

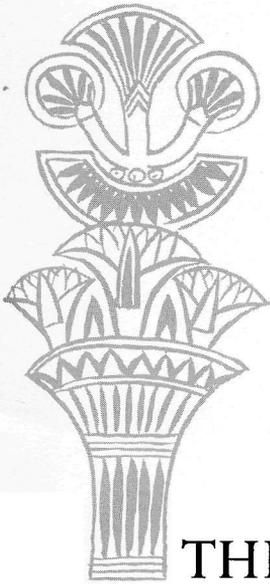
1954 / 1955



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





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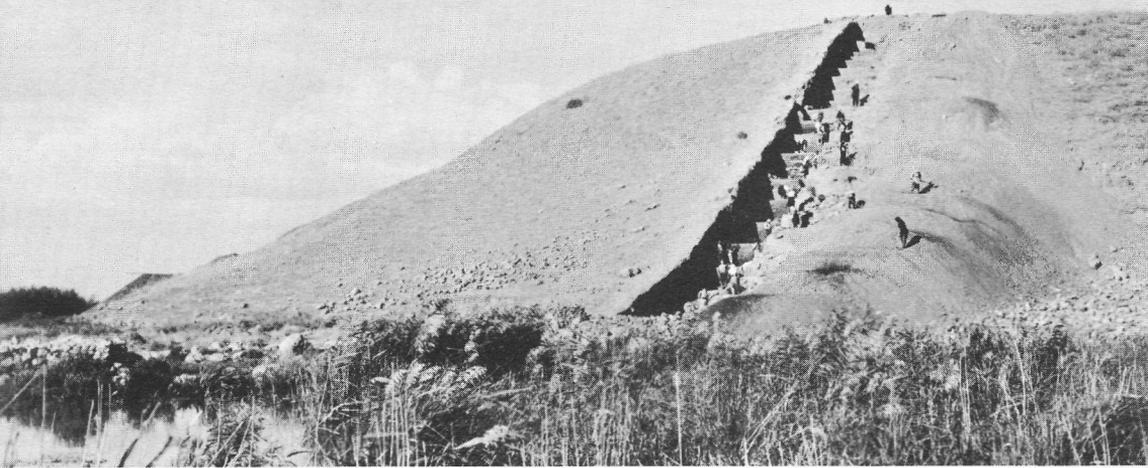


THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Research institutes are means for the concentration of effort in fields of special importance, particularly on the frontiers of knowledge. In the field of history and of the humane letters they are anything but numerous. The existence of an Oriental Institute at an American university expresses the conviction that the ancient civilizations of the Near East are worthy of intensive study and that to discover, explore, record, and interpret them requires the services of many different specialists working together in close co-operation.

The work of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago is important for two reasons. The first is the need of our own country—and of the Western world generally—to understand the foundations of our civilization, built as it is ultimately upon the high cultures of the ancient Near East. The second is the need of the contemporary Orient to understand that we of the West are interested not only in the markets and the raw materials it provides but also in the cultural heritage common to its peoples and to us.

In the thirty-five years of its history the Oriental Institute has, in spite of war and depression, become one of the outstanding research agencies in the field of Near Eastern studies, largely because of the eminent scholars that constitute its moving force. Their competence ranges from remote prehistory to modern Islam, covers all the many languages, literatures, and cultures that existed in the Near East over a period of several thousand years, and includes also the technical skills necessary for field work in the geographic and ethnic areas in question.



The mound Tell Judaidah

On horseback and camel-back, in car, jeep, and airplane, Institute staff members have explored the Near East, locating sources of strategic information or monuments most immediately in need of salvage. In teams of field workers, with hundreds of laborers locally recruited, they have excavated in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, bringing home full accounts of their findings and some share of the precious objects and written records brought to light by their efforts. Meanwhile, other staff members, working continuously at the home base, have made available and interpreted the materials collected and provided the tools for the understanding of the written records. All the work proceeds in closest co-operation with scholars of other institutions and other lands for the enrichment of the learning of all.

What has been accomplished is truly remarkable. Many phases in the history of man's rise from savagery to civilization in the Nile Valley and in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin have been illuminated. Important historical and cultural monuments—palaces, temples, military installations, literary and historical records—have been brought to light, studied, drawn, photographed, and

made accessible in published form. Over 150 large volumes already attest the painstaking work of a generation of scholars, and more are continually being prepared. Indeed, so fast was the tempo of the Institute's work, particularly during the first twenty years of its history, that the printer is still catching up with the spade.

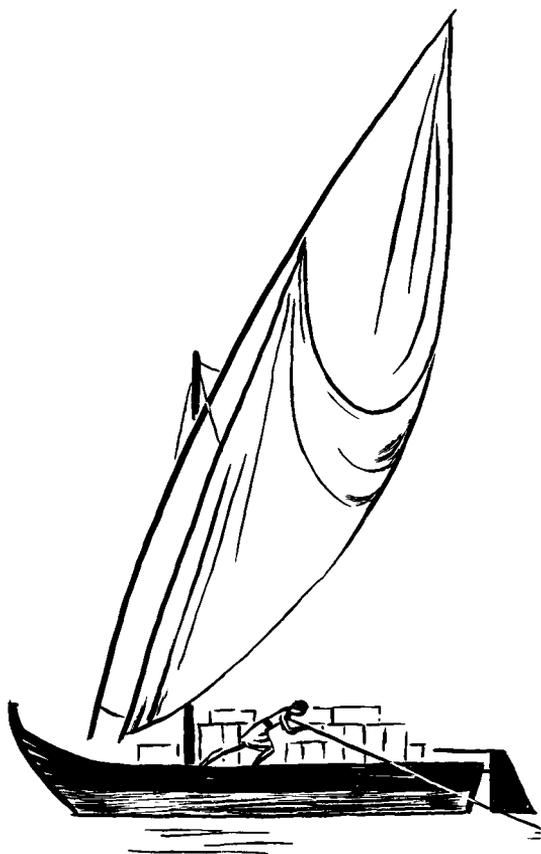
Although the Institute's purpose, as originally set forth by its founder, James Henry Breasted, has been well served, the work is still only in its earlier stages, and the full range of the program as originally conceived has not yet been developed. Most of the ancient cultures of the Near East are still only imperfectly known; others are little more than names; and yet others quite unknown today will certainly come to light. In the field of written records it has proved so great a task to read and publish the texts that their relevance for the study of social, economic, religious, political, and literary history has still to be given full attention. Problems of the intermingling of cultures in the Orient have scarcely been broached, and the whole question of the transmission of Near Eastern civilization to the West has scarcely been explored.

