
The Oriental Institute
1983-84 Annual Report



The Oriental Institute
1983-84 Annual Report

The University of Chicago

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Cover: see page 58



Introduction	1	Scholarship.....	47
<hr/>		Individual Research Activities 47 • Research Archives 54 • Publications Office • 55	
Archaeology.....	4	<hr/>	
The Epigraphic Survey 4 • El Amarna Boundary Stelae Project 13 • Quseir al-Qadim 17 • Nippur 19 • Turkish Salvage Project 23 • Chogha Mish 25 • Prehistoric Project 31 • Nubian Project 32 • Khirbet Kerak Project 35 • Inanna Temple Project • 37		Museum.....	57
<hr/>		The Museum 57 • Museum Education 63	
Philology.....	39	<hr/>	
Ancient Society and Economy 39 • Assyrian Dictionary 40 • Demotic Dictionary 41 • Hittite Dictionary 44 • Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 46		People.....	69
		Membership Program 69 • Volunteers 72 • The Suq 76 • The Tripp and Schwartz Endowment Funds 77 • Visiting Committee 78 • Members 79 • Staff 88 • Membership Fund 91	



To the Members and Friends of the Oriental Institute

As you read through the following pages outlining the work of the Oriental Institute during the past year, you will see the great diversity of subject matter and methodological approach which is characteristic of our faculty and staff. Because the Oriental Institute is, and has been since its founding, basically a research institute in a research oriented university, it has been able to encourage its faculty to undertake significant, long-term projects of fundamental importance. It is the depth of the programs which the Institute sponsors (and the interdisciplinary stimulation of philological, archaeological, and epigraphic approaches to the related questions), which makes the Oriental Institute and the University of Chicago recognized around the world as one of the major creative centers of work on the ancient Near East and the early history of man. But it is the same commitment to such projects which can put the program of the Institute in jeopardy in a time of economic crisis, for this commitment to fundamental research beyond the scope of a single individual scholar, even during his whole lifetime, requires the steady infusion of research funds. This has been brought home to all of us very clearly this year as we begin a major campaign to raise funds for the Epigraphic Survey based at Chicago House in Luxor, Egypt (see the discussion in the September-October, 1984, *News and Notes*). However,

despite the everpresent financial limitations on what we would like to do, all the major projects of the Institute (the dictionaries, Epigraphic Survey, archaeological studies) continue to produce basic reference tools for ancient Near Eastern studies. The work of the major projects, involving several faculty and staff members, is complemented by the work of individual faculty, whose interests and research range from detailed studies of minute elements of grammar, painstaking publication of original documents, or careful detailing of the range and distribution of specific archaeological artifacts to much more general questions of historical and cultural development. It is the strength of the Oriental Institute that the interpretive analyses are based on solid fundamental knowledge. By having grouped in one institute people who share a common interest in a geographical area and a period of human history but who use the skills and methodology of many different disciplines (philology, epigraphy, archaeology, art history, economic, political, religious, and cultural history), the study of the Near East becomes not static and descriptive but dynamic and creative. It is the current status of this basic research which is reported in the following pages.

One aspect of the development of research at the Institute which is not covered directly in the reports on various projects or on individual research

is the growing, and increasingly sophisticated, use of computers. We are identifying and taking advantage of ways in which studies in the Humanities may benefit from this new technology. Most frequently these machines are being used for word-processing and for data base management (the handling and sorting of large amounts of data). For example, Miguel Civil has developed a sophisticated software program for storing, searching, and editing cuneiform texts in transcription (a program used by the Chicago Hittite Dictionary in preparing draft manuscript) and Gene Gragg is building an extensive file of words/roots in several African languages which will serve as the core for his study of the Afro-Asiatic language family.

Some of what is being done is fairly original: McGuire Gibson and his archaeological architect, working with the material from the large and complex excavations at Nippur (Iraq), have developed software which allows the preparation by a micro-computer of high quality architectural plans from data either entered by the architect or fed directly by a laser theodolite (while actually working in the field). They are also developing software which allows horizontal and vertical stratigraphic distributional studies. Innovative work in developing non-European fonts (not only the diacritics needed for transliteration of ancient Near Eastern languages but actual Egyptian Coptic and Hebrew/Ugaritic fonts) has been undertaken by the Demotic Dictionary Project and by David Baird (to be used by the Ugaritic Project). It will be some time before we attempt to computerize anything as large as, e.g., the Oriental Institute Museum collections (artifacts, photo archives, etc.), although we are actively studying the problems faced by other museums which have undertaken such work.

As a research institution, the responsibility of the Oriental Institute includes both the dissemination of its work and results through publication of original scholarly monographs and communication to the general, educated and interested public of the results of current work throughout the Near East. The Museum is our most visible attempt to fulfill this responsibility to the general public and to share with them our love for and appreciation of these ancient people and their culture. For the past several years our Museum Education Coordinator has been developing innovative programs, classes and workshops for both children and adults. These programs are drawing attention from other museums and funding from both the Illinois Arts and the Illinois Humanities Councils. Yet the job of the Education Coordinator itself is one we have not yet been able to establish on a permanent basis. In the coming year we hope to find a regular source of funding to ensure that the Education Coordinator becomes a permanent Museum position.

Our scholarly publications this year included the definitive report on the Braidwoods' work at the major prehistoric site of Jarmo and the first in the series of reports on the excavations of the Institute in Nubia during the Nubian salvage campaign. Our new Publications Coordinator has his hands more than full with over ten further volumes in various active stages of editing and printing, including Jay Gelb's long-awaited study of early land tenure systems in the Near East, the Epigraphic Survey's copies of *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I* at Karnak, accompanied by Bill Murnane's historical analysis of the reliefs, and a *Festschrift* in honor of Hans G. Güterbock. To maintain the high quality of our publications takes con-

siderable time and effort and becomes more and more expensive as printing charges continue to rise. However, we shall try to keep financial considerations from impeding the reasonably prompt publication of our work.

Reports on our publications program, the membership courses, lecture series, and tour program aim to convey our concern with the public aspect of the Oriental Institute's work. It is my distinct pleasure to acknowledge here the immense value to the Institute of the almost 100 volunteers who contribute time and energy to the Museum (both guiding visitors and aiding the staff behind the scenes), the Suq, the Membership Office and to the work of individual faculty members and projects.

I would also like to take this chance to honor two people who never met, and neither of whom was ever a paid member of the faculty or staff of the Oriental Institute, but who both contributed directly to the smooth functioning of the Institute—Labib Habachi, a foremost Egyptian Egyptologist who for more than twenty years before his death in February, 1984, had been a consultant with the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition and later a resident member of the Epigraphic Survey team for most of every season, and Peggy Grant, who served as the extremely able and enthusiastic Chairman of our Volunteer Program from 1978 to 1984.

JANET H. JOHNSON
OCTOBER, 1984



The Epigraphic Survey

Lanny Bell

The 1983-84 season of the Epigraphic Survey was our sixtieth. The anniversary was celebrated with an open house, reception, and photographic exhibition mounted in the Chicago House library in March, in conjunction with a tribute to the late Dr. Labib Habachi, whose death in Cairo, on February 18, was a great loss for all of us. The last two months of the season were deeply colored by arrangements for Labib's funeral and burial west of Medinet Habu and the subsequent memorial services.

The fieldwork of this season took us once more to both Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu. In the Small Temple at Medinet Habu our conservators finished cleaning the last section of decorated wall behind the red granite naos in Room P, as well as the naos itself. Tests conducted in several places around the barque sanctuary indicated that these areas could also be cleaned up very well. The bulk of the season, however, was devoted to filling cracks and gaps in the walls of the six roofed chapels at the back of the temple, in order to prevent further damage by birds, bats, and wasps, to eliminate air-borne dust, minimize erosion, and support the walls and consolidate their foundations. The same concerns led us to install a translucent skylight to replace the missing roofing slab in the central room (L), and a wooden door across the main entrance to this suite. The gapfilling was done in cooperation

with the skilled masons and plasterers of the Antiquities Organization's Qurna Restoration Section. The holes were carefully cleaned of dirt and debris, and crumbling sandstone surfaces were consolidated with resin before filling. Previous modern repairs which were still solid were left in place, but unstable patches were removed. The foundations and large holes were filled with new fired red brick and white cement mortar, the small holes with mortar alone. The surface of the repairs was tinted and recessed 0.5cm below the level of the preserved wall decoration.

Several decorated stone fragments recovered from gaps and in the earth next to the repaired walls were replaced in their original positions on the walls; and the plaster fragments containing a demotic graffito published by William Edgerton in 1937, found fallen on the floor in 1982, were repositioned. The three fragments of a broken over life-sized alabaster dyad, now located just to the north of the roofed chapels, were also restored. The upper bodies of the seated gods were reattached to the base with Sintolit polyester adhesive. The edges of the joins were consolidated with a thin coat of Paraloid 872 acrylic resin, and gapfilling was done with plaster of Paris, tinted on the surface with Cryla acrylic paint. In March we were pleased to be able to welcome the members of the Permanent Committee

of the Antiquities Organization for an inspection and discussion of our work at Medinet Habu.

At Luxor Temple the cleaning and consolidation of stone fragments continued. At the end of the season four fired red brick mastabas were constructed at the southeast of the temple precinct, and all the fragments so far moved to our study yard were piled onto these to protect them from tourists and the wet earth which threatens to disintegrate them. Asphalt and polyethylene damp courses will prevent infiltration of the salty ground water. Our conservators also monitored the plaster breaks placed atop the achi-traves of the Portico (Hypostyle) and eastern colonnade of the Court of Amenhotep III in the spring of 1983, as part of a continuing program to detect any shifting of the columns there. A report on the breakage patterns was submitted to Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayyir at the Luxor Inspectorate, and a further check on

the stability of these columns will be made during the next season.

Our epigraphers working at Medinet Habu have now completed hand copies of approximately 90% of the decoration of the whole Small Temple; only the high places on the Ptolemaic pylon and gate remain to be done. The copies will guide the artists in drawing these walls, and will permit making a complete dictionary file and assembling all the inscriptional evidence for the building history of the complex. Only 35% of the Ethiopian pylon has been published previously in any form, and scarcely 15% of the Ptolemaic pylon and the first court. The Graeco-Roman material at this site is crucial to understanding contemporary Theban theology, particularly the cult of Montu, the associations of Amun and the Ogdoad,

Visitors at sixtieth anniversary photographic exhibition in Chicago House library. Photo by Susan Lezon.

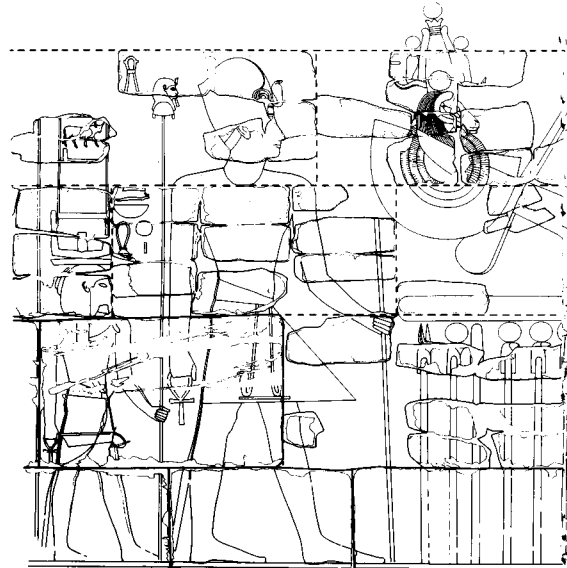




and the Decade Festival linking Medinet Habu and Luxor Temple by the periodic visit of the Amun of Luxor to the Amun of Medinet Habu.

A special aspect of our research at Medinet Habu is the study of the reused blocks built into the walls of the Small Temple. Of the 428 stones with visible decoration identified so far, fewer than 70 have been published; and only 55% have ever been photographed. almost all these stones came originally from the Ramesseum. The published pieces are nearly all from the great Ramesseum offering calendar and the divine birth reliefs from the destroyed chapel of Queen Mut-Tuy, the wife of Seti I and mother of Ramesses II. Most of the remaining pieces are parts of battle scenes and victory processions, including rows of princes and princesses, and the

Offering scene on column one in the Luxor Colonnade, mentioning Amenhotep III as Tutankhamun's father. Drawing by Richard Turner and Barbara Garfi.



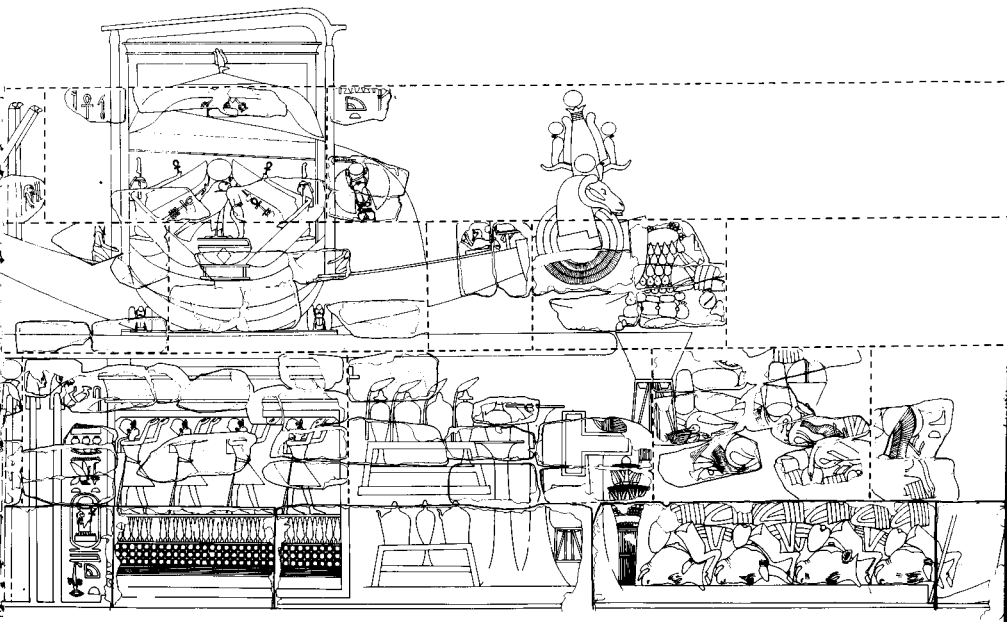
presentation of booty. The stones at ground level face a serious threat from the damp soil; this season we recovered a few displaced surface fragments, but some blocks attested in old Chicago House photographs have already lost their decoration completely.

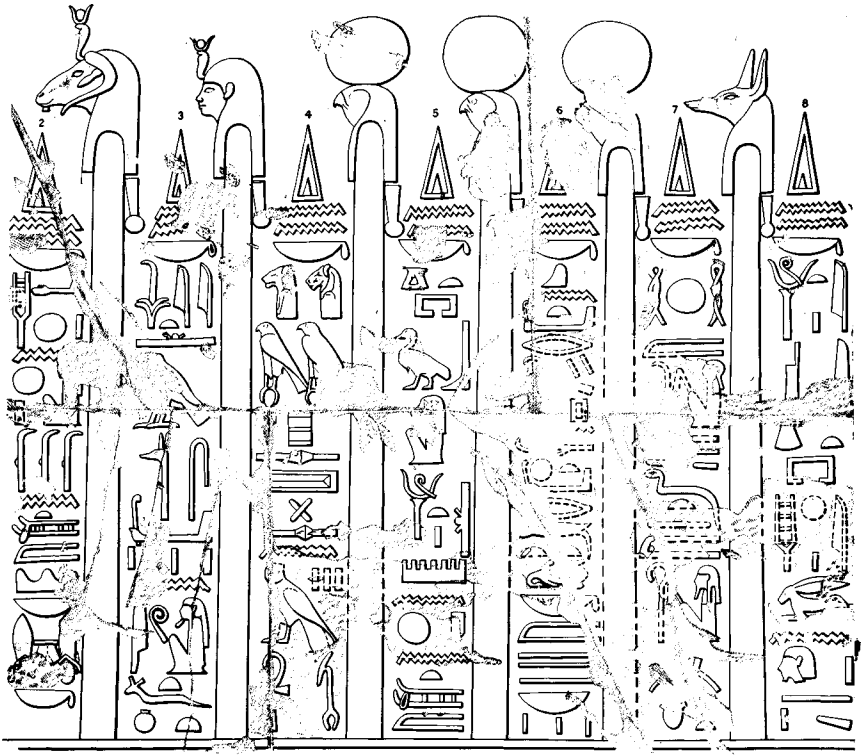
At Luxor Temple the checking and correction of drawings was continued. Two drawings serve to illustrate the results of this season's work. One is on column number one at the northeast of the Colonnade: decorated by Tutankhamun and usurped by Horemheb, a damaged inscription on this column contains an important unpublished reference to Amenhotep III as the father of Tutankhamun, previously mentioned only by Edward Wente in *JNES* 28 (1969), pp. 278-79. The finalizing of our drawings of the side

walls of the hall involves comparison of the traces in badly preserved areas with earlier photos and previous copies. In the second drawing the dotted lines represent details restored on the basis of the series of photographs published by Georges Daressy in 1894, just two years after the completion of the Colonnade's clearance. The shocking fact is that about 20% of the inscription on this small patch of wall (near the southeast corner) has been lost in the past 90 years. Through the courtesy of Dr. Elke Blumenthal, we have just received from the Egyptian Museum of Karl Marx University in Leipzig prints of the unpublished photos of the Colonnade taken by Friedrich Koch for the Ernst von Sieglin Expedition shortly before the First World War. These will be collated against our drawings in the next season.

Thanks to Dr. Jean-Claude Degardin, we have received copies of the Luxor material from Daressy's unpublished notebooks in the Collège de France. An analysis of these reveals

Reconstruction of fragments representing the king and the royal ka standing behind the barque of Amun in the court of Amenhotep III at Luxor Temple. Drawing by W. Raymond Johnson.





