and run until mid-November. Each lecture will be videotaped for the volunteers to access for further study and review as well as to assist in training new volunteer recruits. We encourage all volunteers, whether newly recruited or those who have been involved with the program for many years, to take advantage of this exceptional educational opportunity. With all the galleries now opened, we are pleased to offer the first comprehensive training class for volunteers since 1994!



Sargon II (better known as Stephen Ritzel) meets two Assyrian princesses during an outreach visit at the Assyrian Academic Society on Chicago's north side. Photo by Terry Friedman

Outreach on the Move

The Outreach Program continued to delight and educate audiences of all ages. Outreach has grown in popularity over the past ten years as it continues to generate a loyal following of schools as well as attract new audiences who enjoy this alternative "in-school field trip" experience. From Chicago's north side to its southwest and western suburbs, Oriental Institute Volunteers have been on the move taking the "show on the road." We were pleased to make our annual visit to James Hart Millennium School in Homewood and to Springbrook Elementary School in Naperville, Illinois. Audiences on the north side were thrilled to meet our Outreach team at the Assyrian Academic Society. For over a decade, students, educators, parents, and adults have continued to give the program rave reviews. This year 310 participants enjoyed the advantage of an outreach visit.

Randel Tea

One of the highlights of the Volunteer Program is the annual July Volunteer Day Tea Reception at the home of President and Mrs. Randel. For the past five years, the Randels have hosted this lovely event for Oriental Institute docents, faculty, staff, and volunteers. This year our guest speaker, Norman Golb, spoke about “The Dead Sea Scrolls: A Personal Perspective”; he shared with us his intellectual journey of discovery and interpretation of the scrolls throughout the years. His research and scholarship are thought provoking and have continued to captivate audiences worldwide.



We were honored this year to have Professor Norman Golb as our guest speaker for the President's Tea. He spoke about "The Dead Sea Scrolls: A Personal Perspective." Photo by Jean Grant

Volunteer Recognition

Over the years, December Volunteer Day has become an annual holiday tradition. It is a time when faculty, staff, and volunteers gather to enjoy a festive celebration together. This popular program features a guest speaker, the formal introduction of new volunteers, and the volunteer recognition ceremony. The program culminates with a lovely holiday luncheon at the Quadrangle Club. This year's special event took place on Monday, December 5th.

Our guest speaker was Janet Johnson, who gave an outstanding presentation on Nubia. She discussed the social, political, and economic impact of this fascinating country, highlighting its strategic importance as the corridor to Africa for the Egyptian empire. Her comprehensive overview gave us a solid foundation on which to build our in-depth study of ancient Nubia.

Immediately following her presentation, the program continued with the introduction of new volunteers and the Recognition Awards Ceremony. We were pleased to introduce twelve new members to the Volunteer Corps. Welcome aboard to Douglas Baldwin, Gabriella Cohen, Andrea Dudek, Karen Friedman, C. Azure Gilman, Louise Golland, Marda Gross, Jeanne Mandel, Margaret Manteufel, Janelle Pisarik, Joanna Potenza, and Arveal Turner.

This year eighteen individuals were recognized for their distinguished support and loyal commitment to the Oriental Institute and the museum. Their combined years of service represent 240 YEARS IN TOTAL! Congratulations to:



Several of this year's Recognition Award Recipients posed for a group photograph before heading to the Quadrangle Club for the Annual Holiday luncheon. Shown are (left to right) Nancy Baum, Joy Schochet, Jo Ann Putz, Dorothy Blindt, Christel Betz, Joe Diamond, Semra Prescott, Catherine Deans-Barrett, Teresa Hintzke, Patricia McLaughlin, Dario Giacomoni, and George Sundell. Photo by Jean Grant

Catherine Deans-Barrett
Sherif Marcus
Joy Schochet

5 Years

Joe Diamond
Nancy Patterson
George Sundell

Dario Giacomoni
Semra Prescott

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

	10 Years	
Patty Dunkel	Pat Hume	Pat McLaughlin
	15 Years	
Nancy Baum		
	20 Years	
Christel Betz		
	25 Years	
Maria Ahlstrom	Debbie Aliber	Dorothy Blindt
	30 Years	
Teresa Hintzke	Jo Ann Putz	

Congratulations to all the Recognition Award recipients and to all the volunteers who have given an extraordinary year of service to the Oriental Institute.