In the meantime new perspectives have opened up upon the distant past, and new methods have been developed for the appraisal of its relevance to the present. In the effort to keep pace with such changes, the Institute has been re-examining its procedures and clarifying its long- and short-range objectives. Fundamentally, its purpose—to help describe the rise of human civilization in the Orient—remains constant. But a conscious effort will be made during the next decade to re-create the rise and the life of the urban community as the means and the measure of man's cultural growth and experience. With this effort the research in the field and at home will be ever more closely coordinated under the supervision of an Institute Research Council



of five. The opportunities remain limitless, and what will be accomplished depends upon the firmness and promptness with which the Institute can grasp the opportunities that continually present themselves.

In the pages that follow, the Oriental Institute is described as a research instrument, in terms of its official enterprises, its staff and their scholarly work, its Museum, its publications, and its outreach to the general public.



RESEARCH ENTERPRISES

IN CHARGE: The Institute Research Council

BACKGROUND FOR CIVILIZATION

STAFF: Robert J. Braidwood, *Professor of Old World Prehistory (on joint appointment with the Department of Anthropology), Field Director.*
Linda S. Braidwood, *Associate.*

That the Near East was the “cradle of civilization” as we know it has long been an axiom of scholarly and popular thought. But the process by which civilization came into being is still a matter of dispute. To provide the evidence that would clarify the picture is one of the current purposes of the Oriental Institute’s research program.

The research undertaken by the Institute to date indicates that the background for civilization is to be found in the transition from food-gathering to food-production in man’s early history. While primitive man still lived in caves he spent most of his time hunting animals and scratching for roots, to supply his daily needs. Eventually, however, he learned that certain grains could be sown and reaped and that certain animals could be domesticated and maintained in the rolling hill country below his mountain retreats. Hence he ventured in small bands to settle in these open spaces, to till the soil and to pasture flocks. Here, through the mastery of the techniques of planned agriculture and animal husbandry, he obtained the leisure necessary to fashion tools, utensils, and shelters and to develop the social, religious, political, and artistic aspects of life. Thus he laid the foundations for civilization. The transition that marked his entrance into a new type of existence took place for the first time in history in the hill

country adjacent to the upper Tigris-Euphrates Valley in the period between 6000 and 4000 B.C.

Since the end of World War II the Institute has sent out three expeditions to explore the later cave and earliest village sites of the Near East and thus literally to “dig up” the evidence of this transition. The first, in 1948, concentrated on an early agricultural site, Matarrah, in the plains of northern Iraq, and explored the region for traces of still earlier occupation. The second, in 1950-51,

The hilltop site of Jarmo



excavated parts of two earlier village sites, Jarmo and Karim Shahir, and cleared a series of cave shelters. The third expedition, in 1954-55, broadened the scope of the inquiry to its fullest extent. It explored an entire watershed tributary to the upper Tigris. It located more caves and the earliest village sites ever found in the region and continued the excavation of the village of Jarmo. It aimed to determine the ecology of the transition by studying the



Prehistoric Cave of Palegawra

geological history, the climate, and the native plant and animal resources of the region. Thus it has sought to determine the nature and the circumstances of a revolution paralleled only by the industrial revolution of recent centuries and, like it, technological in character.

The second and third of the Institute expeditions were supported and staffed in part by the American Schools of Oriental Research, while the third has had the benefit also of grants from foundations and individuals. For the third expedition the Institute

secured the services of scientists in many fields, including the natural sciences. Besides our own people, its operating staff included:

- Dr. Hans Helbaek, *Botanist, National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.*
- Dr. Bruce Howe, *Prehistoric Archaeologist, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.*
- Dr. Frederick Matson, *Professor of Archaeology, Pennsylvania State University.*
- Dr. Charles Reed, *Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, University of Illinois.*
- Dr. Herbert Wright, *Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota.*

Reports on the work done to date have appeared in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, in the publication of the Condon Lectures delivered by Dr. Braidwood at the University of Oregon in 1952 (under the title *The Near East and the Foundations for Civilization*), and in the *Scientific American*, and will be found in news periodicals such as *Time*. Definitive publications will follow as the work reaches completion.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

The appearance of the great cities marks the beginning of a new phase in the cultural life of the ancient Near East. Indeed, Near Eastern civilization can be described as the sum total of the life of its urban centers, whether they are seen collectively or singly and in the case of some of them successively as agencies of empire in the hands of powerful rulers. Three problems pose themselves here. The first is to understand what particular combination of circumstances brought the first large urban communities into existence. The second is to understand the effect that the intimate association of great masses of people in the urban centers had upon the character and development of ancient civilization.



Excavation of the Scribal Quarters at Nippur

The third is to distinguish from one another the different patterns of urban life that developed in different geographical and political contexts and to describe the facets of the social, political, economic, religious, and cultural life of the ancient cities. Upon various aspects of these problems the research of the Institute, at home and in the field, will be concentrated ever more sharply in the coming years. At the present time a number of fact-finding operations are being staged.