Divine standards depicted at the south end of the east wall of the Luxor Colonnade, showing dotted-line restoration based on 1894 photograph. Drawing by Reginald Coleman and Helena Jaeschke.

that Daressy, who worked at Luxor Temple during its clearance from 1885-92, had already seen at least some of the fragments of the Hatshepsut way station now built into the Triple Barque Chapel of Ramesses II in the First Court. He seems not to have recognized what they were, however, and their rediscovery and identification was thus left for us in the spring of 1983. His papers also include the first record of the socle inscription reexcavated and consolidated by the Antiquities Organization at the south of the Court of Amenhotep III in 1982-83. His version preserves part of the text which has since vanished, aiding us in explaining some of the doubtful traces in our own hand copy. Our examination of the reused fragments of the Hatshepsut shrine this season led to

the discovery of an undefaced Amenhotep II fragment depicting the resting barque of Amun. Its significance for the architectural history of this chapel is not yet clear.

We were also assisted this season by Dr. Jaromír Málek of the Griffith Institute and Professor Edda Bresciani of the University of Pisa in the identification of the spurious "cartouche of an Amarna princess" (on column number nine, near the southeast corner of the Colonnade) as a graffito of Edwin Smith, an American antiquities dealer and Egyptologist who resided in Luxor from the 1850's until approximately 1876. In addition, Professor and Mrs. Vitaly Shevoroshkin of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor helped us to collate our preliminary copies of the Carian graffiti on the façade of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple above the roof of the portico of Ramesses II. Our study of the theology of Luxor Temple progressed, with my own articles on the cult of the royal *ka* and aspects of the deification of Tutankhamun scheduled to appear next year in *JNES* and *Mélanges Moukhtar*, respectively. Bill Murnane analyzed the significance of false doors in the temple for the *Mélanges Moukhtar*.

The total number of fragments currently under study in connection with all aspects of our work in the Colonnade now exceeds 700. Our most recent work has resulted in the identification of 196 new fragments, with 177 photographed this season in preparation for reconstructing and drawing them. The searching and restacking of stones was pursued in cooperation with a project of the Luxor Inspectors under the supervision of Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayyir. The total number of pieces we have so far been able to place in major groups from the walls of Luxor Temple has now reached 420. Three separate

drawings containing 71 fragments from one stone course join together to form a sequence 11m long, which complements the preserved Opet Festival reliefs on the west wall of the Colonnade: five towboats (pulling the royal barge), the king accompanying the barque of Amun being carried on the shoulders of priests, and the portal of Luxor Temple. From the east wall, 48 fragments from two stone courses have been combined into a 5m group depicting the Khonsu barge with its towboats and the inscription accompanying the barge of Amun. Of the larger scale reliefs from the second register of the dismantled upper portions of the north and west walls, 178 fragments from two stone courses have been grouped into a strip 21m long, allowing us to reconstruct three offering scenes and the Min Festival (this scene itself now totaling 69 fragments). The overall length of the side walls of the Colonnade is 52.3m (W) and 51.4m (E). In the northeast corner of the Court of Amenhotep III just to the south of the Colonnade, 105 fragments from three stone courses have been associated in Ray Johnson's drawing of a group 9m long. This latter relief tells practically the whole history of the temple at the end of Dynasty XVIII and the beginning of Dynasty XIX: it was carved by Amenhotep III, defaced by Akhenaten, recarved by Tutankhamun, usurped by Horemheb, and surcharged by Seti I.

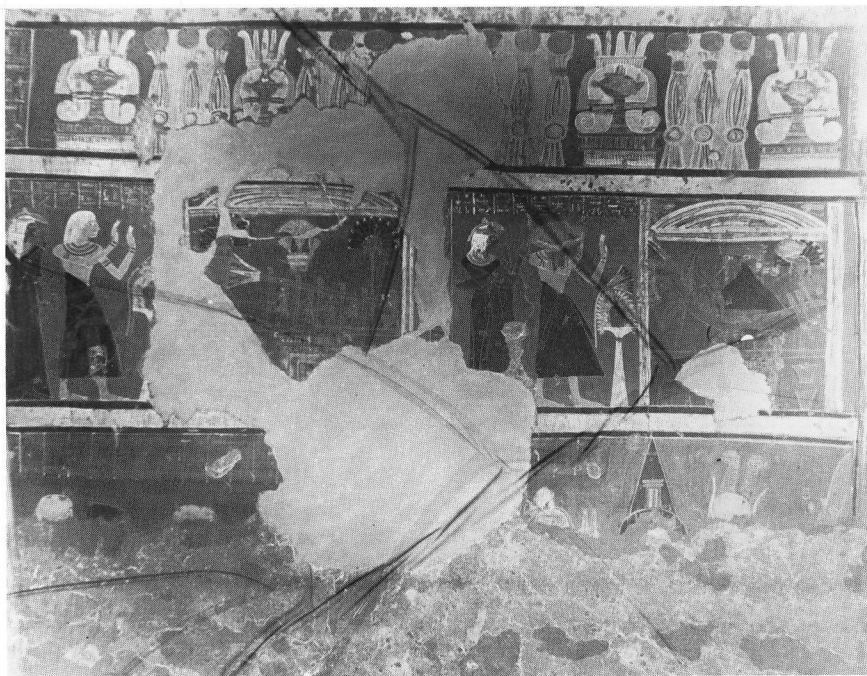
Although the publication of the Luxor Colonnade is still some years away, our volume on the Seti I battle reliefs from the north exterior wall of the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak is now with the printers; and Bill Murnane's volume of historical commentary, *The Road to Kadesh*, is being typed this summer. This season the photographs for the remaining illustrations for *Khonsu III* (the architecture) were pre-

pared in Luxor and are presently in Chicago awaiting receipt of Françoise Traunecker's text for editing.

Besides her fieldwork, our photographer continued to supervise the reorganization of the Chicago House photo archive, and pursued the duplication of our rapidly decomposing cellulose nitrate or acetate based negatives. This season she successfully copied, and thereby preserved, another 100 of the most unstable images in our collection; these were then filed in acid free envelopes stored in archival boxes away from the remaining cellulose negatives which could recontaminate

them. She now makes weekly spot checks on previously identified problem negatives, describing their rescue as a race against time. In the darkroom itself Richard Jaeschke helped our carpenter repair and consolidate a leaking antique wooden, lead-lined sink; and our chief engineer found a Cairo source of supply for the blueprint paper we have had to import for several years to use in reproducing our India ink line drawings for collation.

In the library, 261 new items were accessioned, in addition to current periodicals. The librarian undertook major repairs on 42 volumes, recased 8



Theban tomb wall, print made from a deteriorated safety-film negative in the Chicago House photo archive. Supposedly stable, this negative has been contaminated by prolonged storage near decomposing cellulose negatives.

books, made mylar covers for several others, and applied near's-foot oil and lactate to 113 leather bindings. Helena Jaeschke repaired one of the tattered fold-out plates of our much used copy of Wolf's *Schöne Fest von Opet*, and helped institute a new policy whereby users now must don clean white cotton gloves prior to examining folios, the Cairo *Catalogue général*, and all volumes over 100 years old. The Chicago House library is a major research resource for the members of the many expeditions which work in Upper Egypt during our six-month field season. On one Friday in March, for example, I counted ten visiting scholars at work in the library at the same time; many of them accepted our invitation for a quick lunch at the house to minimize the interruption to their research.

This season 515 visitors from 19 nations signed our guestbook, including 12 Oriental Institute members traveling individually or living in Egypt, in addition to those who accompanied the Oriental Institute's Egyptian tour in March, including University of Chicago Board Chairman Ed Bergman and his wife Lindy. Also from the University we received Jan Johnson and Don Whitcomb, Klaus Baer, Larry and Susan Stager, and Joan and Herb Barghusen of the Oriental Institute, and Argonne National Laboratory Director and Vice-President for Research Programs Walter Massey and his wife Shirley. Other special visitors were actress Shirley MacLaine and Congressman Les Aspin of Wisconsin. Let me repeat here our invitation to friends who come to Egypt to include Chicago House in your itinerary; please remember to let us know your plans as soon as possible, and contact us when you arrive in Luxor, so that we can arrange the most convenient time for your visit.

Four expeditions borrowed equipment from us this year, notably scaffolding, ladders, and a theodolite; and one expedition used our darkroom facilities. Our conservators were available for consultation with two expeditions, one individual scholar, and members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. Other services which we performed freely ranged from car repairs to collecting sand samples and providing both cut flowers for bouquets and living plants for neighbors' gardens.

Our professional staff for the 1983-84 season consisted of myself as Field Director; my wife Martha as Chicago House Librarian; Dr. William Murnane and Mr. Steven Shubert, Epigraphers; Mr. W. Raymond Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore and Barbara Garfi, Artists; Mr. Richard Jaeschke, Conservator; Mrs. Helena Jaeschke, Conservator and Artist; Ms. Susan Lezon, Photographer; Mr. Charles Van Siclen, Administrative Assistant; Dr. Labib Habachi, consulting Egyptologist; and Mr. Saleh Shehat Suleiman, Chief Engineer. In addition to those already cited for their specific contributions in making this past season a success, we would also like to acknowledge MM. Jean-Claude Golvin, Claude Traunecker, Alain Bellod, and Jean Larronde of the Franco-Egyptian Centre at Karnak; Mr. Maciej Witkowski of the Polish Archaeological Mission to Deir el-Bahari; Drs. Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb of the Oriental Institute's Quseir Project; Mr. Richard Fazzini of the Brooklyn Museum's Mut Temple Project; Prof. Ricardo Caminos; Ms. Katherine Rosich; Ms. May Trad; Mr. Fathi Salib; Dr. Betsy Bryan; Prof. Ellen Davis; Mr. Peter Dorman; and Mr. Henry Precht. We were assisted in our conservation effort by a grant from the Chase National Bank in Cairo. Our

other expenses in Egypt and our international travel were covered by a counterpart grant from the Foreign Currency program of the Smithsonian Institution. Both of these funds were administered through the offices of the American Research Center in Egypt. Special mention is due to the members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization with whom we worked most closely and whose encouragement and support contributed substantially to the successes of this past season: Dr. Ahmed Kadry, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Mr. Mutawia Balboush, Supervisor of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayyir, Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt; Mr. Sayid Abd el-Hamid, Chief Inspector for Karnak and Luxor; Mr. Abd el-Hamid Marouf, Inspector at Karnak; and Mr. Mohammed Nasr, Chief Inspector of Qurna.

Less than thirty years ago the ground water at the time of the annual inundation of the Nile was so high that Luxor Temple was flooded to the height of a man's waist, leaving salt crystals growing on the monument when it subsided. At the turn of the century the flowing waters of the Nile used to be directed into the temple to leach out some of this salt. With the construction of the Aswan High Dam underway more than twenty years ago,

it was hoped that control over the inundation would result in lowering the level of the subsoil water. Unhappily, this has not happened. The temple's foundations are now wet year around, promoting the migration of dissolved mineral salts which crystallize on the decorated surfaces as the ground water moves upward and evaporates. As with the preservation of our own priceless negatives—many monuments now much more extensively damaged than when these pictures were taken—there is a greater urgency to our salvage work than ever before. The time remaining for the fragile monuments located on the flood plain is extremely limited.

The Epigraphic Survey was designed sixty years ago not only to meet the scholarly interests of that era, but equally in anticipation of other needs which did not even exist yet. The plans of the founding fathers have stood the test of time remarkably well. Those of us who have served with the Survey for any period realize that to be a member of the Epigraphic Survey is not just a job; it is a commitment to a whole way of life. We continue to be most appreciative of the dedication of our skilled team members who continually demonstrate that they share James Henry Breasted's goal "to save for posterity the enormous body of ancient records still surviving in Egypt."

The El Amarna Boundary Stelae Project

William J. Murnane

Given the undying fascination which the “Amarna heresy” has both for scholars and the general public, it will seem odd that it must often be studied on the basis of incomplete or inadequate documentation. A case in point is the boundary stelae which were cut into the hills that enclose Akhenaten’s capital at El Amarna in Middle Egypt. More than mere frontier markers, these were elaborate monuments with lengthy inscriptions which tell us much of what we know about Akhenaten’s plans for his capital, its dimensions, and even the tensions that underlay the founding of the new cult. The stelae were published as a group in 1905, but this honorable pioneering effort still left many questions unanswered: the texts were not always clearly established, and the sequence in which the stelae were carved—and thus crucial information on the development of the city—was ill-defined because the monuments themselves were so summarily described.

The El Amarna Boundary Stelae Project was conceived to fill in these gaps in documentation. Funded by a generous grant by the Committee on Research of the American Philosophical Society, with additional funding from a private donor and with administrative support from the Oriental Institute and the American Research Center in Egypt, the expedi-

tion’s staff consisted of myself and Charles C. Van Siclen III.*

During the approximately six weeks we spent in the field—from April 18 to May 25—we visited each of the sites, collating earlier copies of the texts, photographing each monument in detail, and making the notes and measured drawings from which an architectural study of all the stelae will be made. The results of this campaign are reflected not only in the improved documentation, but also in some of the preliminary conclusions that our survey now allows us to make.

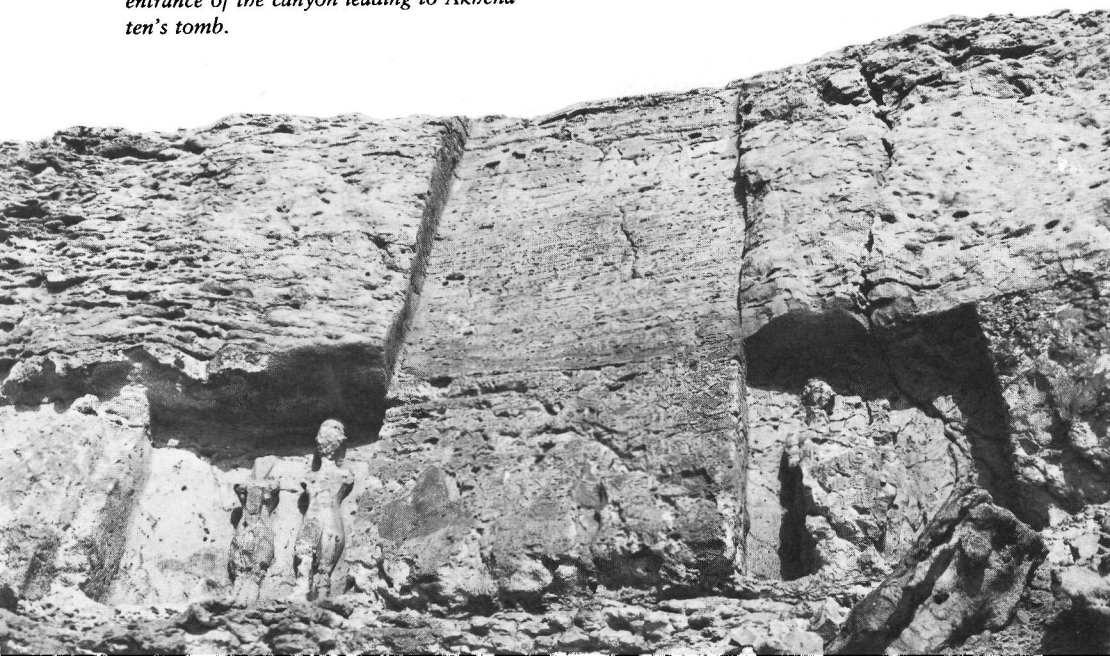
The earliest group of boundary stelae at Amarna are three tablets which are inscribed with what is conventionally called the “Earlier Proclamation”. This is a lengthy and prolix composition, running to twenty-one vertical columns and about eighty hori-

*Thanks are due Dr. Ahmed Kadry and Dr. Aly el-Khouli of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization’s Permanent Committee in Cairo; and to the E.A.O.’s representatives in Middle Egypt, especially Mahmoud Hamza (Director of Antiquities for Middle Egypt), Samir Anis (Chief Inspector at Minya), and our two inspectors, Adel Hassan Mahmoud and Yahya Zaharia. We are also grateful to Jan Johnson and Lanny Bell of the Oriental Institute for providing logistical support, and to the directors of the American Research Center in Egypt for their help in expediting our work under their organization’s sponsorship.

zontal lines of text, in which Akhenaten announces to his court his decision to found the new city, describes its projected layout, and recalls some of the circumstances which led to his making his residence at a place which, as he says, belonged earlier to no god or goddess, or (for that matter) to anyone else. Unfortunately, this important document is in a sadly fragmentary condition: none of the three versions is complete, and the two “best” copies begin to deteriorate at just about the same spot! Our work at each of these sites not only yielded a clearer text at many points; it also enabled us to get our first solid evidence for the sequence of the stelae and for the chronology of their contents. Earlier copies had read the initial year-date, for instance, as being Akhenaten’s fourth or even his sixth regnal year. We were able to establish it beyond doubt as “regnal year 5”, thus confirming the speculation of a scholar who had written an article in occupied Holland during the Second World War, but had not been able to

check his conclusions against the original text. From our on-the-spot examination of these monuments, moreover, we noted that two of them—Stela X at the north end of the east bank, and Stela M at the south end on the same side—shared the same, very simple architecture and were both located at the corners of El Amarna’s two headlands, where the cliffs sweep down to the river’s edge at either end of the bay. Clearly these were the first boundary stelae carved at the site. Some time later, another copy of the “Earlier Proclamation” (Stela K) was made some distance to the south of Stela M: perhaps this reflects the poor quality of the stone from which the earlier stela was carved, since Stela M is in ruinous condition today. But Stela K is significant both in initiating a new style in the boundary stelae and in documenting an addition to the royal family. Only Meritaten, the first of Akhenaten’s daughters, is mentioned in the text of the “Earlier Proclamation”, and she duly appears with her parents in the scene at the top of Stela X and

Stela U, the largest of all the boundary stelae (over twenty-five feet tall) near the entrance of the canyon leading to Akhenaten’s tomb.