The December Volunteer Day Program would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of many people. We want to express our thanks and appreciation to: Gil Stein and the Office of the Director of the Oriental Institute for graciously underwriting the annual holiday luncheon for the docents, faculty, staff, and volunteers; Maria Krasinski, Membership Coordinator, for awarding complimentary memberships to the Volunteer Recognition Award recipients; Jean Grant for photographing this very special occasion for us; Denise Browning for



All smiles, Kathy Mineck, Mari Terman, Debora Heard, and Denise Paul enjoy the camaraderie and a little catch-up time in the Docent Library

her assistance with the recognition awards and gift selections; Gabriele DaSilva for helping with the parking validation for the Volunteers; Olivia Boyd for her technical assistance with the audio-visual aspect of the program; Hazel Cramer, Gabriele DaSilva, Margaret Manteufel, and Mary O'Shea who helped with the set-up and the clean-up of the morning coffee reception; Chris Nogulich and the Quadrangle Club staff for preparing and serving another wonderful holiday luncheon; and Jessica Caracci for designing the beautiful certificates for the recognition award recipients.

Docent Library

Margaret Foorman, Head Docent Librarian, has continued to build on an outstanding resource of books, ephemera, and reference materials for the volunteers to easily access. Expanding upon a strong foundation developed by her predecessor, Debbie Aliber, Margaret has continued to improve the collection as well as to reorganize sections of its content. Her monthly updates in the Volunteer Voice have helped to highlight new additions to the library and offer suggested readings to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the ancient Near East. Through numerous generous donations from faculty, staff, and volunteers, along with many new purchases, the Docent Library's collection continues to thrive both as an educational resource and a valuable research archive. Our thanks to Sandra Jacobsohn for assisting Margaret with the library's orderly

maintenance, organization, and suggestions for new acquisitions.

Field Trips

Volunteers and docents enjoyed two exceptional field trips to other cultural institutions this past year. In January we gathered at The Field Museum to see Pompeii: Stories from an Eruption. This beautiful, compelling exhibit revealed an intimate view of the private lives of those caught in the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Our thanks and appreciation to Bob Cantu, Education and Docent Coordinator at The Field Museum, for extending such a warm and hospitable welcome to everyone, and to Oriental Institute Volunteers Teresa Hintzke, Stephen Ritzel, and Diane Posner who facilitated in the galleries. Their introductory remarks and commentary brought to life this memorable exhibit.

In June volunteers ventured to the Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum to see “The African Presence in Mexico: From Yango to the Present.” This provocative exhibit explored the existence and numerous contributions of the African descendents in Mexico who have been ignored for centuries. Their cultural, musical, and culinary traditions are strongly represented in Mexican culture to this day and this exhibition beautifully showcases their compelling history and artistic expressions. Our field trip experience was a poignant complement to a workshop entitled “Race and Ethnicity,” conducted by Camille Henderson.

Volunteer Days

One of the major perks of being a member of the Oriental Institute’s volunteer corps is the monthly Volunteer Day Programs. These unique educational seminars serve as an interactive forum to expand one’s knowledge of the ancient Near East, while enjoying special camaraderie with fellow docents, volunteers, faculty, and staff members at the Institute, as well as with colleagues from other cultural institutions. The educational programs provide a stimulating learning environment for docents and volunteers to hear lectures and to investigate topics for further research and study. This year our guest speakers presented a broad range of thought-provoking topics and interests. Our thanks and appreciation to: Dennis Campbell, Geoff Emberling, Norman Golb, Camille Henderson, Jan Johnson, Raymond Johnson, Kathleen Mineck, Gabrielle Novacek, Hratch Papazian, Marraret Schroeder, Emily Teeter, and Karen Terras for their outstanding contributions to Volunteer Day Programs.



Friday Docent Mary O'Shea explains some interesting features in the Khorsabad Court to museum visitors



As an additional complement to the training classes for Nubia, we were delighted to have John Larson present a special session on the Lost Nubia photo exhibition in the Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Safety Drill

May Volunteer Day began with a practice evacuation drill of the museum galleries. Volunteers positioned themselves in the galleries in preparation for the signal to begin the evacuation. The entire drill lasted only a few minutes and all participants appreciated the opportunity to practice this important exercise together. We hope to conduct this drill on an annual basis.