Towns and cities excavated by the Institute in Palestine, Syria, and southern Iraq during earlier years provide a great deal of information relevant to the study of the urban community. This information will be brought to bear upon the program, and new enterprises will be undertaken at home and abroad to round out the program as time goes on.

I. A SURVEY OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN IRAQ

STAFF: Robert M. Adams, Jr., *Research Assistant, Field Director.*

Vaughn Crawford, *Annual Professor, Baghdad School, American Schools of Oriental Research, Epigrapher.*

The purpose of this survey is to record, mainly by surface exploration, the urban sites in the region where the earliest high civilization and the earliest city states in the entire Orient flourished (3500–2000 B.C.); to determine the physiographic and ecological conditions favorable to their development and to trace their history and gradual disappearance. The survey is being undertaken jointly with the American Schools of Oriental Research and will have Professor Thorkild Jacobsen as its senior home adviser. The survey will begin in October, 1956.

2. SURVEY OF THE IRON AGE SETTLEMENTS ON THE PHOENICIAN COAST

STAFF: Gustavus F. Swift, Jr., *Research Assistant*, and others.

The purpose of this survey is to determine, mainly by surface exploration, the pattern of urban development associated with the great commercial enterprise of the Phoenician cities. The work should illustrate a facet of urbanization in the Iron Age and in a special type of context. It may lead to excavation where more evidence is needed.

3. EXCAVATIONS AT TOLMETA

STAFF: Carl H. Kraeling, *Field Director.*

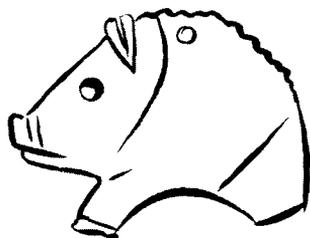
Charles F. Nims, *Photographer and Epigrapher.*

G. H. Wright, *Architect, British School, Athens*

Lucetta Mowry, *Archaeologist, Wellesley College.*

Located on the coast of Libya, Tolmeta offers a typical example of an urban community established as an overseas colony by the Greek kings of Egypt. Later, in Roman times, it

became a member of a league of five Libyan cities. Since it was abandoned at the time of the Islamic conquest, its remains show vividly the last phases in the life and decline of the intrusive Greek and Roman cities of the Orient, their organization, culture, and defense.



THE EPIGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

STAFF: George R. Hughes, *Associate Professor of Egyptology, Field Director.*
 Charles F. Nims, *Research Associate (Assistant Professor), Epigrapher and Photographer.*
 Douglas A. Champion, *Artist.*
 Alexander Floroff, *Artist.*

Begun in 1924, the Epigraphic Expedition to Egypt is the oldest of the Institute's field enterprises. It was initiated to help relieve a situation distressing in two particulars. The first was that so many of the great monuments of Pharaonic Egypt had never been accurately drawn, rendered, and reproduced in print for scholarly study. The second was that the vast body of inscriptions with which the walls of the structures are covered was deteriorating visibly from year to year, after so many centuries of exposure, a great part without having ever been copied systematically and with full attention to accuracy of detail.

The work of copying and recording the reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions on the ancient Egyptian buildings is prosecuted from the Institute's Egyptian headquarters at Luxor, Chicago House. Here are provided facilities for the maintenance of the staff, an excellent library, photographic laboratories, and drafting rooms for the technical aspects of the copying procedure. To in-

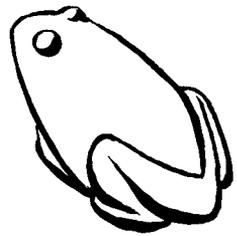


*Hughes, Nims, and Champion
at work at Medinet Habu*

sure the accuracy of the published result, the copies of the hieroglyphic texts made by artists on the basis of enlarged photographs are checked and corrected in succession by two scholars thoroughly familiar not only with the ancient Egyptian language but also with the subject matter of the reliefs on the walls. Only after such checking and correction are the artists' copies regarded as adequate for incorporation in the plates prepared for publication.

The Institute holds concessions to copy the inscriptions on two of the great Theban temples in the area of modern Luxor. It has already discharged most of its responsibilities in the Karnak Temple. Currently work is focused on the Mortuary Temple of

Ramses III across the Nile at Medinet Habu. Four large volumes recording the Ramessid texts have been published, a fifth is at the printer's, and others are in preparation. In 1956 the staff of the expedition will be enlarged in the expectation of finishing by 1961 the first and only complete architectural and epigraphic record ever made of a major Egyptian temple. New types of enterprises are planned for the succeeding years.



THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

- STAFF: A. Leo Oppenheim, *Professor of Assyriology, Editor in Charge.*
 Ignace J. Gelb, *Professor of Assyriology, Editor.*
 Thorkild Jacobsen, *Professor of Social Institutions (on joint appointment with the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures), Editor.*
 Benno Landsberger, *Professor Emeritus of Assyriology, Editor.*
 Richard T. Hallock, *Research Associate, Editorial Secretary.*
 Erica Reiner, *Research Associate.*
 Michael B. Rowton, *Research Associate.*