(originally) Stela K. Shortly after the figures were carved onto Stela K, however, the sculptors squeezed in a figure of the second daughter, Meketaten, between that of her elder sister and the margin line to the right. Probably at the same time, the emplacement of the stela was made more elaborate: the tablet was now flanked with statues of Akhenaten and Nefertiti; and beside their parents were carved statues of the two daughters. These were to become invariable features of all the other boundary stelae which would be carved in the next few years, first on the east and then on the west banks of the Nile.

Of the remaining twelve boundary stelae, all but one are inscribed with the so-called "Later Proclamation". This decree, which was issued in year six, defines the dimensions of the city's territory, measuring from the stelae on the east bank to those on the west, while a codicil dated at the beginning of Akhenaten's eighth year records a royal visit made to the stelae at the southeastern end of El Amarna. This

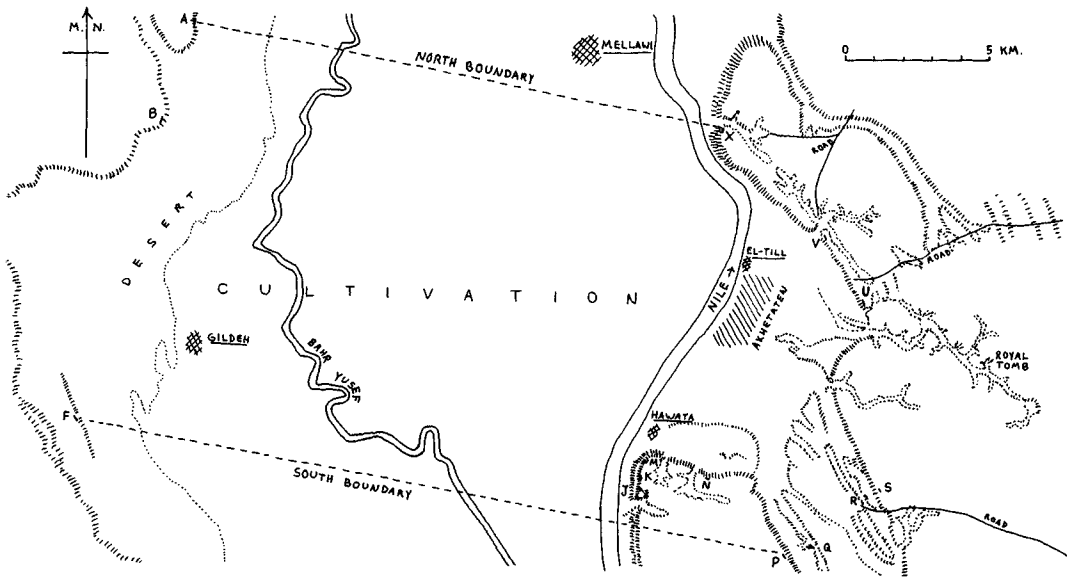
Stela S, virtually intact at the turn of the Twentieth Century, severely damaged today.

visit may also be commemorated in Stela L, a small and badly weathered tablet that adjoins Stela M, which was given its first close examination by our expedition. It would seem that the carving of boundary stelae lagged once the first two monuments had been finished, but that it was resumed in earnest only after that royal tour of inspection in year eight. All of these later stelae (Stela L excepted) follow, with some variation, the style of Stela K. Consistently, moreover, only two daughters are shown beside their parents—but in a few cases on the east bank a hole was cut in the pavement beside the daughters' statues to allow a third statue to be put in—undoubtedly belonging to Ankhesenpaaten, Akhenaten's third daughter and the future bride of Tutankhamun. These arrangements are especially noteworthy on the western stelae (A and B), where the figure of the third daughter

was added not as a statue, but in relief on the side of one of the altars held by her parents' statues. Stela A, moreover, is unusual because the tablet was made longer on the bottom to allow for the addition of more text, a "colophon" dated to the end of year 8: to do this, the entire floor of the monument was lowered, leaving the statues raised on pedestals above the new pavement. Given the "colophon's" date, at the end of year 8, this alteration to the monument must have taken place later—as early as the first part of year 9. Since all the statues beside the tablet had already been carved before this change was made, with statues of only two daughters in evidence, it follows that the third daughter could not have

come onto the scene before the start of Akhenaten's ninth year on the throne.

On the west bank, the expedition succeeded in locating the site of the southernmost tablet, Stela F, the position of which had been last noted some seventy years ago. Since there was insufficient time to clear away the windblown sand that has entirely covered this monument in the meantime, we decided to defer any work at this site until our next season (which we hope will be in the spring of 1985). At that time, also, we will check selected passages of the other stelae which we believe require additional study, so that we will be able to give Akhenaten's boundary stelae the accurate and comprehensive publication they deserve.



The territory of Akhenaten's city, showing the positions of the boundary stelae on both sides of the Nile.

Quseir al-Qadim

*Donald Whitcomb and
Janet H. Johnson*

For the past two winters we have surveyed a portion of the Wadi Qash, a major east-west wadi parallel to the Wadi Hammamat. Until recent times, this wadi was used as a major camel-caravan route between Quseir and the Nile valley; this use is attested by campsites with pottery scatters and by a number of "cliff-burials." In a wadi connecting the Wadi Qash with the Wadi Hammamat, we discovered a collection of Old Kingdom private graffiti (and one Middle Kingdom royal cartouche). These materials have now been published (in *JNES*) accompanied by an initial discussion of what prompted people to venture along these routes from Old Kingdom times until the present. We were accompanied on these surveys by Lanny Bell and members of the Chicago House staff, by Jean and Helen Jacquet of the French Mission to Karnak, and by Rabia Hamdan of the Qena Antiquities Inspectorate.

Now our first priority for the Quseir al-Qadim project is the publication of a preliminary report on the third season, which took place in 1982. This report will include discussions not only of the actual excavations but also of the major artifact categories discovered—pottery, glass, wood, coins, textiles, flora and fauna, and inscribed materials. For example, an interesting fact which emerged from the papyri is that there was a *curator* (the holder of a *cura*, or charge) at

Quseir during the Roman period who had under his command perhaps fifty soldiers (with Roman, Greek, Egyptian and Semitic names). This third season of excavations tested typologies for various artifact categories found in this Roman and medieval port and we will now be able to publish these tested typologies in addition to presenting the artifacts themselves. Work on this report hopefully will be completed in 1984.

Part of the problem we have encountered in publishing these artifacts is the lack of comparative materials from stratigraphic excavations in Egypt; this is true for both the Islamic and, somewhat more surprisingly, the Roman periods. For the port of Quseir this has meant that imported goods from India, China or the Mediterranean are often more easily identifiable than the Egyptian component. In 1983 Whitcomb examined a number of comparative ports in Egypt and the Sinai (see O.I. Annual Report, 1982-83: pp. 21-23). This winter we were able to begin investigation of possible comparisons at Luxor. Although the natural terminus of routes to Quseir were the towns of Coptos (Quft) in the Roman period and Qus in the medieval, both of the towns are just north of Luxor and fall within the same cultural tradition as Luxor. Study of the Roman and medieval Islamic periods at Luxor has the advantage that Luxor was inhabited during both periods (as well



as in earlier periods) and should provide a reasonably typical sample of artifacts from both periods.

This interest in medieval Luxor was facilitated by a chance coincidence, as such things often occur in archaeology. Dr. Peter Grossmann, an architect for the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, had just completed a short excavation in Luxor of the last remnants of a Coptic church located directly in front of the pylon of Luxor temple. Grossmann felt that, based on architectural criteria, the church had undergone two major building phases, one in the 6th century and a later rebuilding in the 13th. Grossmann asked Whitcomb to examine the ceramics from this excavation, which turned out to confirm his conclusions. The last period of occupation of this church, in the 13th century, coincided with the time when Sheikh Abu'l Haggag began his organization of the Muslim community in Luxor and came to be buried in the corner of this temple. This period also saw the development of trade through the port of Quseir and, indeed, the ceramics of the Luxor church make very interesting compari-

A view of the Medieval City Mound between the Avenue of the Sphinxes at Luxor Temple and the Nile.

son with those from the excavations at Quseir. One of the most interesting aspects is the strong influence of both Aswan and Nubia on the artifacts and presumably the culture of Luxor and Quseir during this period.

The study of materials in Luxor was facilitated through the hospitality of Chicago House and the assistance of its director, Lanny Bell. Our interest in the remains at Luxor temple encouraged a broader examination of the possibilities of research into Roman through medieval remains in Luxor, which we hope will be a logical continuation of the research begun at Quseir into the cultural history of upper Egypt during these periods.

It is also our pleasant task here to acknowledge with thanks the efforts of those volunteers here in Chicago who have given so much time and effort helping prepare the Quseir materials for publication. These include Sally Zimmerman, Fred Hiebert, and Carol Meyer.

Nippur

McGuire Gibson

For the second year in a row the Nippur Expedition was not in the field. I did visit Iraq during late June and early July of 1983 to discuss the continuing program at Nippur, to take care of some administrative chores, and to look at the Eski Mosul Salvage Area in the northern part of the country.

In Baghdad several days were taken up in discussions at the State Organization of Antiquities. It was made clear to us that our work at Nippur should remain our first priority and that any salvage project should be secondary.

Having taken a taxi to Nippur, I inspected the expedition house with Nur Kadhim, the guard who has been in the Institute's employ since 1948. As always, everything was in order. We sat and discussed Nur's retirement and candidates for his position. It will be impossible to find another like him, he being a unique combination of honor, diligence, wisdom and good humor. He agreed to stay on as guard until he found a suitable man.

Transportation for the trip to the Eski Mosul area, on the Tigris north of the city of Mosul, was provided through the generosity of Dr. Moayyad Said Damirchi, the president of the State Organization of Antiquities. As happened a few years ago in the Hamrin, there is a new dam under construction at Eski Mosul and the projected reservoir is the focus of international archaeological operations. Even with the continuing war,

excavations are being carried out by Iraqi, British, French, Italian, Canadian, Japanese and other teams. I wanted to find out in what way we could help in the effort and how such salvage work might be related to our program at Nippur.

Having visited a number of sites on both sides of the Tigris I was convinced that the results in this Salvage project would be even more important than those in the Hamrin, where we had a joint expedition with the University of Copenhagen. The Eski Mosul region, on the main water transport route from Turkey and Syria to Assyria, has large mounds with surface sherds of Middle Assyrian and Neo-Assyrian date (c. 1400-600 B. C.). Since this area was one of the more important provinces of the Assyrian empire, a dig on any site with Assyrian levels would give important information on the organization and administration of that state. Sherds of earlier periods indicate the probability of encountering evidence of the Old Assyrian period, when merchants of Assur formed long-distance networks to trading colonies in Anatolia. There are also many mounds with prehistoric and early historic material, as well as important Parthian, Sasanian and Islamic occupations. The continuity in land-use patterns was most clearly shown at one site that has been excavated by the Iraqis. Here, on a bluff from which one can view the river valley for miles, there is today a police post beside the main road to

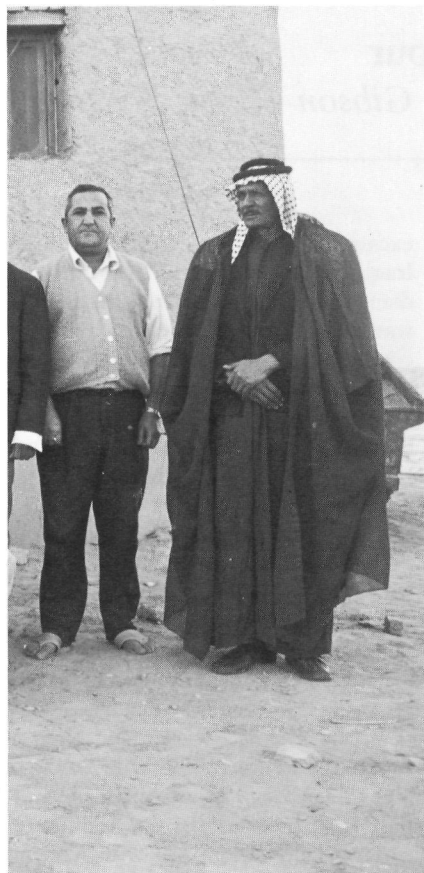


Photo of Nur Kadhim (right), the Nippur guard who is retiring after thirty-six years.

Turkey. This police post is built on the remains of an Ottoman fort. Below the level of the Ottoman fort the Iraqis have exposed fortified buildings of the Neo-Assyrian and Middle Assyrian periods (c.1300-700 B.C.). Clearly, this location has been thought to be strategic for many centuries.

Back in Chicago, I began to prepare grant proposals to cover extended operations at Nippur and a subsidiary operation in the Eski Mosul project. Some of these proposals have been submitted and we are awaiting action on them. If all goes well, we expect to be in the field again in January, 1985.

Besides writing up grant applications, the Nippur staff, including Richard L. Zettler and James A. Armstrong, have been working throughout the year on the monograph for the 13th, 14th and 15th seasons. The drawings which will illustrate the volume have been done by John Sanders and Peggy Bruce Sanders, using the Otrona computers we bought last year. As can be seen from the illustrations, the computer-made drawing is virtually identical to one drawn by hand. The advantage in using the computer is that the type-faces can be varied, lines can be altered, shading can be added or subtracted, and lettering can be done at any scale with a minimum of effort, once the drawing is in the machine. If we find that we have made a mistake, it is a simple thing to change a drawing and do a new printed version of it in a few minutes. A similar change to a hand-inked drawing can involve hours of painstaking work. With computer drafting, when a drawing is finished and printed on a plotter, Sanders can send me a copy on paper and also on a computer disk. With the disk, I can edit the drawing and send my version of the plan back to him by phone or on a



Topographic map of Nippur produced with the aid of a computer by John Sanders.



Peggy Bruce Sanders' drawing of a baked clay plaque found in 7th Century B.C. building at Nippur. (Orig. size approx. 7 x 6 cm.)

disk for him to study and then make alterations in his master drawing.

Objects can also be drawn with the computers and we are working toward a system in which the object catalog and the drawing will be combined as one record. This record makes it much easier to put together the published catalogue.

The text of the volume is being written onto disks and will be edited on paper, with changes entered on the disks. Eventually, the disks will be used to make a laser-printed copy for a photo-offset book. We could also use the disks to set type automatically, if we wished.

There is publication work being done on material other than that from Nippur. For most of the past year, Ingolf Thuesen of the University of Copenhagen has been in Chicago helping to put together a second volume of final reports on Uch Tepe, our Hamrin

site. This monograph will consist of technical reports such as detailed studies of the animal bones, soil samples and pottery, as well as engineering tests on the Razuk Round Building. We expect to turn this volume over to the printer in the last part of 1984.

As in previous years, we have had the generous support of Friends of Nippur. A fund-raising dinner was well attended and we must thank, especially, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Blomstrom, Dr. and Mrs. Raja Khuri, Mrs. Homer Rosenberg, and Mrs. David Maher. An anonymous donor has made it possible for Margaret Brandt, a student at the Institute, to carry out critical geomorphological analyses. Joan Hives is owed an enormous debt of gratitude for her careful and patient typing up of proposals. We also must acknowledge the gift of an AutoCAD drafting program tailored to our needs by Autodesk, Inc. of Mill Valley, California.



Drawing of the same object produced with a computer operated by Peggy Bruce Sanders.

Turkish Salvage Project

Leon Marfoe

Between June 30 and September 6, 1983, the Turkish Salvage Project carried out its fourth season of excavations at Kurban Hoyuk. The staff, which at one point reached a high of 26, was again built around a core of returning members. From Chicago, Guillermo Algaze, Bruce Verhaaren, Ron Gorny and Mary Evins continued to work on the pottery and areas D and C01 respectively. Michael Ingraham again worked on Area A, Mary McDonald on the chipped stone, Pati Wattenmaker on the bone and Area D, and Naomi Miller on the botanical remains. As before, Tony Wilkinson and Gil Stein carried out the local survey, while Carol Snow undertook the tasks of conservation and Judy Wilkinson heroically fulfilled the roles of registrar, photographer and part-time house mother. Canan Öztürk and Semih Aközlu assisted in Area D and Aslihan Yener studied the objects. New to us this season were Christine Verhaaren, who managed the camp, Susan Wineberg, who supervised in Area D, Gavis Overton and Cemil Bezzmez, who helped in Area C01, Billur Tekkok in Area D, Kathy Ataman who studied the ground stone, and Graham Phillip, who excavated in the A03 sounding. Toni Cross was again helpful in working where she was needed the most, in this case analyzing the artifacts that everyone else wanted to avoid. The team separates neatly into two groups: those who joined the season because they were already in Tur-

key, and those who have been with the dig since its first or second season. To the first group, a large acknowledgement must be made because the overwhelming amount of work that was done could not have been accomplished without their help. To the second group, however, who were recruited as far back as 1978, no acknowledgement is needed. This report is also theirs.

With a comparatively large staff, we hoped to put a greater effort into the excavation of the site than was possible in 1982. The main thrust of the excavation was placed in Area D, on the plateau of the south mound. In past seasons, we had cleared two building levels in this area, the latest of which was an enclosure that we had identified as a 9th century Abbasid period khan. In 1983, Bruce Verhaaren managed to reach the eastern edge of the enclosure, clearly establishing that the structure was square in plan. Beneath this level, the exposure of the terminal Early Bronze (or very early Middle Bronze) Age settlement was virtually doubled by the new excavations. These took place in the southern, northwestern, northeastern and southeastern sectors of the settlement. Unlike the remainder of the settlement excavated so far, the southern sector turned out to be an open area adjacent to a cobbled path. To the east of this sector, an oven-like installation, next to a series of rooms with well preserved pottery vessels, was found. Both of

these lend a more domestic character to the settlement than had been previously encountered.