Workshop on Race and Ethnicity

June Volunteer Day featured Camille Henderson who conducted an insightful and thought-provoking workshop on race and ethnicity. Her interactive workshop allowed us to explore our own misconceptions and discomfort with these topics, while searching for explanations as to why these terms have evolved over time. We hope that all the participants who attended the workshop gained not only a better understanding of race and how it impacts our lives, but also how to build relationships for better communication and tolerance.

Volunteer Handbook

The Volunteer Program is in the final stages of producing its very first Volunteer Handbook. The handbook will serve as a valuable resource and will become a permanent addition to the current volunteer training materials. Volunteers will be able to familiarize themselves with important information about the program, clarifying its policies, procedures, and requirements. The project, which began under the supervision of Mari Terman, has benefited greatly from her guidance and expertise. Mari has truly been the driving force behind the handbook's development and completion.

Elderhostel

For the past three years, the Elderhostel organization in Boston has invited the Oriental Institute to host full-day programs in conjunction with the opening of a new gallery. In September, we were very pleased to host two Elderhostel "Days of Discovery" focusing on the new Empires in the Fertile Crescent exhibition. Featured speakers were Geoff Emberling, Oriental Institute Museum Director, who introduced the exhibition, and Norman Golb, the Ludwig Rosenberger Professor in Jewish History and Civilization, who spoke on the Dead Sea Scrolls. One of the

program's highlights was the docent-led tour of the galleries. Docents who took part were: Myllicent Buchanan, Catherine Deans-Barrett, Gabriele DaSilva, Joe Diamond, Dario Giacomoni, Robert McGuinness, Roy Miller, Mary O'Shea, Semra Prescott, Liz Reitz-Clark, Toni Smith, Mari Terman, and Carole Yoshida. Our thanks to everyone for making this program a major success.



In July, Oriental Institute Volunteers gathered at the home of President and Mrs. Randel for a lovely tea reception. (Left to right) Deloris Sanders, Gabriele DaSilva, Mari Terman, Daila Shefner, and Toni Smith were among the guests who enjoyed this year's event. Photo by Jean Grant

Docents Offer Special Workshops for Teachers and Explore Alternative to Films

This year we were pleased to introduce many teachers throughout metropolitan Chicago to the museum's galleries and rich resources, helping them bring the ancient Near East to life for students of all ages. The Friday museum docents, with Joe Diamond as their captain, were instrumental in the development of these innovative workshops and programs. Whether art teachers from Du Page County or 6th graders from Bell School in Chicago learning about the Book of the Dead, the docent-led tours and special programs were an eye-opening and enriching experience for the teachers and students alike.



The Art Teachers from DuPage County made a return visit to the Oriental Institute for a special teacher's workshop. Jessica Caracci (standing) and Wendy Ennes (seated far right) were on hand to discuss teacher resources available through the Education Office. Photo by Terry Friedman

We would like to thank the Friday Docents: Joe Diamond, Dario Giacomoni, Azure Gilman, Bob McGinnis, Roy Miller, Mary O'Shea, and Inge Winer for helping us do a special program on The Book of the Dead for the children of Bell School. We would also like to thank Kathleen Mineck and our summer intern from Smith College, Lesley MacGregor, for developing this special program for Museum Education. This program could serve as a pilot for other docents and schools, who might be interested in doing something different to the movie alternative, which is presently offered, to large groups with more than sixty students.

Interns

We were very fortunate to work with two exceptional interns this past year. Janelle Pisarik, a sophomore at the University of Chicago, interned with the Volunteer Office on a regular basis throughout the academic year. Her valuable assistance with organizational and administrative tasks was greatly appreciated. Lesley MacGregor, a senior at Smith College, did an internship with the Volunteer and Education Offices during the summer. Her creative and energetic spirit helped to pilot new programs as well as to compile important information on touring techniques.

In Memoriam

This past year the Volunteer Program lost a devoted friend and supporter, Sherif Marcus. Sherif had been a Sunday museum docent for several years. Although in failing health for several years, he tried to remain involved and connected to his friends in the program. He was a thoughtful young man whose love of the ancient Near East, especially ancient Egypt, was a source of inspiration and gave him much pleasure. We will miss Sherif and are so grateful that he chose to spend a portion of his life with us.