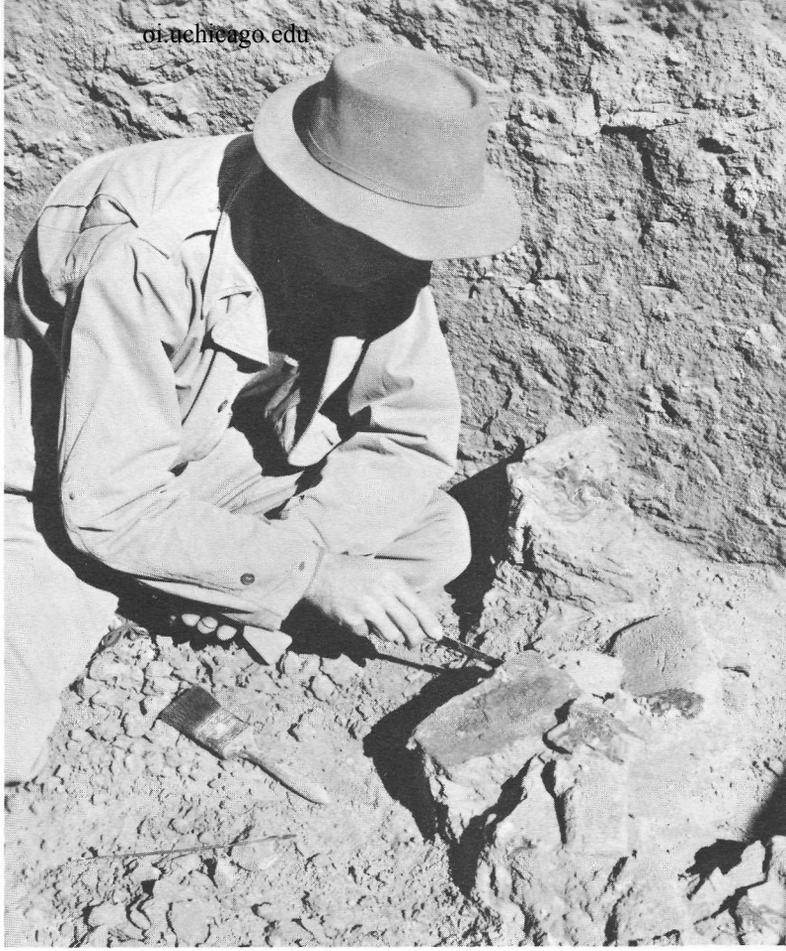
Within two years of the time of its foundation, the Oriental Institute began work on what it knew would be a long and difficult undertaking, the writing of the first comprehensive Assyrian Dictionary ever undertaken by and for scholars. Ever since the last half of the nineteenth century, clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform texts had been brought to light in Mesopotamia and adjacent parts of the Near East in huge quantities. But the only tools available for their interpretation were small dictionaries compiled by individual scholars from a limited body of material. "It

was evident," wrote Dr. Breasted himself, "that the work of a single scholar, such as had produced the Assyrian dictionaries of the past, must be expanded and carried on by a permanent central staff." Hence, what the Oriental Institute undertook to do was to produce a dictionary that would provide access to the vocabulary of the great body of the material and to the several dialects of the Akkadian language, so that the designation "Assyrian Dictionary" is maintained only for tradition's sake. The range of cuneiform studies expanded greatly while the Dictionary was in progress; it ranges now from the Old Akkadian texts of the late third millennium to those of the Late Babylonian period dating from the first century of our era, and comprises dialects spoken in areas outside of Babylonia and Assyria proper, such as Susa, the region to the east of the Tigris, Mari, Syria, and Asia Minor. Due consideration is being given to the Sumerian background, to the information contained in Hittite and Old Persian cuneiform texts, to the use of foreign words within the Akkadian vocabulary, as well as to the spread of Akkadian and Sumerian words into other languages.

The publication of the Dictionary will open a vast range of cultural history known hitherto only in proportion to the competence of individual scholars the world over. A dictionary project of this same type, carried on for more than half a century under the editorship of Professors Adolf Erman and Herman Grapow of Berlin, has done for the Egyptian language what the Institute has set out to do for the Semitic records of Mesopotamia.



*Uncovering
tablets at Nippur*



Since the project began, the staff has compiled a word catalogue of over two million cards. More are being added as new texts are published, but the major work of assembling the material has been brought to an end, and the staff is now engaged in writing the articles that deal with the meanings of the individual words. The first volume, the letter *H*, has been published. Additional volumes are in preparation and should be available in published form at not more than yearly intervals. Each will be welcomed as a milestone along the path of Assyriological studies wherever they are cultivated.