A second focus of the excavation has been the completion of the two stratigraphic soundings. While the work in Area C01, on the north mound, expanded the clearance of levels already known from previous seasons, the step trench brought a few surprises. Not the least of these was the discovery of several Halaf period levels with circular structures, typical Halaf pottery, a pressure flaked flint blade, a double-axe pendant, and fine stone vessels of steatite or chlorite. It now seems that this may have been the earliest occupation of the site.

In later levels, several other interesting discoveries were made. One was the confirmation that the Uruk period settlement did extend across most of the site, possibly up around a water source located in the present day saddle. This water source was apparently still tapped, but by wells, in the Early Bronze Age. Also belonging to the Early Bronze Age was an impressive mudbrick building, within which was found a circular stamp seal.

As a result of the 1983 effort, a general outline of the history of the site—history, that is, in a narrow chronological sense—can now be established. Except, that is, for a number of critical transitional periods where further investigation is still needed. One chronological difficulty, however, has been neatly resolved by Guillermo Algaze. In an international symposium in Tübingen last autumn, he was able to demonstrate a more fine-grained analysis of the impact of the Mesopotamian Uruk influence upon the Late Chalcolithic assemblages

of the area than has been possible so far.

If the general history of the site is now fairly well known, at least in outline, the picture drawn from the survey is now virtually complete, at least for the immediate region. The details of the settlement fluctuations in the Cumcume plain can now be amplified by the survey of the lower Incesu valley, where Tony Wilkinson and Gil Stein have tentatively sketched a similar set of settlement nucleation and dispersal. What has also been a particularly satisfying conclusion to their efforts has been the soundings carried out by a joint arrangement with an archaeological team from the Dutch Historical-Archaeological Institute in Istanbul. Directed by Dr. J. J. Roodenberg, this team worked at the nearby site of Kumar tepe last autumn. First discovered by Tony and Gil, this site was thought to be a sizeable settlement of the late Neolithic period. The soundings carried out by the Dutch team were indeed able to confirm these initial suspicions by placing the recovered remains within the time frame of the 6th millennium.

As the time quickly approaches for our fifth and final season, virtually all the digging that we intend to do is close to completion. What remains, however, is a daunting task, the processing and analysis of the artifacts that have accumulated over each season. During the 1983 season, a substantial effort was made to clear this backlog. But although a significant proportion of the artifacts in every category has now received some attention, there is more than enough to do in the 1984 season.

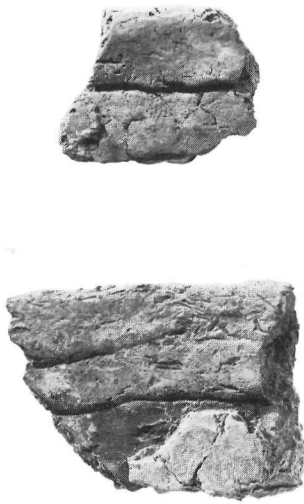


Fig. 1. Archaic Susiana sherds showing strip-made inner layer

testify to this continuity and show how the tradition became ever more sophisticated and “industrialized” as time went on. An example of this “industrialized” technology, so different from that of the Archaic Susiana period, is a kiln waster of Middle Susiana 3, ca. 4000 B.C. It consists of parts of four bell-shaped bowls of very thin, fine ware, which had been stacked for firing but which melted together in an over-heated kiln (Fig. 4).

The long cultural sequence at Chogha Mish is of significance not only for Iran but also for the archaeology of Mesopotamia. The Susiana area was geographically one of the main bridges between Iran and Mesopotamia, and pottery provides good evidence for connections between them. For example, the closest relative of the Close-line ware of the final phase of Archaic Susiana is the Chogha Mami Transitional ware from the province of Mandali, one of the

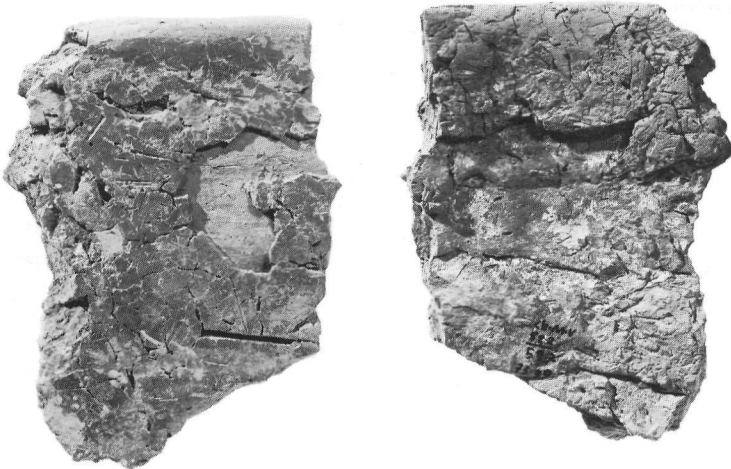


Fig. 2. Two views of an Archaic Susiana sherd showing three layers; red washed on exterior (right)

Chogha Mish

Helene J. Kantor

As the time comes for another annual report, the circumstance that the first volume of the publication of the Chogha Mish excavations is not yet in press as expected needs explanation. Unfortunately, much time during this year was preempted by other commitments. Nonetheless, good progress has been made by members of the Chogha Mish team. A new phase of work, the preparation of material for the second volume on the excavations, has been inaugurated by analyses of the structures in areas of prehistoric occupation which were greatly enlarged after the fifth season and by the preparation of lists of sixth season objects according to loci. Meanwhile, the amount of work still needed for the completion of the *Chogha Mish I* volume is minor in proportion to that already done and involves primarily materials of the prehistoric Susiana epoch. They represent a cultural development which covered at least two and a half millennia and ended around 3400 B.C., with the Protoliterate occupation of Chogha Mish. The range and interest of the material involved can be illustrated by a few examples.

First is the evidence for the technology of the pottery of the Archaic Susiana period, the early phase of the prehistoric sequence whose revelation has been one of the major results of the Chogha Mish project. Sherds which have broken along planes of cleavage show that vessels of the Straw-tempered Smoothed and Red-washed wares were made up of concentric lay-

ers of clay. Larger, thicker vessels have three layers; the middle one was built up by superimposing strips of clay which were carefully dovetailed by fitting the concave lower edges over the pinched rounded upper edges and pressing them together (Fig. 1). Then outer and inner layers of clay were added and all three layers so successfully fused that they can only be distinguished in a few fragments (Figs. 2, 3). Both the outer and inner surfaces were smoothed and such plain vessels form the bulk of the pottery during the Archaic Susiana period. Sometimes a wash of red pigment was added on the exterior (Fig. 2). Smaller, thinner vessels of the same wares have only two layers, a coiled layer plastered with thin clay on the exterior and smoothed on the interior surface so that no trace of the joins remain there.

An alternative and apparently less common method was to use the interior of a basket as a mold for the inner layer of a vessel; this, when dry enough, was removed and an outer layer of clay was pressed into the basketry imprints, obliterating them and producing vessels indistinguishable from coil-made ones. Small vessels of plain ware and painted vessels do not show layers and were presumably shaped by paddling and pinching.

The technology just described belongs to an early stage of a ceramic tradition that appears to have developed without any major break for a remarkable length of time. Many details of wares, shapes, and designs

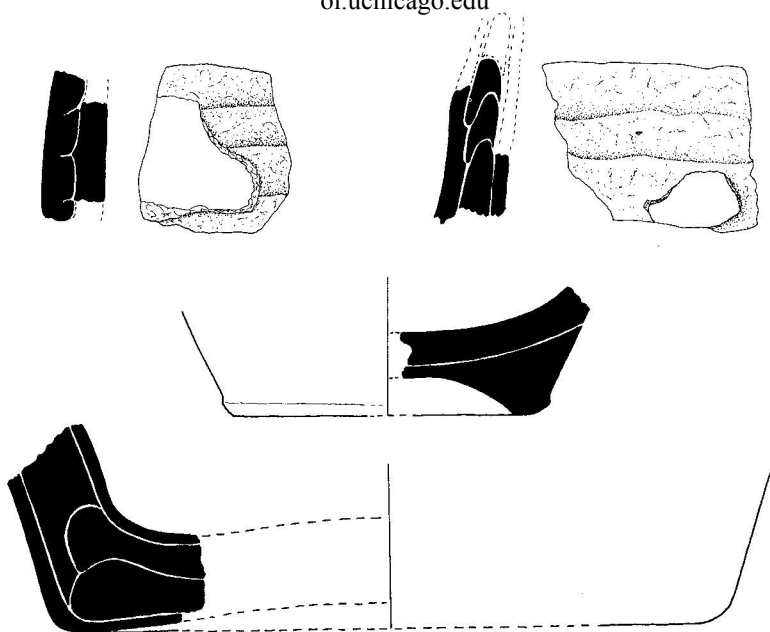


Fig. 3. Drawings by Abbas Alizadah showing profiles of Figure 1 sherds and of two bases made in two and three layers respectively

eastern marches of Mesopotamia. In southern Mesopotamia proper, sherds from the Warka survey of Adams and Nissen and from the lowest level reached in a stratigraphic pit at Tell el-'Ouei near Larsa apparently represent a late, debased version of a ceramic tradition related to the Close-line ware. The connections with the Susiana plain may well become more specific when additional information for the still almost completely unknown pre-Ubaid stage of development in southern Mesopotamia is obtained.

In northern Mesopotamia the famous painted ware of the Samarra period is clearly closely related to the Close-line ware (Fig. 5), although the latter is stratified in demonstrably earlier levels. These Archaic Susiana levels

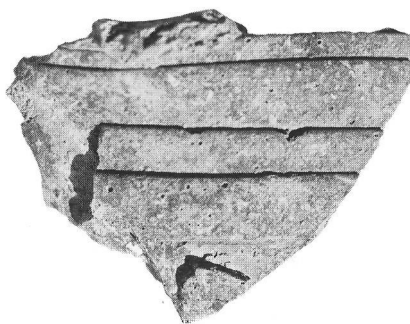
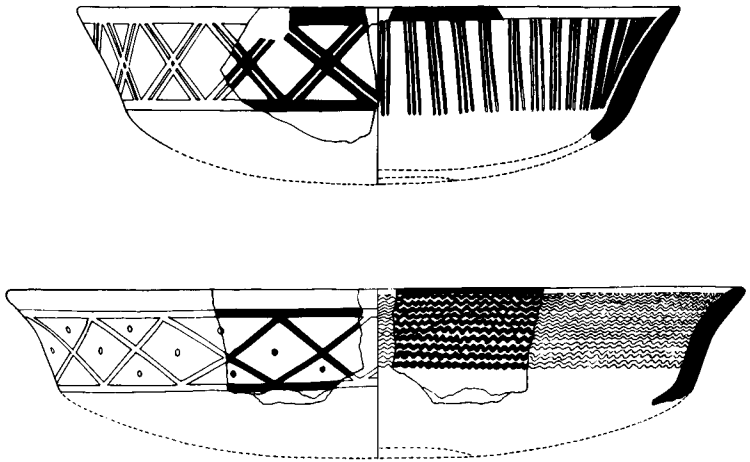


Fig. 4. Pottery waster of Middle Susiana 3

are succeeded at Chogha Mish by an Early Susiana settlement which provides links with both parts of Mesopotamia: for example, figurines paralleled in the Samarra culture of the north and pottery almost exactly duplicated in the earliest phase of the Ubaid culture as known from Eridu and Tell el-'Ouei. In the following cultural stages, Middle Susiana 1 in Khuzestan and the Ubaid 2 or Hajji Mohammed phase in southern Mesopotamia, relations were so close

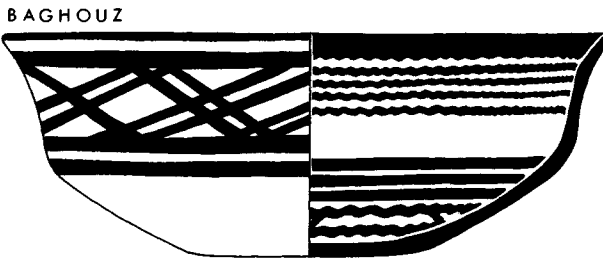
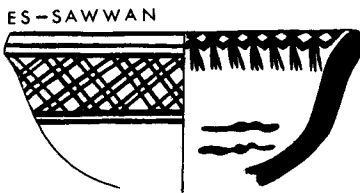


*Fig. 5. Bowls of Archaic Susiana 3
Close-line ware from Chogha Mish (left)
and Samarra ware from Mesopotamia
(right)*

that a bowl from Boneh Fazili, a small site near Chogha Mish which was briefly tested in 1971, is being shown in the present Mesopotamian exhibition of the Oriental Institute Museum (Assemblages, Case 2) as a representative vessel of the Hajji Mohammed period (Fig. 6)! The pottery of the later stages of the Ubaid and Susiana sequences still shows considerable similarity even though the two ceramic traditions were developing along diverging paths. These examples taken

from pottery exemplify the archaeological detail enabling the reconstruction of the prehistoric epochs of southwestern Iran and Mesopotamia in which the great historical civilizations of Elam and Sumer were rooted.

I would like to close this report on a personal note. For a number of years Carolyn Z. Livingood has been a member of the Chogha Mish home team. We would not know what to do without her devotion and comradeship. She never falters in her enthusiasm or



her willingness to do anything whatsoever that is necessary to advance the work, and never quails in the face of convoluted scrawls that would defeat anyone else. She has added to her many previous competencies such esoteric skills as the registration of archaeological fragments, the classification of sherds according to families, and the application of arcane methods of footnoting and cross referencing. It is particularly appropriate at this time to express appreciation to Carolyn Liv-

ingood for all that she does for the Chogha Mish project since 1984 is the thirtieth year that she has been working at the Oriental Institute. When she first came she helped Donald E. McCown and after his departure P. P. Delougaz, who was then the curator of the Oriental Institute Museum. One of the most elaborate of her museum projects was the reconstruction of part of a ceiling from the palace of Amenhotep III at Malqata at Thebes. It consists of a quadruple-spiral



Carolyn Z. Livingood. Photograph by Diana Olson

network formed by plaster covered with gold leaf on a ground of blue faience tiles, but is unfortunately no longer on exhibition. Carolyn Livingood had already had a long career at the Institute before she served as Secretary of the Museum and also undertook to develop a docent service, tasks for which her splendid talents for organization stood her in good stead. She had firmly established a flourishing guiding service by the time that she decided to end her “docent period.” Then to our great good fortune she chose to join the Chogha Mish team. Her contribution to the success of the project is immeasurable.

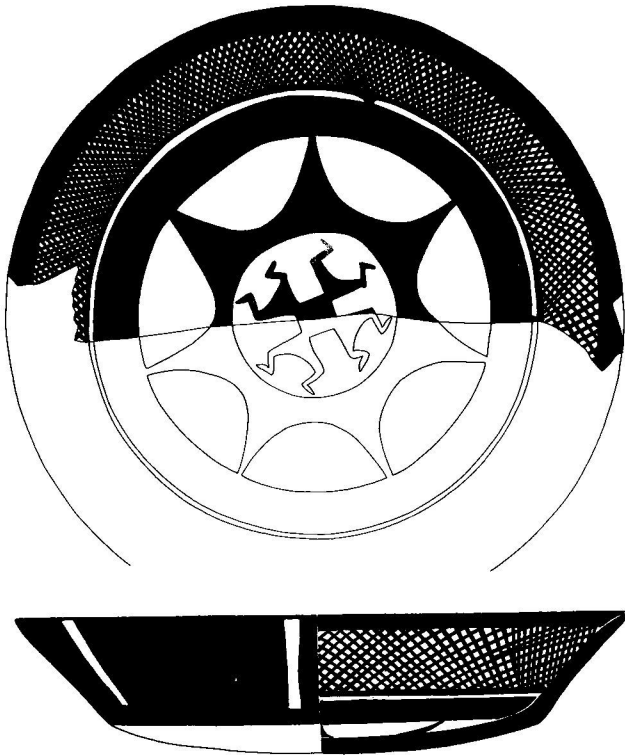


Fig. 6. Middle Susiana 1 bowl from Boneh Fazili

The Istanbul-Chicago
Universities' Joint
Prehistoric Project
*Linda S. Braidwood
and Robert J. Braidwood*

The autumn field campaign of the Istanbul-Chicago Universities' Joint Prehistoric Project was canceled because of the illness of our Turkish codirector's husband. Hence this report on our 1983 activities will be brief, but we are—at this writing—gearing up for our 1984 autumn campaign at our prehistoric early village site of Çayönü.

In the late autumn of 1983, some twenty-eight years after our last field season in northeastern Iraq, the volume of final reports appeared on our work at Jarmo and other early sites. Titled *Prehistoric Archeology Along the Zagros Flanks*, Linda S. Braidwood *et al.*, eds. (Oriental Institute Publications, vol. 105), the book has over 700 pages, includes the work of some twenty specialists, and weighs almost ten pounds! It seems to us that many times that weight in delayed publication responsibility is at last off our shoulders. At least, we had done a fairly substantial preliminary report on our Iraqi field work in 1960, but now our

duty to those wonderful years in the field is completed.

Aside from the completion of several articles, either general or regarding our work in Turkey, the only other matter of interest was our contact with a highly promising new piece of research. While at the University of Victoria, in British Columbia, for a lecture and pair of seminars, we visited the laboratory of Thomas Loy, an archaeologist on the staff of the Provincial Museum in Victoria. Loy has developed very promising procedures for the identification of the blood traces which surprisingly, often remain on ancient flint or obsidian cutting, piercing or scraping tools. Since the hemoglobin crystals in blood are characteristically different, in each different animal species, it appears that—as Loy refines his procedures—we shall have a completely new way of understanding the uses of ancient stone tools, and new dietary information about the peoples who produced the tools. We think the prospect is very exciting.