Thanks

We would like to thank our colleagues in room 221 for their faithful support and friendship throughout this past year: Our thanks to Jessica Caracci, Education Program's Assistant; Carole Krucoff, Head of Education and Public Programs; and Wendy Ennes, Teachers' Services and

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Family Programs Coordinator. In an office environment bustling with activity and distractions, their prudent advice and cooperative spirit foster a congenial and productive professional atmosphere.

Our thanks and appreciation to our summer intern, Lesley MacGregor, for her careful editing and thoughtful suggestions to this year's *Annual Report*.

Reflections

It is hard to believe that the Volunteer Program has reached such a significant moment in its history. Forty years, in terms of archaeological time, is very brief, yet for the Volunteer Program it is a landmark event, one that we reflect upon with great pride and a deep sense of accomplishment. We are so fortunate to have three members from the first training class in 1966 who are still actively involved with the Institute and the Volunteer Program: Cissy Haas, Carlotta Maher, and O. J. Sopranos. Their years of service truly exemplify a tradition of long-standing commitment and dedication — a legacy that holds true to this day. Although each person's motivation to join the volunteer corps may be different, the common denominator that unites them is their love of learning and their eagerness to contribute their time and talents to help enrich the Institute's mission and goals.

We thank all volunteers past, present, and future for their enthusiasm, intellectual curiosity, and loyalty throughout these past forty years. They form a unique community of dedicated individuals whose passion for learning and pride in the Institute's work and the museum's collection are the corner stones of the program's success. We thank them for their investment of time and energy; they are the very heart and soul of the program's longevity.

In this fortieth anniversary year, we would like to dedicate the 2005/2006 *Annual Report* in memory of Carolyn Livingood, the founder of the Docent /Volunteer Program, and in honor of her successors, Carlotta Maher, Peggy Grant, and Janet Helman. Their legacy of hard work and determination continue to be a source of inspiration and wisdom to us all.

We are pleased to announce that volunteers donated 9,342 hours of their time to the Oriental Institute and the museum this past year. Kudos for a job well done!

Advisors to the Volunteer Program

Carlotta Maher

Peggy Grant

Janet Helman

Honorary Volunteers-At-Large

Carol Randel

Elizabeth Sonnenschein

Docent Library Committee

Irene Glasner

Sandra Jacobsohn

Deloris Sanders

Mary Shea

Daila Shefner

Docent Library

Margaret Foorman (Head Librarian)

Emeritus Librarian

Debbie Aliber

Museum Volunteers**Docent Advisory Committee**

Gabriele DaSilva	Joe Diamond	Joan Friedmann
Dennis Kelley	Deloris Sanders	Mary Shea
Daila Shefner	Mari Terman	

Docents

John Aldrin	Sylwia Aldrin	Jane Arkell
Douglas Baldwin	Bernadine Basile	Nancy Baum
Jane Belcher	Christel Betz	Rebecca Binkley
Dorothy Blindt	Myriam Borelli	James Boves
Myllicent Buchanan	Andrew Buncis	Gabriella Cohen
David Covill	Joan Curry	Gabriele Da Silva
Catherine Deans-Barrett	Joe Diamond	Sam Dreessen
Djanie Edwards	Mary Finn	Margaret Foorman
Joan Friedmann	Karen Friedman	Dario Giacconi
C. Azure Gillman	Ruth Goldman	Louise Golland
Anita Greenberg	Debby Halpern	Katharyn Hansen
Ira Hardman	Mary Harter	Janet Helman
Lee Herbst	Katie Heupel	Teresa Hintzke
Tom Hunter	Dennis Kelley	Henriette Klawans
Lo Luong Lo	Margaret Manteufel	Sherif Marcus (deceased)
Robert McGuinness	Roy Miller	Kathy Mineck
Alice Mulberry	Shel Newman	Charlotte Noble
Austin O'Malley	Mary O'Shea	Nancy Patterson
Denise Paul	Donald Payne	Kitty Picken
Rita Picken	Janelle Pisarik	Diane Posner
Joanna Potenza	Semra Prescott	Melissa Ratkovich
David Ray	Patrick Regnery	Stephen Ritzel
Maricelle Robles	Lucie Sandel	Deloris Sanders
Sarah Sapperstein	Larry Scheff	Joy Schochet
Anne Schumacher	Mary Shea	Daila Shefner
Toni Smith	Bernadette Strnad	Pierangelo Taschini
Mari Terman	Karen Terras	Claire Thomas
Pramerudee Townsend	Tatyana Tsirlin	Arveal Turner
Robert Wagner	Inge Winer	Monica Wood
Carole Yoshida		