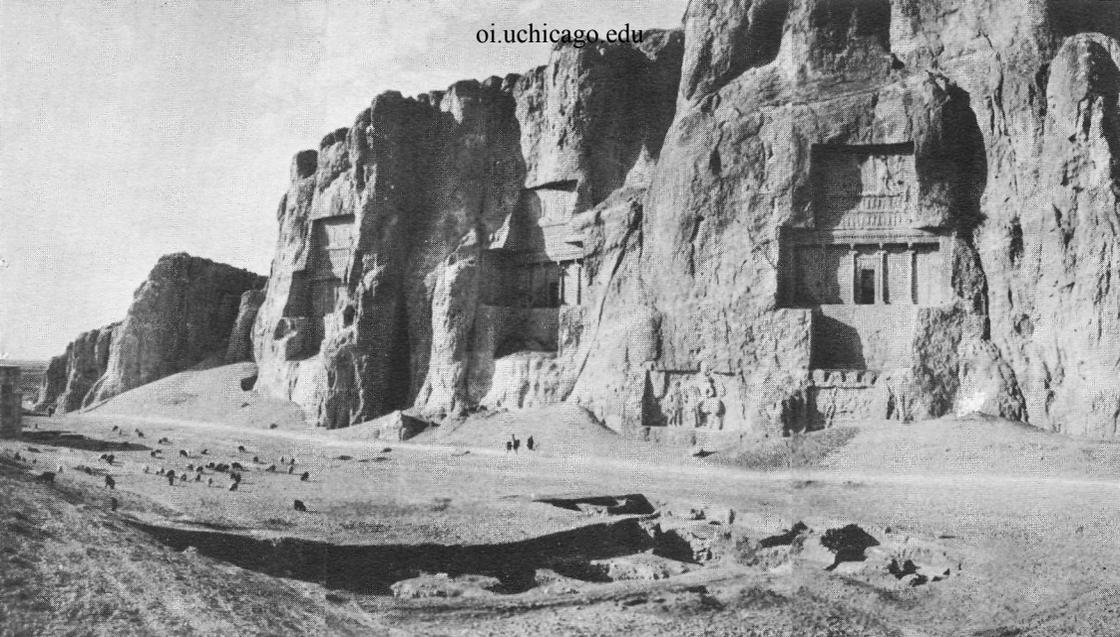
ENTERPRISES NEARING COMPLETION

On a series of enterprises at home and abroad the preparatory and field work has been concluded, and only the publication of the results is incomplete. In the case of several larger undertakings begun in the 1930's, the task of publishing the record has been rendered particularly difficult because of the death of so many of the participants, because of the interruption provided by World War II, and because of the scope of the undertakings themselves. Individual Institute staff members, often working single-handed, have devoted themselves faithfully to the preparation of the publications and will within a few years' time have brought the enterprises to completion.

I. THE IRANIAN EXPEDITIONS

IN CHARGE: Erich F. Schmidt, *Associate Professor of Archaeology, Field Director.*

The major operation of the Oriental Institute in Iran covering the years 1931-39 was the excavation of Persepolis, the dynastic capital of the Achaemenids. In 1934 the University Museum of Philadelphia and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston became joint sponsors with the Oriental Institute of this project, which included also excavations in the environs of Persepolis, namely, at Naqsh-i-Rustam, Istakhr, and Tall-i-Bakun, covering periods from prehistoric to Islamic times. Available publications include A. Langsdorff's and D. E. McCown's *Tall-i-Bakun A*, G. G. Cameron's *Treasury Tablets*, Schmidt's *Treasury of Persepolis* and the first volume of his definitive report: *Persepolis*. The second *Persepolis* volume is in press, and the third is nearing completion. The Persepolis Fortification Tablets are being prepared for publication by R. T. Hallock and R. A. Bowman.



Rock-cut tombs of Achaemenid Kings at Naqsh-i-Rustam

In 1938 the Oriental Institute sponsored jointly with the Iranian Institute and the University Museum an exploratory expedition into the mountains of Luristan. The results of this highly successful enterprise, which culminated in the discovery of the sanctuary of Surkh Dum, are being prepared for publication by Schmidt.

2. THE IRAQ EXPEDITION: DIYALA RIVER BASIN

IN CHARGE: Pinhas Delougaz, *Associate Professor of Archaeology, Field Director.*

In order to trace the beginnings of Sumerian civilization in the central portion of the Mesopotamian basin, the Institute during the years 1930-37 conducted a series of excavations in the valley of the Diyala River, an eastern tributary of the Tigris. Here four important sites were excavated, namely, Khafajah, Tell Asmar, Tell Agrab, and Ishchali. For the presentation of the results of this important undertaking a series of 11 volumes was planned, of which 7 have already appeared. The others are in preparation.

3. THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION

IN CHARGE: Robert J. Braidwood, *Professor of Old World Prehistory*, assisted by Linda S. Braidwood, *Associate*, and Gustavus F. Swift, Jr.

To establish the relations between the Hittite Empire in Asia Minor and the indigenous cultures of Syria-Palestine, the Institute excavated six ancient mounds near Antioch (now in Turkey) during the years 1932-38. Evidence of prehistoric life at three of these sites—Chatal Hüyük, Tell Judaidah, and Tell Ta'ayinat—led Braidwood to survey all the mounds in the Plain of Antioch and to excavate Tell Dhahab and Tell Kurdu. The survey has been published. The first volume of excavation reports is now at the printer's, and other volumes are in preparation.



4. THE NIPPUR EXPEDITION

IN CHARGE: Richard C. Haines, *Field Director and Field Architect*.
Thorkild Jacobsen, *Professor of Social Institutions*.

Since 1945 five campaigns have been conducted at Nippur, religious center of ancient Mesopotamia. The three first were staffed and financed jointly with the University Museum of Philadelphia; the fourth and fifth, with the American Schools of Oriental Research. The clearance of most of the two great shrines flanking the temple tower, the quarters of the temple scribes, and a suburb will bring the work to a natural termination. Final reports on the work of the first three seasons, prepared by Donald E. McCown, are being published through the University Museum. The publication of the large yield of Sumerian literary texts will take many years to complete. Participating in the fifth campaign, in addition to the above, were Professor Albrecht Goetze (Yale University), Dr. Vaughn Crawford, and Donald Hansen.

5. THE COFFIN TEXTS PROJECT

IN CHARGE: Adriaan de Buck, *Professor, University of Leiden*.

The name "Coffin Texts" is given by Egyptologists to a body of mortuary literature commonly written in ink on the

inner surfaces of Egyptian coffins dating from the centuries immediately before and after 2000 B.C. After many years spent in the collection of the material, publication began in 1935. Five volumes have already appeared, and several more are planned. All are from the hand of Professor de Buck.

6. "BOOK OF THE DEAD" PROJECT

IN CHARGE: T. George Allen, *Editorial Secretary Emeritus*.

Known from many manuscripts and in different recensions, the Book of the Dead is one of the important sources for the understanding of the Egyptian ideas about the afterlife. The Oriental Institute possesses two manuscripts of the text which will be published in facsimile and translation, with critical notes and comparative materials. The work is now nearing completion.