Nubian Publication Project

Bruce B. Williams

Exploring the charming and colorful remains of Meroitic Lower Nubia in 1983 was certainly a major but pleasant task. However, just as, about 300 A.D., the Meroitic culture was replaced by the so-called X-Group in one of the most remarkable archaeological transitions in the ancient world, so the Nubian Publication Project has now moved on to consider this transition, which has been much discussed. Some believe it was the work of people already resident in Lower Nubia while others believe that a new group, the Noubades (Nubians), were responsible. The remains explored by Dr. Seele at Qustul were uniquely placed to explore the transitional period, for they include some of the latest Meroitic and some of the earliest X-Group in the region. These remains were in the tombs and chapels of courtiers associated with the great royal tumuli explored by the Egyptian Antiquities Service in the 1930's and again in the late 1950's. Heretofore, the great tumuli and their rich contents floated almost like rafts on a chronological sea, without any clearly detectable order. However, Dr. Seele found that they were large complexes, with long rows of chapels associated with the most important, and the location and arrangements of these complexes indicated an order for the cemetery. This order established a relation with other sites in the region and we were able to construct a chronology and relate it to the dated materials of the Late Roman and Byzantine world.

Unfortunately for the belief in direct continuity between the two phases, no remains in Lower Nubia south of the old Roman frontier could be dated to the first three quarters of the fourth century. Whether this lacuna in evidence reflects a corresponding one in settlement cannot be determined, but the belief that the X-Group represented a major change in the culture of the population is much strengthened.

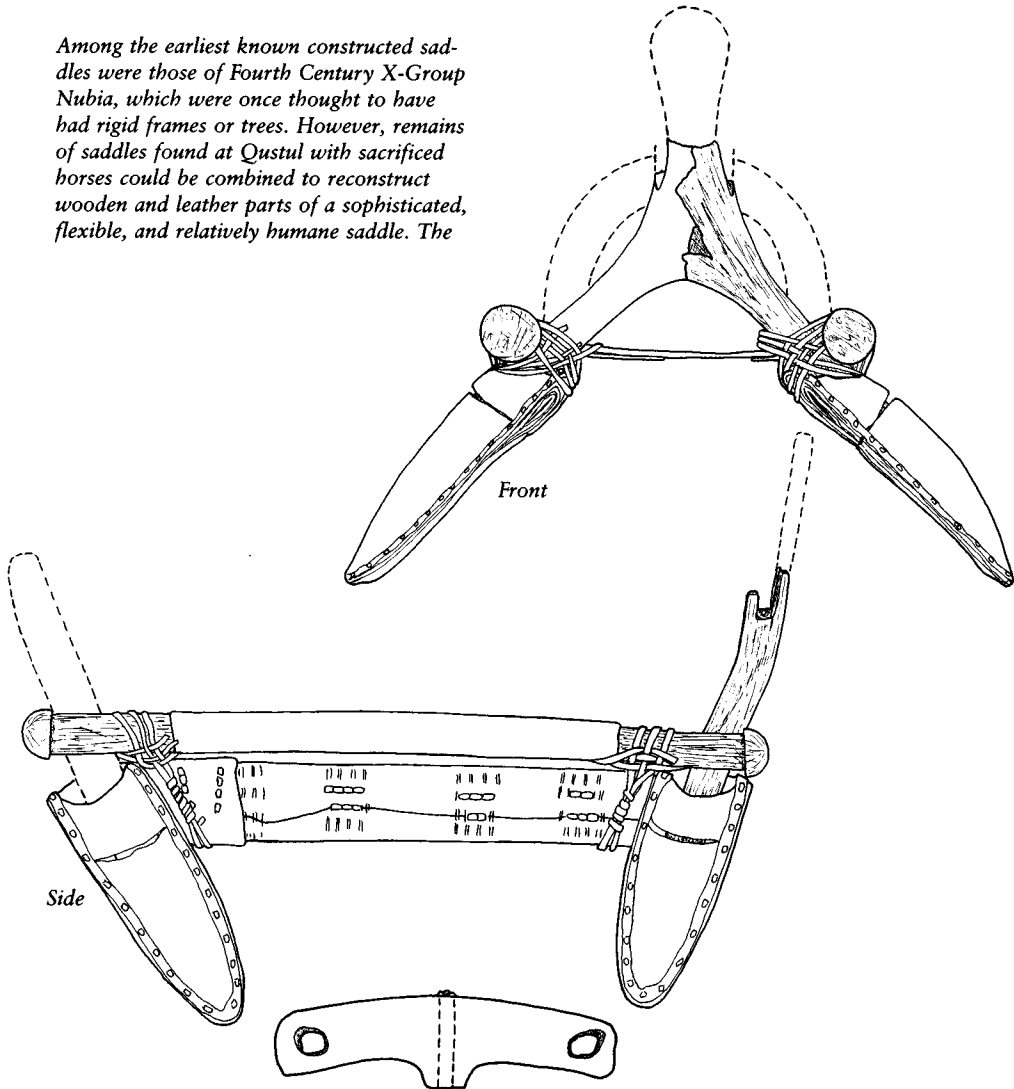
The great complexes at Qustul as found by the Oriental Institute did not just show changes. In some ways, their designs had antecedents thousands of years before in Nubia. For example, the long rows of chapels each facing southward, opening onto the main east-west approach to the tumulus, occurred some two thousand years earlier in the cemetery of the Rulers of Kush at Kerma, the allies of the Hyksos at the end of the Second Intermediate period. These rows and other distinctive features made up a culture of burial that alternated with the Egyptian style in Nubia. This alternation makes up one of the most interesting themes in the history of the country, and it challenges us to seek out relationships in this part of Africa.

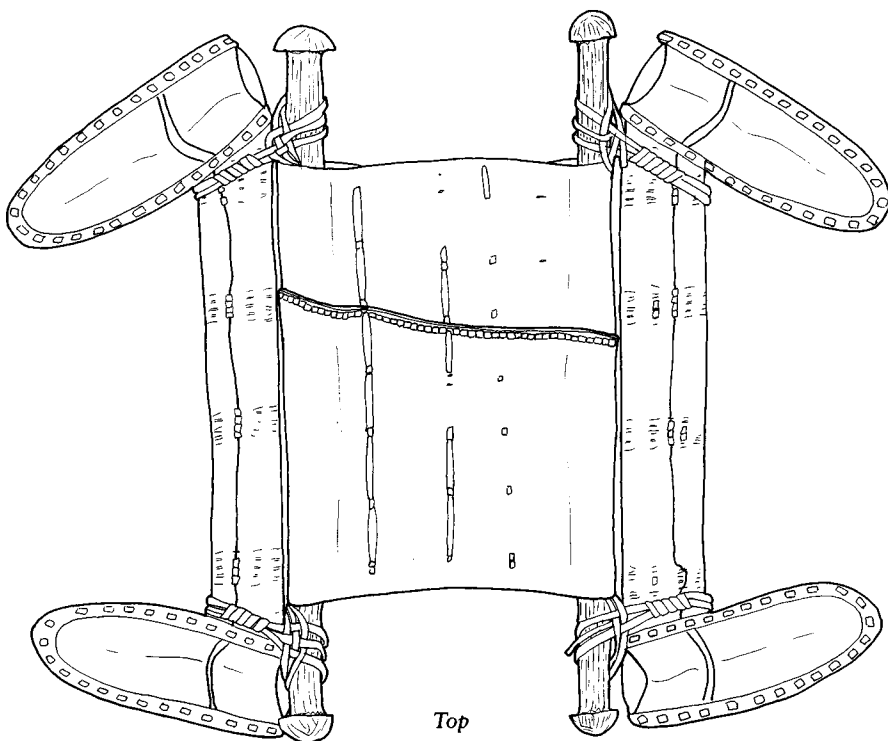
The major work of the project is not the pursuit of grand historical themes, however. The daily routine of disentangling the complexities of pottery made in different traditions and styles and of various materials, and relating the various fragments of objects to one another to understand their original structure and use, is the main task.

This, too, has its surprises and rewards. For example, some oddly twisted pieces of leather turned out to be parts of an unusual composite bow. Made on a fibrous core, the two halves of the bow were first wrapped in a textile, then with a broad strip of leather. Two narrow strips of horn were lashed (and glued?) to the backs of the halves and the parts then were joined at the grip. The bow was of the

saddle was secured to the animal by quarter straps, probably held in the slotted pommel and cantle, and which passed through eyes in a wooden bar that held the cinch. Although it appears outlandish to modern eyes, this saddle represents one of the earliest stages in the direct line of developments in military saddles that continued to the end of cavalry's use as a military arm. Drawings by Lisa Heidorn.

Among the earliest known constructed saddles were those of Fourth Century X-Group Nubia, which were once thought to have had rigid frames or trees. However, remains of saddles found at Qustul with sacrificed horses could be combined to reconstruct wooden and leather parts of a sophisticated, flexible, and relatively humane saddle. The





reflex type that curves in the opposite direction when unstrung, in this case, so sharply that the weapon was almost a coil. However unimpressive its appearance, when strung, it would have been an efficient instrument in the hands of the Noubadian mounted archer.

A second surprise in fact concerned the mount. In the original excavations of the royal cemetery, some of the sacrificed horses were still saddled. However, decomposition had turned the leather parts into a gluey mass, and the originals had to be reconstructed from wooden parts. Imitating a camel sad-

dle, the modern reconstruction was an ungainly affair that would have tortured rider and steed alike. Although fragmentary, the saddle found by the Oriental Institute was sufficiently intact to be compared with some well preserved wood fragments to assemble a reconstruction that perhaps shows ancient technology and sensitivity in a better light.

This year, *C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kerma Remains at Adindan Cemeteries T, K, U, and J* (Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition Volume V) was published, effectively resuming this publication series.

The Khirbet Kerak Publication Project

Douglas Esse

Work on the preparation of the Early Bronze Age material from Khirbet Kerak continued throughout the year. The main effort was concentrated primarily on the later Early Bronze II-III periods (3100-2300 B.C.). The pottery corpus of EB II-III material has been established, and it now includes most of the standard forms found at the site.

In addition to the day to day operation of drawing, organizing, and registering finds from the various trenches, I have begun to enter onto the computer the extensive statistical information recorded during the 1963-64 seasons at Khirbet Kerak. Such careful tabulation of sherds from excavated sites was unusual in the early 1960's when the site was excavated, and we are fortunate that these techniques were employed by the excavators. These "sherd counts" will enable us to conduct a more thorough study of the Early Bronze Age wares excavated from Khirbet Kerak than has been done at any other Early Bronze Age site in Palestine.

Such a ware study becomes increasingly more important as I begin the study of the Early Bronze I material. The EB I period is far different from EB II-III in both material culture and in subsistence pattern. The EB I period exhibited far more regional variants than are seen in the later EB II-III periods. Ceramic types from EB I found at Khirbet Kerak are localized

in style. In fact three of the main ceramic types, Grain Wash Ware, Gray Burnished Ware, and Cracked Ware, are found only in northern Palestine, and in the case of Cracked Ware possibly only in the eastern half of the northern region.

Although this ceramic regionalism is helpful in determining cultural boundaries, it also sharply limits the amount of comparative material available. Thus, the internal chronology of the site becomes of crucial importance. A thorough quantitative ware study will allow us to begin formulating a strong internal and then regional chronology.

Because of the complete lack of inscriptions from the Early Bronze Age, we are forced to rely on archaeological evidence, primarily changing pottery styles and settlement patterns, to arrive at a fairly complete picture of life in third millennium B.C. Palestine. The transition from EB I to EB II-III is clearly a case where both ceramic and settlement pattern evidence coincide. Although regional distinctions certainly existed in EB II-III, it is apparent that the pottery repertoire throughout Palestine was much more homogeneous than is evident in the more localized styles of EB I. The limited regional and intraregional styles gradually became standardized in EB II-III.

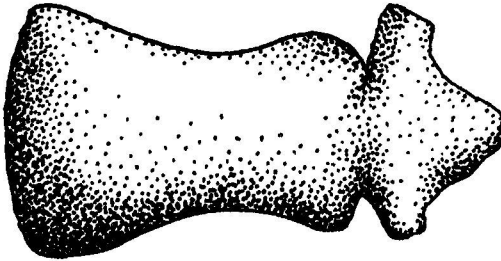
Settlement pattern evidence corroborates such a shift. The EB I settlements



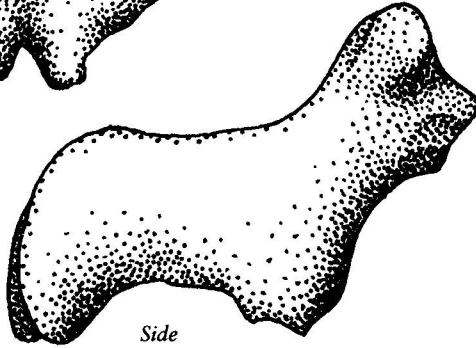
Ram's head applied to a notched jar handle. From Khirbet Kerak. By III-77.

were fairly numerous, and were mainly small unfortified agricultural villages. In EB II-III the number of settlements dropped substantially, but many of the remaining settlements underwent a dramatic increase in size. The resulting population agglomeration was accompanied by the construction of massive fortifications and public buildings. In short, the EB II-III period witnessed the establishment of urban life in Palestine. The increase in trade and interaction at both the interregional and international level affected the more parochial cultural traditions and led to the more homogeneous material culture of the latter part of the Early Bronze Age.

The EB II-III periods at Khirbet Kerak have been analyzed in detail.



Top



Side

Early Bronze Age figurine of a bovine. Top and side view. BY III-47. (Drawing by Timothy E. Gray). Scale 1:1.65

The preparation of the manuscript for publication will be the main goal of this next year's work. I have also begun the process of sorting and analyzing the EB I pottery and objects. During the next year I will establish a pottery typology for the EB I and complete the stratigraphic analysis of the Khirbet Kerak trenches.

Inanna Temple Publication Project

Richard L. Zettler

In the third season of work at Nippur in 1951, the excavators (Donald McCown directed the work at the time) made a number of soundings around the mound to determine promising areas for future excavation. One of the soundings (B) the excavators laid out on the northwest slope of a low rise just southwest of the ziggurat. They began work at the uphill or southeast end of the trench and apparently planned to proceed to the northwest or down the slope in a series of steps. At a depth of six meters below the surface of the mound the excavators hit a baked brick pavement and part of a mud brick wall with what they took to be a projecting foundation. As per the time, they tunneled along the wall face up over the top of the wall and into a room of the building. After digging an airshaft, they continued tunnelling along an interior wall until they found a doorway with an inscribed pivot stone still in place. The inscription on the pivot stone marked the building as a temple built by Šulgi, second king of the Third Dynasty of Ur (2112-2004 B.C.), and dedicated to Inanna, Sumerian goddess of love and war. The excavators expanded the sounding in the fourth season of work and made the area of the temple of Inanna the major focus of work in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth seasons.

Over the years 1951-1963 the excavations at the temple of Inanna lasted

nearly twenty-four months and uncovered twenty-three major building levels spanning the time from the Protoliterate period through the late Parthian era, that is, ca. 3400 B.C.-A.D. 150, the longest continuous archaeological sequence from southern Iraq. In addition, the excavations yielded spectacular finds of statuary and carved stone reliefs, as well as thousands of cuneiform tablets.

During the excavations and in the time since their close, Richard C. Haines, who directed the work at the Inanna temple, Vaughn Crawford, Donald P. Hansen and George Dales published a number of preliminary reports in *The Illustrated London News* and in *Archaeology*. Donald P. Hansen published several important articles based largely on analyses of finds from the temple excavations. Hansen's articles, have gradually altered archaeologists' perception of the Early Dynastic period (ca. 2900-2400 B.C.) in southern Mesopotamia. In addition, the excavations of the Inanna temple have provided material for my Ph.D. dissertation, as well as that of Karen Wilson, a student of Donald P. Hansen's at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. More than twenty years after the close of excavations, however, no final report has appeared.

As part of his plan for the publication of long overdue excavation reports Robert McC. Adams, then director of

the Oriental Institute, asked me in 1983 to take responsibility for the publication of the final report on the Inanna temple excavations. I began work in earnest on the report in January, 1984. Before his death in 1975 Richard C. Haines had finished the plans for Levels XXI-IX and had written a brief description of the architectural remains of those levels. Since January I have finished the plans for Levels VI-I. I have also arranged the object cards in stratigraphic order—the Inanna temple publication project could benefit from a microcomputer—and completed the catalogue of finds from the upper levels of the temple. In addition, I have organized the object cards from the Parthian levels of the temple and have written detailed descriptions of the objects from those levels which can be dated to pre-Parthian periods. The Parthian levels of the temple will be published, along with the results of the excavations of the Parthian fortress (ninth and tenth season at Nippur, 1964-1965 and 1966-1967), by Edward Keall of the Royal Ontario Museum in a volume tentatively entitled *Parthian Nippur*, but Keall's catalogue of finds will include detailed descriptions only of Parthian period objects. Beginning next month I will start work on the architecture of Levels VIII-VII. It was in these levels that the excavators uncovered the widely publicized free-standing shrine and found nearly all of the statuary and carved stone reliefs listed in the field catalogues. Levels VIII-VII are complicated, but I hope to finish work

on them in perhaps four months time. In New York, Donald P. Hansen and Karen Wilson, who are collaborating on the publication project, have been moving ahead with the catalogue of finds from the lower levels of the temple.

All of the work just described may sound tedious, but it is a necessary preliminary to producing a final report. With any luck at all, we will be in position to paste up plates and write the text for the volume by the end of this year.