Outreach Docents and Volunteers

Myllicent Buchanan	Andrew Buncis	Janet Calkins
Joe Diamond	Bettie Dwinell	Bill and Terry Gillespie
Ira Hardman	Robert McGuinness	Caryl Mikrut
Roy Miller	Kathy Mineck	Mary O'Shea
Stephen Ritzel	Larry Scheff	Joy Schochet
Anne Schumacher	Carole Yoshida	Agnes Zellner

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Suq Volunteers

Muriel Brauer	Patty Dunkel	Peggy Grant
Marda Gross	Norma van der Meulen	

Suq Jewelry Designer

Norma van der Meulen

Museum Archives Volunteers

Hazel Cramer	Kaitlin Ford	Irene Glasner
Peggy Grant	Jessica Henderson	Patricia Hume
Sandra Jacobsohn	Roberta Kovitz	Rachel Kreiter
Bryan Moles	Lillian Schwartz	Julia van den Hout
Robert Wagner	Brian Wilson	Carole Yoshida

Museum Education and Family Programs Volunteers

John and Sylvia Aldrin	Catherine Deans-Barrett	Jane Belcher
Christel Betz	Rebecca Binkley	Dorothy Blindt
Myriam Borelli	Mylicent Buchanan	Bob Cantu
Joan Curry	Gabriele da Silva	Joe Diamond
Stephen Esposito	Mary Finn	Margaret Foorman
Dario Giacomoni	Terry and Bill Gillespie	Irene Glasner
Ruth Goldman	Anita Greenberg	Debby Halpern
Katharyn Hansen	Ira Hardman	Katie Heupel
Teresa Hintzke	Tom Hunter	Dennis Kelley
Barbara Levin	Lo Luong Lo	Robert McGuinness
Roy Miller	Kathy Mineck	Charlotte and John Noble
Donald Payne	Kitty Picken	Rita Picken
Semra Prescott	Diane Posner	Melissa Ratkovich
David Ray	Patrick Regnery	Stephen Ritze
Maricelle Robles	Lucie Sandel	Deloris Sanders
Joy Schochet	Anne Schumacher	Toni Smith
Bernadette Strnad	Pierangelo Taschini	Mari Terman
Claire Thomas	Inge Winer	Carole Yoshida

Conservation Lab

Jeanne Mandel

IMLS Grant Project Volunteers

David Berry

Photography Lab Volunteers

Pam Ames	Carole Yoshida	Irene Glasner
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Registrar's Office Volunteers

Joan Barghusen	Gretel Braidwood	Hazel Cramer
Mary Grimshaw	Janet Helman	Barbara Levin
Daila Shefner	Toni Smith	Jim Sopranos

Membership and Development Volunteers

Rozenn Bailleul-LeSuer	Myllicent Buchanan	Andrea Dudek
Gabriele da Silva	Margaret Foorman	Terry and Bill Gillespie
Debby Halpern	Janet Helman	Carlotta Maher
Rita Picken	Mary Shea	Daila Shefner
Toni Smith	Mari Terman	Agnes Zellner

Research Projects**Abydos Project Volunteers**

Chad Bouffard	Amber Meriwether	Christopher C. Miller
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Amuq Project Volunteers

Mari Terman	Tatyana Tsirlin
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Demotic Dictionary Volunteers

Brandon Bourgeois

Diyala Project Volunteers

Betsy Kremers	George Sundell	Karen Terras
Robert Wagner		

Epigraphic Survey and Chicago House Volunteers

Carlotta Maher	Crennan Ray	David Ray
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Hacinebi Project Volunteer

Mari Terman

Hamoukar Project Volunteers

Margaret Foorman	Mary Shea	Mari Terman
Karen Terras		

Iranian Prehistoric Project Volunteers

Joe Diamond	Janet Helman
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Tell Brak Project Volunteers