7. EXCAVATION AT KHIRBAT KERAK

Pinhas Delougaz, Associate Professor of Archaeology, made some clearances on the northern lobe of a mound on the Sea of Galilee in 1951-52, seeking evidence of Hellenistic influence in Palestine. He found a Christian church of A.D. 528 with a fine mosaic inscription. The report upon the work is in preparation.

Khirbat Kerak



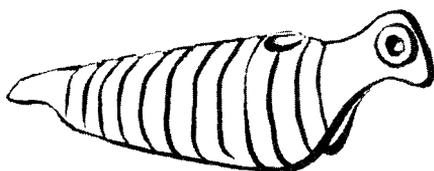
ENTERPRISES TERMINATED OR COMPLETED

ARCHAEOLOGY

- Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah, by C. W. McEwan
The mound of Alishar Hüyük in Turkey, excavated by E. Schmidt and H. H. von der Osten
The mound of Megiddo in Palestine, excavated by C. S. Fisher, P. L. O. Guy, and G. Loud
The palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad in Iraq, excavated by G. Loud, H. Frankfort, and C. B. Altman
The aqueduct of Sennacherib near Khorsabad in Iraq, excavated by T. Jacobsen and S. Lloyd
The temple and palaces at Medinet Habu in Egypt, excavated by U. Hölscher
Evidence of prehistoric man in the Nile Valley and the Red Sea littoral, a survey by K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell
Flights over archaeological sites of Iran, a survey by E. Schmidt
First soundings at Dura-Europos in Syria, reported by J. H. Breasted

EPIGRAPHY

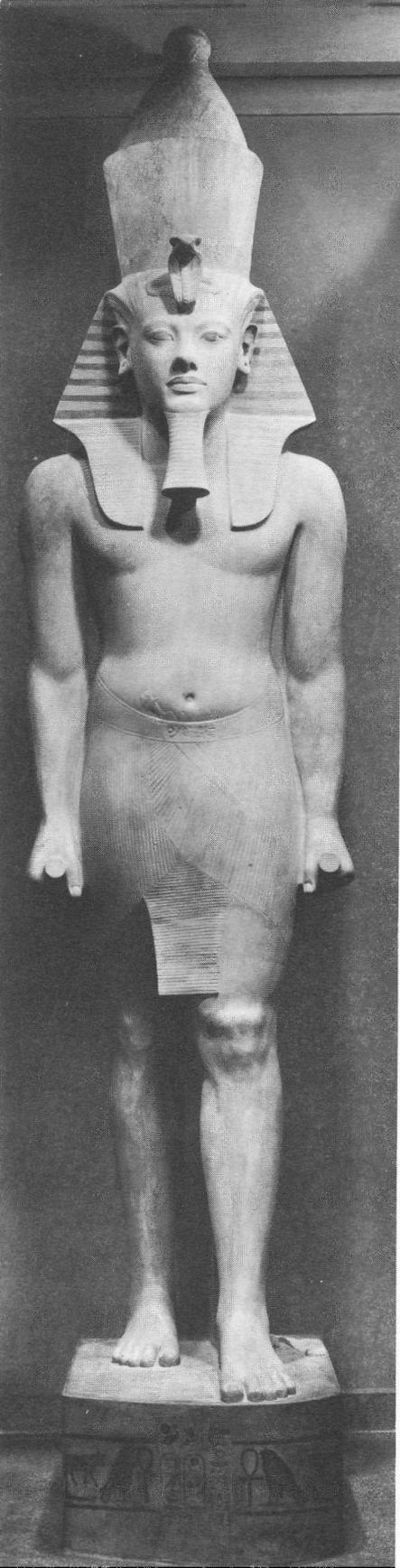
- The painted relief sculptures in the mastaba of Mereruka at Sakkarah, Egypt, by P. Duell
Survey of Hittite hieroglyphic monuments in Turkey, by I. J. Gelb
Ancient records of Assyria and Babylonia, edited by D. D. Luckenbill
Sumerian texts found at Nippur in 1900, edited by E. Chiera and D. D. Luckenbill
Biblical texts and scholia, edited by W. W. Worrell, M. Sprengling, and W. C. Graham
Two collections of cylinder seals, by H. H. von der Osten
An Egyptian surgical papyrus, edited by J. H. Breasted



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

STAFF: Pinhas Delougaz, *Associate Professor of Archaeology, Curator.*
Watson Boyes, *Secretary of the Museum and Keeper of Records.*
Jessie Abbott, *Reference Secretary in charge of Photographic Services.*
Ursula Schneider, *Museum Photographer.*
Robert H. Hanson, *Museum Preparator.*
Anton Timoszewski, *Assistant Preparator.*
W. Morden and R. Melillo, *Guards.*

To achieve its purposes, the Oriental Institute needs to communicate the results of its work to others. One of the ways it does this is to exhibit in its Museum objects and works of art representing the successive civilizations of the ancient Near East. The exhibits include a nucleus presented to the University of Chicago in 1896 by Mrs. Caroline F. Haskell in memory of her husband and originally housed in Haskell Hall. The field expeditions of the Institute eventually provided so much important new material that a new building, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was constructed in 1930, providing five museum galleries, a lecture hall, two floors of offices, a library, and extensive laboratories. By that time some of the spectacular finds of the Khorsabad expedition had been shipped to Chicago, so that the great Assyrian winged man-bull (see Frontispiece) could be set on its own foundation and the other relief sculptures mounted on the walls of the galleries. The colossal statue of King Tutankamon, unearthed during the excavation of the temple at Medinet Habu, was restored and installed in the Egyptian Hall. The Persian expedition claimed a separate gallery for its objects, even though its work had only started. The Persepolis bull's head was not mounted until ten years later.