I need to express thanks to both Robert McC. Adams and Janet Johnson, directors of the Oriental Institute, for their help. I also need to thank the American Schools of Oriental Research for providing me with means to study Inanna temple objects in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad, Prudence O. Harper, Curator of the Department of Ancient Near Eastern Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, for arranging for me to work on the Inanna temple objects in her charge, and Alice Ryerson Hayes for her interest. Many people have taken an active part in the work on the Inanna temple publication over the past six months and over the past few years. As is so often the case I can offer them only my thanks. I especially want to single out McGuire Gibson, Miguel Civil, Donald P. Hansen, Robert D. Biggs and Guillermo Algaze and the Oriental Institute's volunteer guides. Their work and their willingness to listen and advise has been an enormous aid to the work.

Ancient Society and Economy

I. J. Gelb

As I glance through my reports for the past seven years, I notice that all of them deal with two topics: the work on my project on the "Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East" (ancient kudurru's) and the preparation of this huge manuscript for publication; and the work on the "Source Book for the Social and Economic History of the Ancient Near East." With the first one safely in the hands of the Editorial Department and the work on the second continuing slowly it has occurred to me that I should explain to the enlightened reader what I mean by "The Concept of the Kish Civilization," a topic very dear to my heart and on which I have often written in obscure learned journals.

Before 1960, the picture of most ancient Babylonia, and the Near East in general, was simple and consistent: Since the Sumerian sources are the oldest, the Sumerian civilization is the oldest and everything everywhere was borrowed from Sumer. The consequence of this was that the Sumerians, surrounded on all sides by the nomadic Semites, were seen to have culturally dominated Babylonia as well as a vast area extending from the Persian/Arabic Gulf in the east to the Mediterranean Sea in the west. This viewpoint was the basis for the well-known book *History Begins at Sumer*.

The concept of what I had dubbed "The Kish Tradition" arose in a reac-

tion to the "Pan-Sumerianism" of the times. In an article published in Switzerland in 1960 I stressed, on the basis of very early and largely neglected sources, the important role of the city and the state of Kish and of the Semitic people living in northern Babylonia. The sources utilized in the reconstruction of the "Kish Tradition" are of three kinds: the allusions to the mysterious "King of Kish" who intervened in the border disputes among the Sumerians; votive offerings to gods by officials who wrote in Akkadian or a Semitic language related to Akkadian; and, above all, the ancient kudurru's of northern Babylonia, dated to the Pre-Sargonic and early Old Akkadian periods and written in "Akkadian" by large land owners who bore "Akkadian" names and worshipped "Akkadian" gods.

The great discoveries at Ebla in Syria from 1974 on have enabled us to view what I had once called the "Kish Tradition" in a much clearer light and, at the same time, to extend its horizons considerably in space from Kish and other sites in northern Babylonia via Mari and Terqa on the Euphrates to Ebla in northern Syria. This involved a change from the narrow and rather misty confines of the Kish Tradition to the broad and concrete concept of the Kish Civilization.

Ebla created a revolution in our thinking. It added immeasurably to our knowledge of the most ancient

Near East, as the written sources recovered at Ebla completely overshadow in number and quality those available to us in Babylonia; and, above all, it has shown that the Semitic (and non-Sumerian) features derived from Kish were also at home at Ebla.

Contrary to the earlier highly exaggerated notions of the Sumerian cultural superiority, there was a highly developed cultural entity in the vast area encompassed under the concept of the Kish Civilization—with its own cities, language or languages, writing conventions, religious beliefs and deities, cultural traditions, monthly calendar and year dates, and systems of measures. Contrary to the earlier common beliefs, the names that the people bore, the gods they worshipped, the cities they founded, and the month names they used in their calendar were all Semitic, not Sumerian.

This is all “The Concept of the Kish Civilization” says. It does not claim

the superiority of the North versus the South or of the Semites over the Sumerians. It simply asks for recognition of the fact that there was a full-blown Semitic cultural entity in the vast area between Kish and Ebla, which was different from that of the Sumerians in southern Babylonia, and which gave as much to the Sumerians as it borrowed.

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idem, “Thoughts about Ebla: A Preliminary Evaluation”, *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* 1 (1977), pp. 3-30.

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The Assyrian Dictionary Project

Erica Reiner

The Assyrian Dictionary, which has appeared steadily since 1956, is now complete from A through N, plus Q, S, and Z. This year the project made rapid progress on the production of two more volumes, S and Š. Continuing support from the NEH allowed the addition of collaborators to the staff, thus maintaining the pace.

A major achievement for 1983-84 was the completion of the S volume. It

is now in press and will be distributed this year.

Work on the multi-volume Š was the second important effort. Virtually all of the Š volume is written. Over 3000 manuscript pages, or approximately one-third of the projected total, were assembled and sent to the printer in August 1983. Most of the galley proofs have been received and corrections and proofreading are in progress. The first

70 galley pages have already been returned for setting in page proofs. A substantial portion of the second part of *Š* has also been edited.

In addition to the regular Assyriological and editorial staff, our visiting scholars have greatly advanced the work. Professor Joachim Oelsner from the University of Jena remained in residence through the summer of 1983.

Dr. Burkhard Kienast of the University of Freiburg returned, as did Dr. Hermann Hunger of the University of Vienna for four months. Professor Dietz O. Edzard of the University of Munich arrived in March for five months and has been working on the P volume. Dr. Joan Westenholz again served as visiting research associate for the entire year.

The Demotic Dictionary Project

Janet H. Johnson

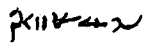
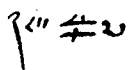
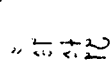
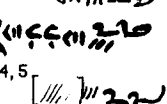
During the past year, the staff of the Demotic Dictionary Project has finished collecting examples and discussions of vocabulary in Demotic texts published between 1955 and 1979 and begun actually writing up entries for our supplement to W. Erichsen's 1954 *Demotisches Glossar*. When we began this project some years ago, we had planned to print the supplement from a typescript to which the demotic examples had been added and we had prepared sample pages to work out the optimum manner of presentation of the information on the page. We wanted copy that would be clear, readable, and easy to produce and to print. For some time we have been making a list on the University's "main frame" computer of all the "new" words which we had discovered in our corpus of Demotic texts published between 1955 and 1979 ("new" in that they were not in Erichsen's *Demotisches Glossar*, the only diction-

ary of Demotic Egyptian available at present). This spring, as we reached the stage of beginning to write entries, we realized that composing the supplement on the computer (used as a word processor) would have several distinct advantages for us. Such a method would allow insertions, corrections, and modifications within the text with a minimum of effort on the part of the dictionary staff. This has moved us full steam into the computer age.

We tried putting the first ten pages of the supplement on various computers to see which would be easiest to use while at the same time producing the clear and legible copy needed for printing. One of the problems we faced is that we need to be able to use various diacritics in citing the Demotic words in transliteration but many of these diacritics are not available on a standard typewriter, or computer. In addition, we need to be able to insert references in Greek, Hebrew, and

June 29, 1984

12

- 3b1** DN(?)
in PN *P3-sr-3b1*
see Pestman & Boswinkel, *Archives privées*, p. 132, n. 41, & *Namen*, p. 222
- 3bh** v.t. & ft. 'to forget'
= EG 4
= CD 518b, *KHWB* 290 (WBQ), & see *ĈED* 227 for suggested dem. < *3b0* 'to mix'
WB 1, 8/8-19
- 3bd** n. a type of fish (?)
in phrase *3bd n ym* 'fishes of the sea'
= EG 4
= CD 3a Δ, BEQ, & see *ĈED* 2 for suggested trans. 'crowd, mixture' < *3bd* *WB* 1, 8/8-19 'to mix' ~ *3bd.1* *WB* 1, 8/21 medical 'mixture' 'school of fish' ??
- ∞3bgs** n.m. 'plate'
= ᾠβοῦ, ᾠβακος LSJ 1b 'slab, board'
HT 778
misread as * *gs* in
⇒ P T Zurich inv 1894, 11
? O Turin 12672, 2 
- ∞3p-Ĉ3-psy**
MN
glossed Δ, ΠΩΥ
=? *Ĉ3pp* *WB* 1, 167/14-15
= ἄτομος, see Plutarch, *De Iside*, S36
⇒ P Bod 241, 9 
- ∞3p3d(?)**
n.f. meaning unknown
MSWB 1, 9
⇒ P P Vienna 3873, 17 a/11 
- ∞3pystts**
n.m. administrative title: Epistates
= ἐπιστάτης LSJ 659b
see Sp., *Erbstreit*, p. 52
⇒ P O Strass WG 18, 6
⇒ P O Strass WG 19, x+12-13
⇒ P O BM 12594, x+5
⇒ P O Berlin P 14824, 5
var.
3pysttys
see Pestman, *Archivio di Amenotes*,
p. 101, n. h
⇒ P P Turin Cat 2134, 18-19
3pstts
see Klasens, *BIOr* 13 (1956) 222
P P BM 10591, vo 4/4
& vo 2/10 

Coptic (the language and script of Christian Egypt). The University's "mainframe" computer was clearly able to provide a sophisticated word processing program which would allow us to arrange the dictionary pages exactly as we wished and would provide the high quality printout we need. In addition, they could handle most of the diacritics we needed and had a Greek font available. However, we found a "micro" ("personal" or "home" computer) which was, in many ways, easier for the computer neophyte to use (because there was less need to rely on, and therefore to memorize, series of coded commands to tell the machine how to arrange the material on the page, when to use italics or one of the diacritics or non-English fonts, etc.). This machine not only possessed many of the same capabilities as the "mainframe" but a few extra as well. A whole range of type styles and type sizes is available at the push of a button, and, unlike the "mainframe," all the diacritics, italics, changes in type size, arrangement of paragraphs, etc., are clearly visible on the screen so one knows immediately what the resulting page will look like. In addition, it was possible to design and add both the diacritics which we need for transliterating the Demotic and the Greek, Hebrew, and Coptic scripts for citing related words. Thanks to the generosity of Professor George Walsh of the Department of Classics, we now have a very nice Greek type font and we have been able to design our own Coptic font which is clearly legible and available at the push of a button. Thus we can now compose the pages of the dictionary completely from the computer keyboard and the resultant printout will, with the simple addition of the copy of the actual example lifted from the original text in which the word occurred, serve as the basis for

the printing of the supplement volume (see the sample page, fig. 42).

The development of our system for writing entries and composing pages, and the purchase of one of these "micro" computers, has allowed us to move rapidly into the actual work of the dictionary—the writing of the entries which will appear in the supplement to Erichsen's *Glossar*. We have now completed the first draft of the entries for the first and last letters of the alphabet (Ⲛ [aleph] and ⲉ) and are continuing our progress toward the middle.

The actual work of writing the entries is slow and painstaking—we must not only re-evaluate all the information which has been collected on the cards in our card file, we must also double-check reference works for all the stages of the Egyptian language. While the senior staff members write entries, another staff member is preparing an index which will list every text cited in the supplement, provide full bibliographic data, and indicate its provenience and date (so that scholars interested in regional and chronological studies may begin to assess the data accurately). It is only this kind of careful, methodical work which will ensure that the final product will be an accurate, useful volume.

During the past year, the regular staff of the Demotic Dictionary (Robert Ritner, Senior Research Assistant and Associate Editor; Richard Jasnou, Research Assistant and Assistant Editor; Lisa Moore, Adrian Esselström, Edward Walker, all Research Assistants and, for a short time at the beginning of the year, Eugene Cruz-Uribe, Research Assistant and Assistant Editor) has benefitted greatly from the constant assistance of Professor George R. Hughes (who is regularly called upon to read the illegible, to remember references to obscure texts and articles,

to identify the meaning of rare or difficult words, and to keep us all on an even keel). In addition, we have been able to bring to Chicago several renowned Demotists who have worked as consultants for the Dictionary. Professor Ronald J. Williams, University of Toronto, Professor John D. Ray, Cambridge University, and Dr. Mark Smith, Oxford University, all spent

time trying to identify the problem words which had been noted by the regular staff. In addition, each of them looked over the full range of "new" vocabulary from his own special area of interest: literary texts, oracular materials, and religious texts. Each has made a major contribution to the Dictionary.

Hittite Dictionary Project

Harry A. Hoffner

The year 1983-84 saw the appearance of Volume III, fascicle 2 of *The Hittite Dictionary*. As in the case of III/1, the reviews were extremely positive. In form III/2 differed from III/1 chiefly in the introduction of a new format for the representation of determinatives, those signs which Hittite scribes prefixed to words in order to indicate the semantic class (objects made of wood, stone, words for male or female functionaries, divine names, etc.). It is the convention in Hittitological publications to print these raised about one half a line above the surrounding context. By reducing the size of type used on these determinatives we were able to improve the appearance of the page immensely. The pages of III/2 are therefore much neater, and it is easier to find information without the distraction of large characters hanging between lines. Otherwise, the format of III/2 remained the same. Reviews of III/1 indicated overall satisfaction with the format and organization of the

articles. It is a great advantage for the *CHD* to follow a consistent plan for the presentation of material, since its principal competitor adopts for each successive article whatever organization appeals to the editor, making it extremely difficult for the user to know where to look for certain information.

In 1984 we also welcomed the appearance of the first fascicle of J. Puhvel's *Hittite Etymological Dictionary*, which follows the same order of publication as A. Kammenhuber's *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* in starting at the beginning of the Roman alphabet (with A). This means that neither Kammenhuber nor Puhvel are overlapping with the *CHD*, which has begun with L and proceeds to Z, to be followed later by A-K. Puhvel's new work, while it professes to be etymological, delves somewhat into the philological side in attempting to propose translations for Hittite words based upon contextual evidence. In the long run, when both his and our

projects are complete, there will be some duplication, in that two Hittite dictionaries which deal with the philological side of lexicography will exist in English. But this is not a serious waste of effort. It is to be hoped that Puhvel will be able to restrain himself from venturing too far into the sphere of a non-etymological dictionary of Hittite.

Our staff remains that of 1982-83, Güterbock and Hoffner as editors-in-chief, full time associates Berman and Košak, a summer visiting consultant Dr. Gary Beckman of Yale, a consultant by mail Prof. E. Laroche of the Collège de France in Paris, and our graduate assistants. Beginning in winter/spring 1985 we will add the services of a visiting consultant, Prof. Philo H. J. Houwink ten Cate of the University of Amsterdam, who will work in Chicago for about three months.

The maintenance of the main dictionary lexical file remains the primary responsibility of Dr. Berman. We achieved a level of 100 percent coverage of all published Hittite texts one year ago. Since that time Dr. Berman has been engaged in adding to the files those unpublished fragments in the possession of Prof. Güterbock which we are authorized by the Boghazköy Kommission of the German Archeological Institute to use. In addition new

volumes of Hittite fragments continue to appear, which Dr. Berman copies for the main file. At this writing (July, 1984) we are in the midst of preparing the copy for III/3 to be sent to the photocompositor. First and second drafts of articles for III/4 and III/5 are ready for editing and preparation of the final drafts. First drafts have been written for articles up through initial PU in the Roman alphabetic sequence.

Through the courtesy of the Department of Antiquities of the Republic of Turkey, the editors Güterbock and Hoffner were again able to visit the museums in Istanbul and Ankara for the purpose of collating Hittite tablets. Visits were also made in 1983 to Berlin, Paris, London and Oxford for the same purpose. The results of work accomplished on these collation trips will appear in III/3 and subsequent volumes of the dictionary.

The Hittite Dictionary Project was visited during 1983-84 by several of our European colleagues, including Dr. Itamar Singer of Tel Aviv, who read a paper on historical and historical-geographical studies of Western Anatolia during the Hittite period. It is helpful to the long-term life of the project to entertain as visitors colleagues like Dr. Singer, who may in the future associate with the dictionary either as permanent staff or as visiting consultants.

Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon *Miguel Civil*

An important achievement for the *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon* (MSL) project this year was the completion of the proofreading and return to the printer of the page proofs for Volume XVII, *The Lexical Series Erimhuš and Antagal*. As soon as the printing for this volume is finished, the manuscript for Volume XV on the series *Diri* and its forerunners, which is ready, will be sent to press, and the XVIIIth and final volume should follow shortly. Until now the MSL volumes have been printed in Italy with the slow and expensive method of hot typesetting. These last two volumes, however, will be printed from camera-ready copy prepared with a laser printer or some similar method.

In addition to the regular MSL volumes, Professor Miguel Civil is preparing several "Supplementary Studies" to the MSL and has already completed the plates for some of them. Included in the projected fascicles are studies of (1) the series SAG and its different recensions, (2) lexical fragments from the Ashmolean Museum (with copies by O.R. Gurney), and (3) new commentaries to the series $\hat{a} = A = \hat{n} \hat{a} qu$. It has also been decided to provide minor updates to the MSL collection on a regular basis, possibly in the form of looseleaf binders. The exact format of these updates is now under study. Dr. Gertrud Farber continues to work as Assistant to this project.



Individual Research Activities—1983–84

Besides the research described in his report on the Epigraphic Survey, LANNY BELL also published a memorial to Dr. Labib Habachi in the *Newsletter* of the American Research Center in Egypt, no. 126 (Summer 1984), pp. 3-13. Otherwise, he was busy lecturing on "The Luxor Temple and the Cult of the Royal *Ka*" (in the Oriental Institute's summer lecture series in August), "The Beauty of Chicago House" (for an Oriental Institute Docent day in September), "Chicago House and the Rescue of the Ancient Theban Monuments" (for a James Henry Breasted lecture at Rockford, Illinois, in September, sponsored jointly by the Rockford Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the Classics Department of Rockford College, and the University of Chicago Alumni Association), and "Some Secrets of Luxor Temple" (in the Luxor City Council in January, in a series sponsored by the Governor of Qena and the Director of Antiquities for Southern Upper Egypt). In May, he spoke briefly on Chicago House and the Epigraphic Survey after the Oriental Institute annual dinner, which this year celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Epigraphic Survey; two days later he spoke on Chicago House for the Chicago Union League Club's Civic and Arts Foundation; and in July, he gave the lead-off lecture on Egypt for the Oriental Institute's Summer Institute for Teachers,

partially supported by a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council, speaking on "The Work of the Egyptologist", being an introduction to Egyptologists and Egyptology.