Sonia Golance	Serra Jackman
---------------	---------------

Iraq Museum Data Base Project Volunteer

Karen Terras

Faculty Assistants**To Professors Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb**

Ruth Goldman	Tom Hunter
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To Professor Matthew Stolper

Joe Diamond	Louise Golland	Irene Glasner
Betsy Kremers	Arveal Turner	

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Staff Assistant

To Emily Teeter, Research Associate Egyptologist

Ira Hardman

Rencontre Volunteers

Gabriele DaSilva
Mary Finn
Debby Halpern
Denise Paul
Deloris Sanders
Carole Yoshida

Joe Diamond
Irene Galsner
Dennis Kelley
Semra Prescott
Lillian Schwartz
Agnes Zellner

Djanie Edwards
Louise Golland
Alice Mulberry
Mari Robles
Mari Terman

Junior Volunteers

Kristina Cooper
John Whitcomb

Cameron Kelley

Carl Mineck

Volunteers Emeritus

Debbie Aliber
Mary D'Ouille
Cissy Haas
Nina Longley
Janet Russell

Charlotte Collier
Bettie Dwinell
Alice James
Masako Matsumoto
Larry Scheff

Erl Dordal
Carol Green
MaryJo Khuri
Dorothy Mozinski
Peggy Wick

v



MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

Overleaf. A so-called ki-bi gi₄-a-account, this account was prepared with regard to the administrative activities of Aba-saga of the “central bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization during the seventh month of Amar-Suena’s fifth regnal year. The Sumerian phrase ki-bi gi₄-a may literally be translated as “returned to its place, restored.” Accordingly, a ki-bi gi₄-a-account may be understood as a theoretical reconstruction of the basic business activities — i.e., the receipt, delivery, and expenditure of livestock — within an identifiable administrative unit of the Puzriš-Dagan organization during a defined period of time. 2046–2038 B.C. Joined tablet fragments OIM A4627, A5182, A5256, and A5836 (obverse). OIP 121, pl. 28, pp. 57–60

MEMBERSHIP

Maria Krasinski

Statistics

At the close of the fiscal year, the Oriental Institute had 2,306 members. Between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006, 191 new members joined the Institute and we had a nearly 35% increase in total membership revenue.

Publications

The Membership Office — with the assistance and expertise of the Publications Office — continued publishing *News & Notes* on a quarterly basis. The fall 2005 issue featured a lead article by Research Associate Abbas Alizadeh, “New Challenges and Perspectives in Iran.” The winter 2006 issue highlighted the opening of the Robert F. Picken Family Nubia Gallery and the Doris and Marshall Holleb Family Gallery for Special Exhibits, with articles by Geoff Emberling, Museum Director and John A. Larson, Museum Archivist. The spring issue focused on the Institute’s recent excavation season at Hamoukar, Syria, directed by Research Associate Clemens D. Reichel. Tutankhamun dominated the summer 2006 issue, with articles by Emily Teeter and Geoff Emberling (“Tutankhamun in Chicago,” about the Institute’s own special exhibits related to Tut) and longtime volunteer and Breasted Medallion recipient Peggy Grant (“James Henry Breasted and the Tomb of Tutankhamun,” detailing Breasted’s involvement with the discovery of Tut’s tomb). This issue also saw a complete redesign of the *News & Notes* format, moving to a glossier, magazine-style layout with a bolder cover.

Events

Gallery Openings

The Membership Office was involved with several of the opening events for the Picken Family Nubia Gallery and the Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery.

The Director’s Dinner honored donors to the galleries and the museum staff who created the exhibits (from conception to conservation to installation). Held at the Institute on February 20, the event offered guests the first look at the Picken Nubia Gallery and Lost Nubia, the first exhibit in the Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery featuring photographs from James Henry Breasted’s expeditions to Sudan in 1905–1907. David O’Connor of the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University delivered the keynote address on “Egypt, Nubia, and the Nile in Antiquity.” Dinner followed in the Edgar and Deborah Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery.

On February 23, nearly 200 guests attended the Members’ Preview of the two galleries before they opened to the public the following weekend. For the first time, we almost ran out of food!

Keeping to a vigorous special exhibits schedule, the museum followed up Lost Nubia with another photography exhibit, Wonderful Things! Photographs of the Tomb of Tutankhamun, which opened on May 26 to coincide with the opening of Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs at The Field Museum. The Members’ Preview was held on May 24, featuring remarks by Geoff Emberling and Emily Teeter.