Other important items in the Museum are the decorative ivories found in the treasury of a ruler of Megiddo in Palestine; the votive statues and figurines, of gypsum and of copper, found in the ruins of Sumerian temples at Tell Asmar and Khafajah; the models from Egyptian tombs, which symbolize the extent of the services needed to provide adequately for the dead in the afterlife; the cylinder seals that demonstrate so well the development of the glyptic art of Mesopotamia; figurines from Syria, the oldest cast copper known from that region; the articles of daily life from ancient Egypt; gold treasures of Syro-Hittite, Achaemenian, and Hellenistic times; and the Dead Sea Scrolls jar.

Since the Museum acquires most of its objects from the Institute's excavations, its cavernous receiving rooms, laboratories, and storage vaults play an important part in its operation. Here the finds of the expeditions are organized for study, treated, classified, prepared for publication, and eventually stored for further reference. Certain classes of objects lending themselves to exhibition are mounted for Museum display. Other objects are assembled for purposes of instruction. Students, staff members, and visiting scholars use the study material with the permission of the Curator.

To handle the many-sided work

of the Museum, a large staff is needed. In addition to the Curator, who has general supervision over the exhibits, loans, and exchanges, the Museum has a Secretary with a staff of clerical and secretarial assistants, two preparators, and a photographer. Volunteer helpers from the Chicago community assist in the processing and repair of individual objects, and student research assistants work under the direction of professors upon classification and interpretation of materials from the field.

The collections of the Institute also provide an instrument without parallel in the Midwest for service to education at the precollege level. It is a part of the Institute's long-range planning to extend its services to the schools of Chicago, its suburbs, and the outlying communities by making its holdings available in connection with social studies and student course work in history, art, religion, and civics. To this end the Institute is adding to its staff a docent, who will be its special representative in its outreach to the high-school teachers and their students. Guided tours of the Museum will be provided for groups of students from outside institutions.

The Museum is open to the public daily, except Monday, free of charge, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and has an average annual visitor attendance of over thirty thousand. A printed plan of the Museum, showing the organization of its halls and exhibits, is available at the desk in the lobby. Photographs of important objects on display, postcards, copies of Museum objects, and literature bearing upon the Institute and the Museum are available in the Museum offices.



INSTRUCTION AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

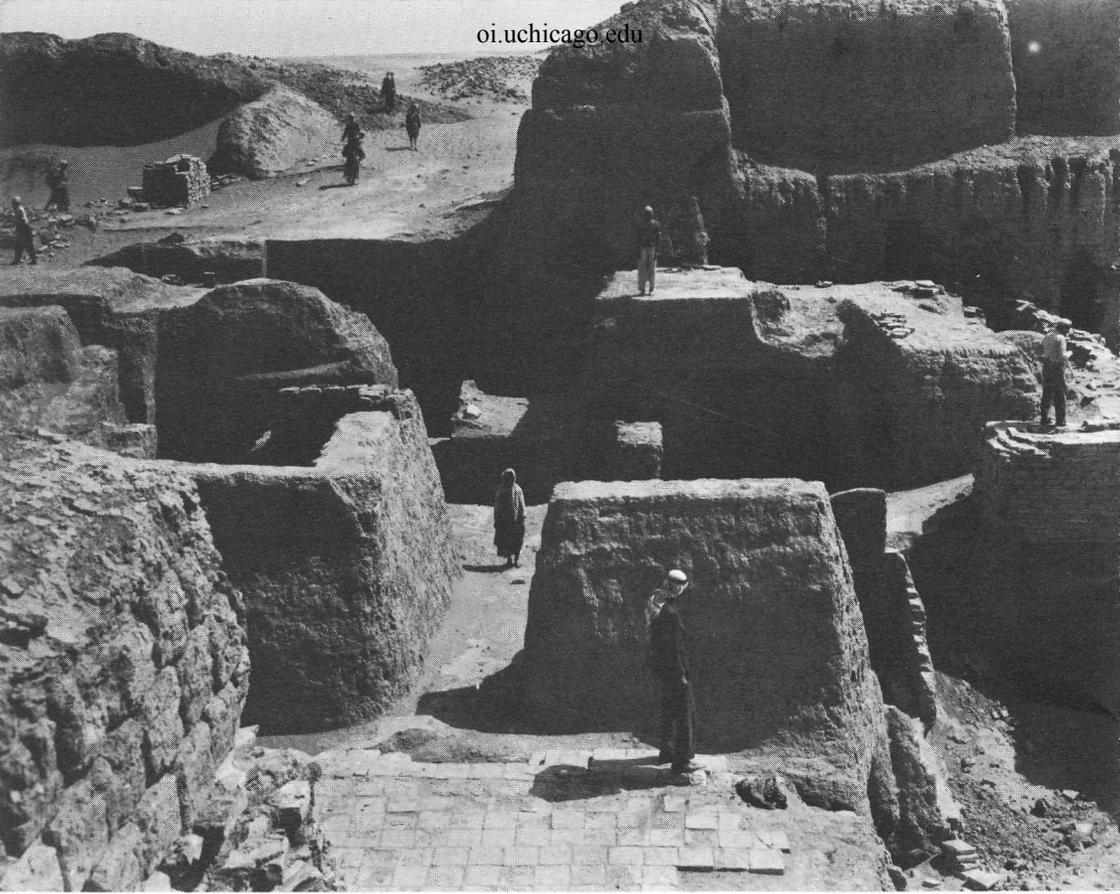
Staff members of the Oriental Institute serve the University of Chicago also as teachers in the education of the scholars of the future. The educational work of the Institute staff is administered chiefly through the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, under its own chairman, as a part of the Division of the Humanities. A full list of the instructors and of the courses offered appears in the *Announcements* published by the University at regular intervals. Copies of these can be obtained by writing to the Admissions Counselor, Box X, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Instruction and research alike require adequate library and reading room facilities. These are maintained as an integral part of the University's library system in the Institute building and are under the supervision of Miss Johanne Vindenas, Institute Librarian. The Institute library, comprising some 30,000 volumes, contains the largest part of the University's holdings in the Near Eastern field and is among the best in the country in Assyriology, Egyptology, and oriental archaeology.