ROBERT BIGGS has continued his work on cuneiform texts of the third millennium B.C., but chose a quite different area for the paper he read in July at the international Assyriological congress in Leningrad: the relationship between Babylonian astrology and the Babylonian prophecy texts. Among his scholarly but non-Assyriological activities, was editing a volume *Discoveries from Kurdish Looms*, the catalogue for an exhibition of Kurdish weavings held at the Block Gallery at Northwestern University which was co-sponsored by the Chicago Rug Society, of which he is a member.

JOHN BRINKMAN spent the summer editing Middle Babylonian royal inscriptions in British museums (London, Oxford, Durham, Newbury) and continued this project during the year in New York (Metropolitan Museum of Art) and New Haven (Yale Babylonian Collection). Besides writing several short articles, he completed revision of a manuscript on Babylonian society and politics (750-625 B.C.), which will be published as a museum monograph at the University of Pennsylvania. He gave several lectures at the University of Wisconsin in September

(cuneiform writing; Babylonian religion) and at the University of Toronto in May (urbanization in Babylonia; Mesopotamian legal system; the eastern Arameans). On June 1, he began a twelve-month study of Babylonian tribal societies under the sponsorship of a Guggenheim fellowship.

JOHN CARSWELL began the full-scale excavation of ancient Mantai in Sri Lanka with a three month's campaign on the site, funded by the Ford Foundation, the Metropolitan Museum and the British Museum, as part of a three year project. Twenty-seven students were given intensive training on the site. Besides Mantai, he continued with his work on a catalogue of the Ottoman ceramics in the Benaki Museum in Athens, and completed the field work for his monograph on the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. He also gathered additional material for his catalogue of medieval Armenian metalwork. Publications included the preliminary report on Mantai; a catalogue of Chinese ceramics for the Oriental Ceramic Society, Kuala Lumpur; a report on the Vankalai excavations, for the National Geographic Society; and articles for the *Illustrated London News*, and *Apollo*, as well as several entries for the Dictionary of the Middle Ages. He attended the opening of the National Museum in Kuwait, and was a speaker and Chairman of one session of the congress "Bahrain through the Ages". He was also co-Chairman of the local arrangements committee of the AGM of the Middle East Studies Association, held in Chicago.

After a hiatus devoted to the study of the Ebla texts from the Sumerian perspective—which has resulted in several articles published or in press—MIGUEL CIVIL has resumed the preparation of

a critical edition of *Sumerian Debates and Dialogues*, with the first volume expected in 1985. His book *Sumerian Writing and Phonology* is now at an advanced stage of preparation and part of it—specifically the inventory of phonological values—has been submitted to colleagues for discussion.

Since the last annual report, Civil has published the following: in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, "Enlil and Ninlil: The Marriage of Sud," a myth discovered by him some years ago that sheds new light on some interesting ancient marriage customs and on religious syncretism in Mesopotamia; in *Oriens Antiquus* and *Orientalia*, several articles on Early Dynastic lexicography, one of which includes a study of the oldest syllabic texts; and in *Aula Orientalis*, a new international journal of oriental studies published in Spain of which Civil is one of the editors, the text of the 10th tablet of the liturgical series *úru àm-ma-ir-ra-bi*. Among articles in press are: "Feeding Dumuzi's Sheep: The Lexicon as a Source of Literary Inspiration," a lyrical poem with valuable data on Mesopotamian ethnobotany; a lexical and ethnozoological study "On Some Terms for 'Bat' in Mesopotamia"; "Notes on the Instructions of Šurupak," which contains a new join to the Abū-Salābikh tablet of this wisdom collection; and several other studies on Early Dynastic lexical texts, including one with the earliest known sign values from Al-Hiba.

Civil has continued to update his SPINDEX computer program which he uses in his own work and which is used in other projects as well, including the Chicago Hittite Dictionary, and is now working on versions for CP/M and MS-DOS machines.

FRED M. DONNER spent a good deal of time during the fall serving as co-

chairman of the Program Committee for the 17th Annual Conference of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, which was attended by about 1200 people when it convened at a downtown Chicago hotel on Nov. 3-6, 1983. During the spring he read two papers. The first, on "Early Islamic Administration," was presented to a colloquium on "From Late Antiquity to Early Islam" held at Princeton in March, and the second, "Nomads in Near Eastern Society, 400-800 C.E." was read before the colloquium on "The Mediterranean World in Transition" at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, in April. He served as a member of the editorial board for the project to translate al-Tabari's 4000-page Arabic chronicle into English, and as a consultant on another project striving to assemble a new reader for teaching the history and culture of the Middle East.

Although the preparation of several new courses and other teaching responsibilities absorbed much of what time remained, he did complete and submit for publication an article on "Islamic Funerary Monuments," as well as a second article, "Some Early Arabic Inscriptions from al-Ḥanākiyya, Saudi Arabia," which has appeared in the centennial volume of *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. An article on nomads in the Near East, an outgrowth of the Wisconsin colloquium presentation, is still being revised.

DOUGLAS ESSE has spent much of the past year working on the Khirbet Kerak Publication Project. He was also invited to speak before the Society of Mesopotamian Studies at the University of Toronto. His lecture was entitled "Harran: City of Abraham and the Moon God." In May he attended the International Symposium for Archaeometry, held at the Smithso-

nian Institution. He presented a paper "Levantine Trade in the Early Bronze Age: From Pots to People," which summarized the results of neutron activation analysis of Early Bronze Age pottery. The analysis was conducted as a joint project with the Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials at the University of Illinois. He also completed an article on Early Bronze Age terminology entitled "A Chronological Mirage: Reflections on Early Bronze IC in Palestine," which will appear in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* (43).

WALTER FARBER has completed his contribution to an anthology of Ancient Near Eastern texts, to be published in Germany, comprising translations of a representative selection of Akkadian rituals and incantations. In another study that developed from his ongoing research on the Lamaštu corpus, he tried to shed new light on the Lamaštu rituals and amulets, by closely comparing the textual sources with the representations ("Tamarisks, Fibulae, Centipedes", in press, in the E. Reiner *Festschrift*). Other work included the publication of a Neo-Babylonian incantation (published in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 43), a study of some little known Old Babylonian economic and juridical texts from the city of Babylon, and a number of reviews. His edition of the incantations for sick babies is nearing completion. To round up this in large part magically oriented year of work, he gave a paper at the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society in the spring, on "Associative Magic: Some Rituals, Word Plays, and Philology".

I. J. GELB for the first time in his memory gave no speeches, attended no organized conferences in the past academic year. He did, however, fulfill

his yearly obligation to the *Festschrifts* and Anniversary Volumes by writing three articles on such various topics as "Witnesses of the Transaction," "Compound Divine Names," and "Early History of Mari," all of which, presumably, will appear in print in the current year.

MCGUIRE GIBSON, besides writing up and overseeing manuscript preparation of Nippur and other excavations, continues to work with Margaret Brandt on a catalogue of cylinder and stamp seals in the Field Museum. He headed the coordinating committee for a Kurdish rug exhibit for the Chicago Rug Society and the Mary and Leigh Block Gallery of Northwestern University (Dec. 1983-February 1984). In connection with the exhibit, he chaired a symposium and published an article in *Arts of Asia* (January-February, 1984, pp.129-39). During the year he delivered lectures in Chicago, New York, and London. He serves as the University of Chicago's representative on the board of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and is a member of a committee to establish the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

GENE GRAGG published studies on multivariate methods for representing language similarities in a sample of texts from different branches of Semitic, and also on the effect of phonological change on the configuration of the verbal root in Amharic (Ethiopic Semitic). He is collaborating on a lexical investigation of comparative Cushitic with a group in France working on a computerized lexicon of Somali. (Cushitic is a family of languages which, together with Semitic, Egyptian, Berber, and Chadic constitutes the Afroasiatic or Hamito-Semitic "super-family".) Other groups in Europe and the United States will even-

tually be involved in the project.

Aside from his work as Executive Editor of *The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute*, which consumes most of his research time and involves one lengthy trip to Europe each year, HARRY A. HOFFNER edited the new *Festschrift* in honor of Professor H. G. Güterbock entitled *Kaniššumar*, and contributed two articles to the new *MacMillan Encyclopedia of Religion*.

Recent discoveries which enable us to discern what texts in the Hittite archives are genuine Old Hittite copies, as opposed to late recopyings of texts whose nucleus was an Old Hittite composition, have necessitated a rewriting of Hittite Religion. And although much of this rewriting has been carried out in scholarly journals of Hittitology, still far too little of this new look has filtered down into the basic reference tools of scholarship, especially those written in English. Hoffner welcomed the opportunity of writing a large article on Hittite Religion for the MacMillan project, and added at the editors' request a smaller article devoted to the chief male deity of the Hittite pantheon during the last one or two centuries of Hittite history, namely the god Teshub.

Trips to Paris, London and Oxford on Hittite Dictionary business allowed him to lecture and to visit with colleagues.

Most of JANET H. JOHNSON'S personal research time has been spent on either the Demotic Dictionary Project or the Quseir Project (see separate reports). However, two of her articles on the "Demotic Chronicle," a Ptolemaic period text predicting the rise of a native Egyptian king, have appeared during the past year. In addition, she has prepared a study of the ancient Egyptians' understanding of the work-

ings of their language (i.e., the ancient Egyptians' knowledge of linguistics) as part of a volume on the history of linguistics. She was invited to give the 5th Annual G. G. Cameron lecture in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in March, where she spoke on "Exploration Beyond the Nile: Egyptians and the Eastern Desert." She has been elected to the Executive Committee of the American Research Center in Egypt and has been selected as the U.S. representative to the International Association of Egyptologists.

WILLIAM MURNANE had two seasons during the eight months he spent in Egypt during 1983/84, following his customary work for the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor with a six-week season at El-Amarna (see separate report). During this period he also completed *The Road to Kadesh*, a study of Egypt's adjustment to the replacing of Mitanni by the Hittite Empire in the late fourteenth and the early thirteenth centuries B.C., to be published by the Oriental Institute in its SAOC series. The Epigraphic Survey's publication of *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I* (= *Reliefs and Inscriptions at Karnak IV*), for which Murnane wrote the text volume, is currently in press. Murnane also finished an article, "False Doors and Religious Ritual inside Luxor Temple", which will be published in the *Festschrift Gamal Mokhtar* by the French Institute in Cairo. His popular guidebook, *The Penguin Guide to Ancient Egypt*, appeared in the summer of 1983.

ERICA REINER was named the John A. Wilson Distinguished Service Professor in the fall of 1983. As president of the American Oriental Society for 1983-84 she delivered the presidential address at the annual meeting of the Society

(March 27, 1984, Seattle), under the title *The Uses of Astrology*.

She also delivered a paper in April 1984, at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society; it will be published in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*.

This past year, besides her ongoing work on Babylonian celestial omens, she prepared the chapter on Babylonian literature for volume III Part 2 of the new edition of the Cambridge Ancient History.

FRANCESCA ROCHBERG-HALTON presented a paper on canonicity in cuneiform texts to the American Oriental Society (Seattle, March 1984). At the same meeting she was happy to make the public presentation of a *Festschrift* she has edited entitled *Language, Literature and History: Philological and Historical Studies Presented to Erica Reiner*. J.J. Augustin is bringing out the volume later this year. She collaborated with Prof. Edith Porada of Columbia University on the exhibition and symposium "Symbolic Animals, Monsters, and Demons in Antiquity and the Middle Ages," (Pierpont Morgan Library, Feb. 9-Apr. 10, 1983) providing the material for the sections on Babylonian astronomy, astrology and iconography of constellations.

Rochberg-Halton's article, "New Evidence for the History of Astrology," was published in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 43 (1984) and deals with aspects of the Babylonian contribution to Hellenistic Greek astrology. Her research on Babylonian celestial divination continues with her edition of the lunar texts of Enūma Anu Enlil (tablets 1-14). Publication of the Old Babylonian lunar eclipse omen texts is also in progress.

She has been teaching at the University of Notre Dame where she is

Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of History.

LAWRENCE E. STAGER has spent the past year as a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He has expanded his research on the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age I transition period in Palestine, with specific emphasis on the "archaeology of the family." He has also completed an article for *Eretz Israel* entitled "Merenptah, Israel, and Sea Peoples: New Light on an Old Relief."

MATTHEW W. STOLPER's book on the Murašû archive of Nippur discusses the interplay of economic and political interests in Babylonia during the time of Persian rule; the manuscript has been received and accepted for publication in the monograph series of the Dutch Historical and Archaeological Institute of Istanbul. The first step of a follow-up project is in "Bêlšunu the Satrap," Stolper's contribution to the volume of essays in honor of Erica Reiner; it discusses a Babylonian who served in the Persian provincial administrations of both Babylonia and Syria (rating a passing mention by Xenophon), and who maintained private business interests recorded in texts that belong to an archive from Babylon; the archive, approximately contemporary with the Murašû archive of Nippur, includes some of the first Babylonian texts to be published in modern times but much of its contents has been scattered since; if it can be reconstructed it is likely to have notable historical value. A revised version of Stolper's paper at the 1984 meeting of the American Oriental Society, "The Neo-Babylonian Text from the Persepolis Fortification," has appeared in the anniversary volume of *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*; it discusses some of

the anomalous texts found in the Elamite administrative archives from Persepolis, and textual indications of Babylonian enclave populations in the Persian Empire. *Texts from Tall-i Malyan, I: Elamite Administrative Texts (1972-1974)* was published in the autumn of 1984, as was *Elam: Surveys of Political History and Archaeology*, co-authored with Elizabeth Carter. Work in progress includes a discussion of Babylonian history between Xerxes and Alexander, for the revision of the Cambridge Ancient History.

For the *Journal of History of Religions* EDWARD F. WENTE has prepared a review of Erik Hornung's seminal book, *Conceptions of God in Ancient Egypt: The One and the Many*. He discusses some methodological issues involved in approaching the subject of ancient Egyptian religion, in particular questioning the validity of the dichotomy so frequently made between transcendent and immanent in discussions of the nature of gods, and emphasizes the necessity for assessing the role of the community in our appreciation of the practice of ancient religion. Continuing his interest in Egyptian funerary literature, Wente is investigating the Middle Kingdom Coffin Texts for spells that may have originated in the Old Kingdom in order to shed light on the nature of the commoner's afterlife in the Pyramid Age. He believes that the deceased's identification with the god Osiris, which became possible as part of the so-called democratization of royal funerary prerogatives after the Old Kingdom, should be distinguished from magical identifications with other high gods which may have been available to some commoners even in the Old Kingdom.

In the Spring of 1984 Wente was invited to participate in a conference on the building of the pyramids held in

Washington, D.C. by a public television producer planning a documentary film on the subject. The day-long discussion involved considerably more than the technical aspects of the problem, still very much debated, and attempted to review the sociological, cultural and religious milieu that surrounded the construction of the royal monuments. Wente continues to collaborate with Dr. James E. Harris in the work of identifying the royal mummies of the New Kingdom. This Spring a re-examination of the controversial human remains from Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings has called into question some recent theories regarding the family of Akhenaton.

DONALD WHITCOMB has spent most of the last year working on two major projects: Quseir (see the separate report) and the publication of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's excavations from the 1930's at the Iranian site of Qasr-i Abu Nasr, old Shiraz. This manuscript is now in press and should appear within the coming year. He has also been appointed a Research Associate in the Middle East Center of the University of Chicago.

During the past year ROBERT M. WHITING has published two articles in widely disparate fields.

In "A Copper Coin of al-Muẓaffar II Maḥmūd of Ḥamāh (A.H. 626-42)," Whiting published a previously unrecorded coin of an otherwise numismatically unattested Ayyubid ruler of Ḥamāh and discussed some of the historical implications of the coin. The article appeared in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 43 (1984), 247-51.

The second article, "More Evidence for Sexagesimal Calculations in the Third Millennium B.C.," publishes two cuneiform tablets of the Old Akkadian period in the collection of the Oriental

Institute and discusses the category of mathematical exercises to which they belong. The evidence shows that sexagesimal place notation was being used to perform calculations in the Sargonic period and that instruction in these techniques was being carried out. The article appears in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.

RICHARD L. ZETTLER published the first in what he hopes will be a series of articles focusing on the topography of the city of Nippur in the period of the Third Dynasty of Ur (2112—2004 B.C.). The article, entitled "The So-called Small Shrine of Enlil at Nippur," appeared in the 100th anniversary issue of *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*. It focused on a fragmentary structure situated in a courtyard on the southeast side of the ziggurat complex. The structure was excavated in the second campaign of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition at Nippur at the end of the 19th century.

Zettler studied more than one hundred clay sealings from the Ur III level (Level IV) of the Inanna temple. The study of the sealed surfaces and the reverses of these clay sealings, when combined with his dissertation study of fifty-five clay sealings from Level IV, will help to further define patterns of control over the physical plant of the temple of Inanna.

He also had the opportunity to revise the description of a fragmentary inscribed statue in the Wilberforce Eames Collection, New York Public Library. The statue has recently undergone extensive conservation work at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it is now on display. Zettler contributed comments on style and iconography, and Miguel Civil will be publishing the lengthy inscription on statue.