MEMBERSHIP

Lectures

The Members' Lecture Series flourished in 2005/2006. We continued our partnership with the Chicago chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), enabling us to bring even more diverse speakers to the Institute. This led to a very full calendar — in one case, two lectures in two days! — but each talk presented a different, equally fascinating topic that was well received by members of both organizations. We hope to continue this fruitful relationship for years to come.

On October 5, the Oriental Institute's own Scott Branting gave the first lecture for the academic year, "Urban Dynamics in an Iron Age Metropolis: Excavations at Kerkenes Dağ."

On October 19, Cynthia Miller of the University of Wisconsin-Madison — and also an alum of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and Linguistics at the University of Chicago — gave a lecture "Languages without Speakers: Reconstructing Ancient Near Eastern Languages from Epigraphic Fragments."

November 4 brought Irene Winter of Harvard University to the Oriental Institute to give the inaugural Helene J. Kantor Memorial Lecture. Initiated by the AIA, this lectureship honors the life and work of Prof. Kantor, a pioneering figure in ancient Near Eastern scholarship. Dr. Winter spoke on "An Ancient Sky Map? Astral Imagery on Akkadian Cylinder Seals."

On November 16, Frantz Grenet of the Sorbonne, Paris, and Director of the French-Uzbek Archaeological Mission gave a lecture on "Rediscovering Ancient Samarkand: The Latest Results from the French-Uzbek Archaeological Mission."

Shortly after returning from the field, Oriental Institute Research Associate Clemens Reichel updated our members on his research with "Urbanism and Warfare in Northeastern Syria During the Fourth Millennium B.C.: The 2005 Hamoukar Excavations."

In a talk co-sponsored with the AIA, Simon James of the University of Leicester presented "Desert Fortress: Life and Violent Death at Roman Dura-Europos, Syria" on March 29.

The very next day, Michael Roaf of Munich University gave a lecture on "Art and Empire in the Achaemenid Period."

On April 18, Hermann Parzinger, president of the German Archaeological Institute, spoke on "Monumental Kurgans in the Siberian Steppe: The Scythian Elite Burial from Arzhan in Tuva." This talk was also co-sponsored by the AIA.

Timothy Matney of the University of Akron spoke about "Recent Excavations on the Ancient Assyrian Frontier: The Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Project, 1997–2005" on April 26.

On May 17, Thomas E. Levy of the University of California-San Diego gave a talk on "New Light on the Rise of the Biblical Kingdom of Edom: Recent Excavations in Southern Jordan."

And finally, on May 26, Carol Andrews of the University of London gave the last lecture of the academic year on "The Ancient Egyptian Sense of Humor." This talk was co-sponsored with the Chicago chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt.

Other Events

An Associate Members' Event was held on December 4. Patrick E. McGovern of the University of Pennsylvania Museum gave a lecture on "Wine and the Vine: The Archaeological and Chemical Hunt for the Origins of Viniculture." After the talk, La Petite Folie — a French restaurant in Hyde Park — presented a wine tasting and food pairing.

The James Henry Breasted Society met twice this academic year. On December 12, "To Aswan and Back: A Behind-the-Scenes Look at the Oriental Institute and Nubia" gave members an in-depth look at the Institute's involvement — past and present — in preserving the fascinating

civilization of Nubia, including the rare opportunity to view selections from our Nubian textile collection, many of which are too large and fragile to go on display. Program presenters were Geoff Emberling, Museum Director; Raymond D. Tindel, Registrar; Helen McDonald, Assistant Registrar; Laura D'Alessandro, Head of Conservation; and Alison Whyte, Assistant Conservator. Dinner was held at the Quadrangle Club.

On June 1, Breasted Society members toured the Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs exhibition at The Field Museum. This semi-private viewing was made possible by Field Museum president and Breasted Society member John McCarter. A private reception was held in the Lions of Tsavo gallery, where salivating buffalos and warhogs looked on as Emily Teeter gave remarks about Tutankhamun's history in Chicago and with the Oriental Institute.

Travel Program

The Oriental Institute sponsored two sold-out travel programs this academic year: a weekend trip to San Francisco to view the Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh exhibition at the new deYoung Museum in January 2006; and a nearly four-week long study expedition to Egypt and Libya in March/April 2006.