From the beginning the Oriental Institute has encouraged the members of its staff to undertake also research of their own choosing, to enrich the variety of its contribution to knowledge. This reflects itself in a steady stream of monographs, articles in learned periodicals, and book reviews published by them at home and abroad. Naturally it is impossible to describe fully this aspect of the work being done at the Institute, but the following major enterprises of its scholars may be listed by way of illustration:

- N. ABBOTT, publication of the Arabic papyri in the Oriental Institute collection.
- R. BOWMAN, decipherment and interpretation of Aramaic records, including an Aramaic text written in Demotic characters.
- W. F. EDGERTON, compilation of a Demotic dictionary from the original sources, using also materials prepared by the late W. Spiegelberg.
- G. VON GRUNEBaum, studies in the sociology and culture consciousness of the Islamic peoples.
- H. GÜTERBOCK, contributions to a Hittite dictionary in preparation at Yale University, and studies in Hittite art and mythology.
- H. KANTOR, a study of plant ornament in ancient oriental art.
- C. H. KRAELING, preparation of the final report on the painted synagogue of Dura-Europos for Yale University.
- B. LANDSBERGER, edition of a series of Sumero-Akkadian lexical texts from cuneiform tablets in European and American collections.
- R. MARCUS, preparation of the Greek text and an English translation of the works of Josephus for the Loeb Classical Library, as well as a Greek lexicon of the author.
- A. L. OPPENHEIM, edition of an Assyrian dream book, with commentary on the interpretation of dreams in ancient literature.





PUBLICATIONS

IN CHARGE: The Research Council
The Publications Committee
The Editors of the Assyrian Dictionary
Elizabeth B. Hauser, *Editorial Secretary*

Any institute concerned with research will owe much of the value of its efforts to an effective publication program. The Oriental Institute has a remarkable publication record, in spite of the problems created by the technical character of so much of its material and by the unusual demands which the presentation of the material makes upon the printer.

Printing and publishing are normally handled for the Institute by the University of Chicago Press. A comprehensive catalogue of the Institute's publications is now available upon request. It lists all the publications as parts of the following series:

Oriental Institute Publications (80 volumes to date)

Oriental Institute Communications (21 volumes to date)

Assyriological Studies (16 volumes to date)

Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (29 volumes to date)

Oriental Institute Essays (4 volumes to date)

Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary (3 volumes to date)

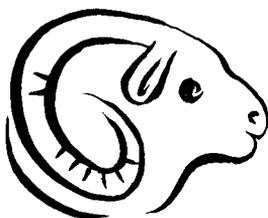
In addition to these, a number of *Special Publications* have been issued, several of them jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society. The University Press also publishes works of a general nature written by members of the Institute staff.

To take advantage of lower manufacturing costs and to provide more direct access to overseas markets, the Institute is currently having its *Assyrian Dictionary* printed in Europe and is experimenting in that connection with independent publication simultaneously at home and abroad. Supervision of the various parts of the publishing program is divided between several agencies of the Institute each responsible in a separate sphere.



MEMBERSHIP

The Oriental Institute seeks through its membership program to give the public the opportunity of closer contact with its field enterprises, its scholars, and its Museum. The member group has grown steadily during recent years, particularly in the Greater Chicago area. To members the Institute offers a series of advantages:



1. Newsletters coming in from the field at frequent intervals describing the work, the life, and the adventures of staff members in remote and interesting parts of the Near East.
2. Illustrated lectures by staff members and visiting scholars reporting on the newest archaeological discoveries in the Near East.
3. Incidental publications of a semipopular nature mailed free of charge as they appear, or provided at discount rate.

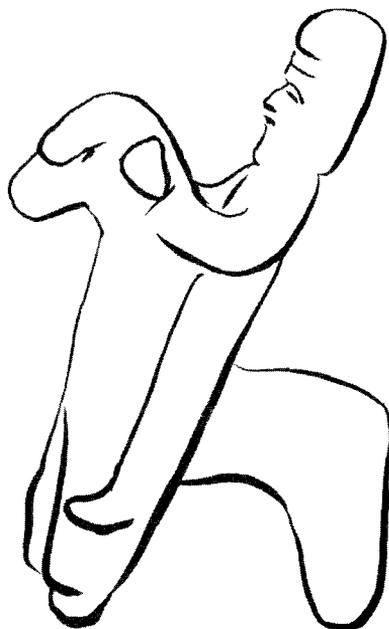
Many members, while traveling abroad, enjoy the opportunity of visiting or staying as guests at our field headquarters, of seeing the work of the expeditions in process, and of having the monuments of ancient civilization explained to them by experts. At home some members like the thought of assisting as volunteer workers in the laboratories of the Museum and in the preparation of materials for publication. The advice and help of the administrative staff and of the scholars is always available to members who collect antiquities or who are planning trips to the Near East.

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Annual Member	\$ 10.00 a year
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Funds made available to the Institute through members, whether in payment of dues or as gifts, are held in a special Membership Income Account by the University and are used at the discretion of the Director and with the advice of the Institute's Visiting Committee for the benefit of the Institute, its enterprises, and its Museum. Members and membership funds have during recent years added substantially to the holdings of the Museum by the purchase of rare and important works of art, and have helped to finance field expeditions and other enterprises abroad.

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