Peter Dorman, Professor of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute and a contributor to the Hatshepsut exhibition catalog, led the tour to San Francisco. In addition to the deYoung Museum, the group visited the Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California-Berkeley where we were fortunate enough to bump into one of the curators of the exhibit, who just happened to be in the museum that day.

On March 9, eighteen travelers departed for a tour of "Ancient Egypt & Libya." Escorted by Robert Ritner, Professor of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, the focus of the tour was to trace the linked history and cultures of these civilizations. After several diplomatic roadblocks that nearly led to cancellation, we were able to secure our Libyan visas at the very last minute and be one of the few American groups granted entry to the country. The tour spent about a week in Egypt, visiting sites such as Abusir, Dashur, Bubastis, Tanis, Abu Menas, and El Alamein and the cities of Cairo, Alexandria, and Mersa Metrouh. After a long but (thankfully) uneventful border crossing, the group entered eastern Libya, which is home to some of the best-preserved ancient Greek and Roman cities in the world (including some finely detailed mosaics). We visited the site of Ptolemais (present day Tolmeita), where the Oriental Institute excavated in the 1950s under the direction of former Institute director Carl H. Kraeling. The tour also featured a weeklong extension into the Libyan Sahara to explore ancient rock art dating to around 10,000 B.C.

The next year promises to be an exciting one for travel, with several tours to new and old destinations alike:

The Wonders of Ancient Egypt — March 11–27, 2007

Escorted by Robert Ritner, Professor of Egyptology



Part of the group in what remains of the Village of the Four Seasons at Ptolemais, Libya, where the Oriental Institute excavated in the 1950s. Our guide Abdusalem Bazama holds the site plan. Photo by Khalim

MEMBERSHIP

Crossroads of Empires: Jordan to Crete — March 27– April 14, 2007

Escorted by Emily Teeter, Oriental Institute Research Associate

Ancient Israel Revealed — June 16–July 3, 2007

Escorted by Gabrielle Novacek, Ph.D. Candidate in Syro-Palestinian Archaeology

Return to Iran — October 2007

Escorted by Abbas Alizadeh, Oriental Institute Senior Research Associate

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The Oriental Institute raised \$1,645,504 in fiscal year 2005/2006 in non-federal private grants and gifts. Among the notable gifts received were \$100,000 for the Museum, \$100,000 for the Chicago Hittite Dictionary, and a twenty-year charitable lead trust to be used for archaeological fieldwork to be named the Robert and Linda Braidwood Fieldwork Award. The following corporations and foundations continued their support of our programs: The Amsted Corporation, The Coleman Foundation, The Fry Foundation, The Joyce Foundation, ABN AMRO North America, the John Nuveen Company, and the University of Chicago Women's Board.

Visiting Committee

The Visiting Committee of the Oriental Institute met on October 19. Assistant Professor of Assyriology Chris Woods gave a presentation on the origins of writing. Joan Fortune, our newest Visiting Committee member, was welcomed to the group at this meeting, which was followed by dinner at the Quadrangle Club. Three new subcommittees were formed this year: the development subcommittee, co-chaired by Carlotta Maher and Roger Nelson; the nominating and governance subcommittee, chaired by Tom Heagy; and the events subcommittee, chaired by Debby Halpern. The spring Visiting Committee meeting was held on May 15, graciously hosted by Tom Heagy at LaSalle Bank. Guest speakers included Steve Camp, who gave a financial report on the completion of the museum reinstallation and Ray Johnson, who spoke on the 2005/2006 season at Chicago House, with a focus on the conservation work which has been recently undertaken there. It was at the spring meeting that Gil Stein announced the creation of the Research Endowment Campaign, a five-year plan to increase the endowments that support the core research projects at the Oriental Institute.

Events

The Director's Dinner commemorating the opening of the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Gallery for Special Exhibits and the Robert F. Picken Family Nubian Gallery was held on February 20. Our guest speaker, David O'Connor, spoke about the complex relationships that existed between Nubia and ancient Egypt, a theme highlighted throughout the Nubian Gallery. The dinner was held in the Mesopotamian Gallery and was attended by more than 100 guests, including the Holleb and Picken families, as well as President and Mrs. Randel.

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