Research Archives

Charles Jones

1983/84 has seen a considerable amount of reorganization of the Research Archives. Much of the summer of 1983 was spent consolidating the periodical collection from various nooks and crannies, shifting all journals earlier than 1950 into the newly converted room 200. We also moved the pamphlet file and the card catalog into room 200, and in the fall a photocopying machine was installed. The photocopying machine is in almost constant use, averaging three thousand pages per week. There is still space in room 200 for working storage of duplicate volumes and books for sale. During the past summer more stacks were added in room 200 and books transferred there to further relieve the space problems in the reading room.

Having prepared the way by renovating room 200, during the next few months we are carrying out a major reorganization of the reading room bookstacks. We have found that by turning the stacks 90° we can effectively double the free-standing shelf space without significantly reducing the present study area. This plan will require a major purchase of two or three additional rows of bookstacks, and will require that the Archives be closed for about a week during the reorganization. In addition to giving us room for a few more years of growth, this arrangement will increase visibility in the Archives. I must emphasize, as did my predecessors, that space will continue to be a major problem. If the

collection continues to grow in its second decade as it has in the first, study space will be reduced by one-half by 1994 unless some alternative book-space is found. At a time when use of the Archives is rapidly increasing, we can hardly afford to lose the seats.

Acquisitions have continued at a solid pace even under the current budgetary restrictions. Comparison of the 1983/84 figures with those of the previous year indicates that an approximately equal number of books has been acquired and catalogued. However, this comparison obscures the fact that there has been a significant cut in the funds spent. We have been able to maintain the rate of acquisition while cutting the budget for two reasons: 1) We have managed to sell a number of duplicate runs of journals which had been held in reserve; 2) we have expanded our exchanges, particularly with Prof. Z. J. Kapera of Krakow, Poland.

	Acquisitions (July 1983— March 1984)	Total Holdings
Monographs	386	7,439
Series	141	3,497
Journals	313	6,198
Total	<u>840</u>	<u>17,131</u>
Pamphlets	64	8,190

Our major new acquisition this year was the purchase of a large Islamic and

Arabic reference collection at the request of Professor Fred M. Donner. This collection consists of over one hundred volumes of Arabic texts and some fifty volumes of reference tools. Other acquisitions include an almost complete run of the rare Russian journal *Palestinskiy Sbornik* and a number of volumes of the equally rare *Epi-grafika Vostoka* (which we expect to complete in the next few months); the new journal *Damaszener Mitteilungen*; three new (to us) journals from Italy; and the complete series *Studies on the Texts of the Deserts of Judah*. The acquisition of new and current books is our primary concern in this time of fiscal difficulty, but we still try to find and purchase older items as the budget permits.

We have found in our exchanges that even the most commonly available western journals are highly valued in

eastern Europe where currency restrictions hamper the purchase of most material from the West. For this reason we encourage donations of new or used publications dealing with the Near East even if they duplicate material in the Archives.

Two items of continuing concern are the deterioration of the ceiling and stonework around the windows and the imminent disintegration of the draperies on all the windows.

The following individuals have given invaluable aid, both in time and material: Klaus Baer, Lanny and Martha Bell, Robert Biggs, John Brinkman, Fred Donner, Donna Freilich, McGuire Gibson, Richard Jasnow, Jan Johnson, Helene Kantor, Silvin Košak, Charles Nims, Dennis Pardee, Robert Ritner and Bruce Williams. Thanks also to Eleanor Swift and Bud Haas for their continuing interest and support.

Publications Office

Thomas A. Holland

After being closed for ten months, the publications office was reopened on June 11, 1984 for my admission into the Oriental Institute to fill the newly created position of Publications Coordinator.

Since the last appearance of the Publications Office report in the 1981-82 Annual Report, three books have been published and work has progressed on a number of new titles. In 1983, the definitive archaeological reports on the Prehistoric Project's

excavations at the sites of Karim Shahir and Jarmo, and on the soundings at Banahilk, Gird Ali Agha, el-Kahn and M'lefaat, appeared as the most recent of the *Oriental Institute Publications*, OIP 105, entitled *Prehistoric Archeology Along the Zagros Flanks*, edited by L. S. Braidwood, R. J. Braidwood, B. Howe, C. A. Reed and P. J. Watson.

The early part of 1984 saw the publication of the latest volume of the *Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition*

(OINE V, Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Keith C. Seele, Director) entitled *C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kerma Remains at Adindan Cemeteries T, K, U, and J* by Bruce Williams.

In July, the *Festschrift* honoring Professor Robert J. Braidwood was published in the *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* series (SAOC 36) under the title *The Hilly Flanks and Beyond, Essays on the Prehistory of Southwestern Asia*. The book was edited by T. Cuyler Young, Jr., Philip E. L. Smith, and Peder Mortensen. This volume contains a variety of essays by twenty-two contributors on subjects associated with the appearance

of a food-producing village-farming community way of life in southwestern Asia some 10,000 years ago.

The latest volume in the *Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* series, number 41, is now in press. This book is Paul E. Zimansky's doctoral dissertation on Urartian political and economic history entitled *Ecology and Empire: The Structure of the Urartian State*.

Forthcoming Epigraphic Survey publications planned for 1985 include one OIP volume entitled *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I at Karnak* and one SAOC volume, *The Road to Kadesh*, which is an historical commentary on the Sety Battle Reliefs.



The Museum

Barbara Hall

With John Carswell's decision to concentrate on his research this year and to excavate a medieval trading port in Sri Lanka this spring, I have been temporarily holding down the fort.

Although no major exhibitions have been mounted during this period, the Museum has not been quiet: the Museum staff have taken advantage of the hiatus to complete many projects and to begin new activities that were long postponed with the heavy exhibition schedule of the last few years. These have involved both the conservation, record keeping, and organization of the collection—objects, photographs and negatives, and field records—and the improvement of the facilities in the Museum and work areas.

In a building 55 years old, many of the systems need replacing or updating and broken or obsolete equipment must be replaced. Most of the basement work areas, housing the workshop, conservation laboratory, registrar's office, photographic dark-rooms and studio were never intended for uses they now serve and are badly designed and located for the functions of the modern museum. We have outgrown our space, and now must look carefully at each area to see if we can improve what we have. This has been the focus of our attention for the last year.

Fortunately, our grant application to the Institute of Museum Services was

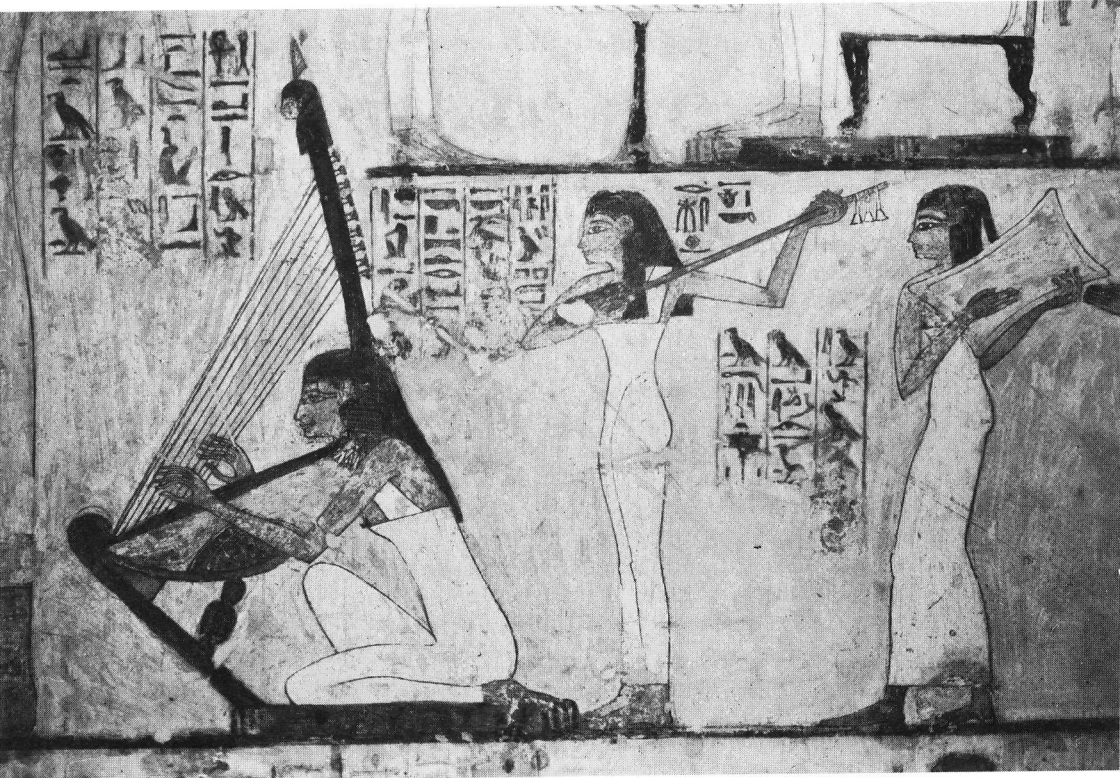
once again successful and we were awarded money for general operating support. Almost half of the IMS funds were budgeted for salaries, for extra hours for the Museum Assistant, for the employment of more Student Guards in the Museum, and for the hiring of graduate students to assist the Registrar and Archivist with their work. Other funds were allocated to buy badly needed equipment including electric typewriters, an air conditioner for the Photo archives where the heat and humidity sensitive negatives are stored, equipment for the photographic services and tools for the workshop.

In the Museum new units were added to the security system, and additional electric circuits were provided for some of the galleries where the demand for power had long exceeded the supply. Brittle and cracked wiring and old ballasts for display case lighting are being replaced by our Senior Preparator, Honorio Torres, who also built a new wheelchair ramp in the handicapped entrance after it was painted for the first time since 1930.

In the Registrar's area, desks and bookcases were added for the many visiting scholars who use our collection each year. Fluorescent lighting was installed in one section of storage completing a project begun five years ago to replace—as funds became available—the inadequate tungsten lighting in the basement work areas with better, brighter illumination. One of the

photographic darkrooms was refurbished; walls were painted, rust removed from pipes and fixtures, and new shelves and countertops were built by our Preparator, Jim Richerson. The Archaeology lab has been partially repainted and the small drawing room also refurbished. The Conservation Lab came in for its share of reorganization with additional storage cabinets being added.

This year considerable efforts have been made by John Larson towards the improvement of the Archives. The chronic lack of space has necessitated the reorganization of two storage areas, one in the Museum Office for photographs and one in the balcony above the Research archives for the archaeological field records. Larger file cabinets have been added for photographs, but since the only way to



Wall painting showing female musicians at a banquet from the 18th Dynasty Theban tomb of Vizier Rekh-mi-Re'. This photo is reproduced from a 3¼" x 4¼" color transparency original taken by Charles R. Nims in 1950 and is part of the group of 400 glass-mounted lantern slides currently being duplicated by the Museum.

expand is up, we will be adding shelves (and a tall ladder) that reach to the top of our 9'6" ceiling. Work has also begun on the conservation, organization, and consolidation of our paper archival records which are being transferred to acid-free "archival quality" folders and boxes.

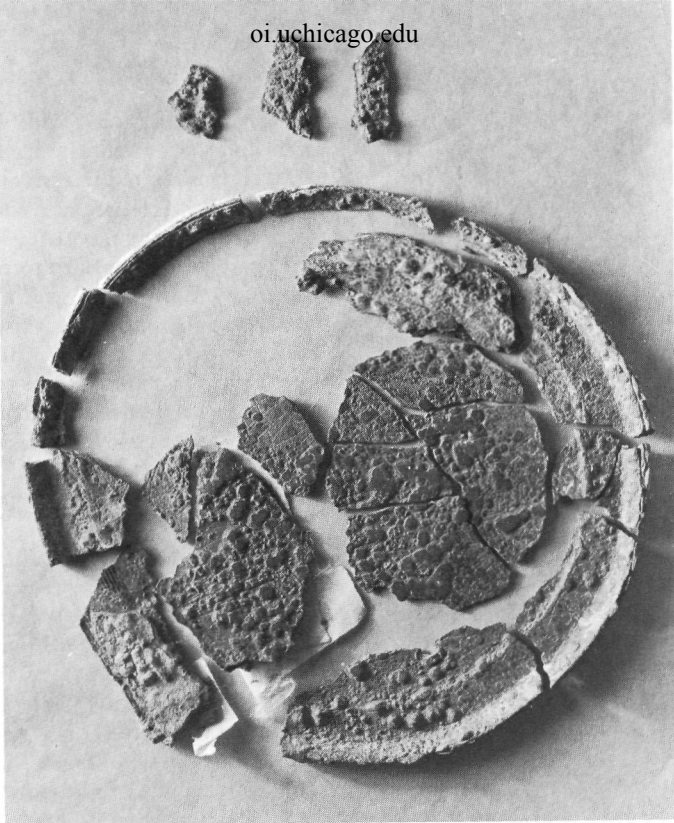
In photography, Jean Grant continued her work for both in-house and outside scholars and publishers who request new photos or copies of old photos from our collection. Joe Denov, Jean's faithful volunteer, has been continuing work on the duplication of 400 3" x 4" glass mounted lantern slides which were made in the early 1950's by Dr. Charles Nims when he served as Photographer of the Epigraphic Survey in Luxor. These color images are documentation for a number of Theban tomb paintings in the Valley of the Kings and the Tombs of the Nobles. Deterioration, vandalism, and limited access to these tombs, even for scholars, makes this group of slides even more important now than they were thirty years ago. Unfortunately, the colors of many of these transparencies are fading, and the purpose of the project is to copy the slides onto 35mm color film, color correcting each glass plate individually as one goes along. A secondary result of the project may be that we will be able to make slides of some tomb groups available for sale to interested scholars. Ultimately, we hope to copy all slides onto black and white internegatives, so that even if we cannot save the color, the image will be preserved.

Our Registrar Anita Ghaemi continued the enormous task of inventorying the collection assisted by her volunteers and graduate students. Areas targeted for completion this year include the Palestinian costumes and the pottery from Egypt, Nubia, and Megiddo. Using IMS funds, she was

able to refurbish, with acid-free materials and a fire-proof filing cabinet, the files containing the accessioning information of the collection. Anita has been investigating the various options for computerization open to the Museum, and we hope within the next year to add a unit to the Museum Office to help with word processing, accounts, and selected areas of archival and registration records. Anita has also been active in organizing a committee of faculty and staff to prepare an Emergency Plan for the Institute in case of disaster.

Each year the Museum offers internships to qualified students wishing to pursue a career in some aspect of museum work. During a 10 week period this fall, Kathy Davis from the Chicago Metropolitan Center served as a Photographic Intern. For 10 weeks during the summer, Bonnie Margulis, a graduate student in Biblical studies at N.Y.U., worked with the Registrar. And Robin Chamberlin from the University of Delaware/Winterthur Museum Conservation Program completed a year's internship in the Conservation Laboratory working on a wide variety of materials. One project involved the restoration of a bronze Etruscan mirror to be included in a corpus of Etruscan mirrors in Midwestern collections being published by a scholar from the University of Iowa. Last year's Conservation Intern Laurie Booth returned for two weeks in the summer to show Robin and myself the latest glass restoration techniques she had just learned at the Corning Glass Museum.

Among those staff members involved in extra-curricular activities were Joe Greene who traveled during the summer first to Tunisia to conduct a survey of archaeological sites in the Kaserini region and then to Cyprus to work as a site supervisor with a



University of Arizona team on the Kourion excavation. Jim Richerson went to Carthage for two months to work with John Humphries of the University of Michigan in setting up a Carthage exhibit in the local museum. Barbara Hall served on a committee appointed by the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property at the request of the Getty Trust in California to determine how Getty Trust funds could best be used to aid American conservation programs. The committee made on-site visits to the three programs at the State University of New York at Cooperstown, University of Delaware/Winterthur Museum in Delaware, and The Institute of Fine Arts, N.Y.U. where they spoke to the faculty, students, and university administration. Barbara also served as

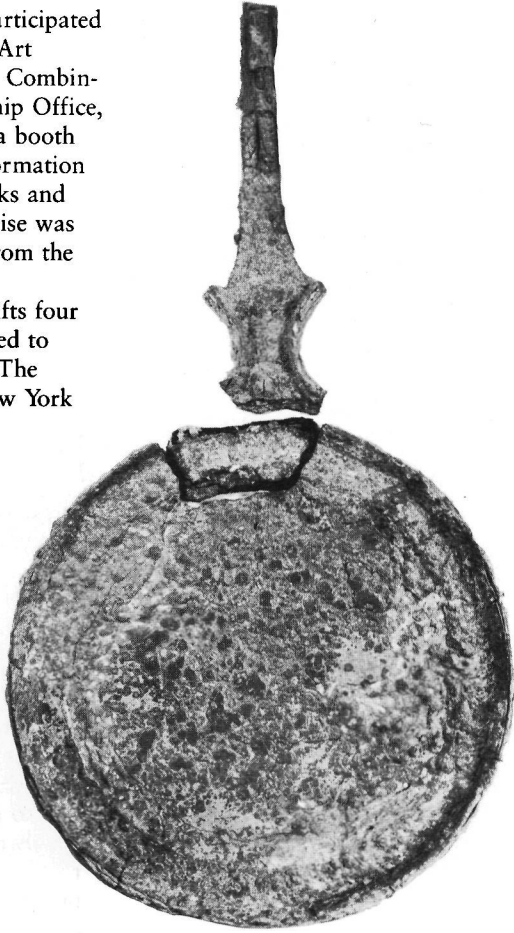
a reviewer for IMS Grants in Conservation. John Larson has been kept busy this spring and summer teaching a series of Saturday Member's Courses, the Art of Ancient Egypt and Introduction to Egyptian Hieroglyphs. Gretel Braidwood, our Membership Secretary, represented the Museum at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in Washington, D.C.; she participated in a seminar entitled, "Public Relations on a Shoe String".

The Christmas season brought a small exhibition in the Lobby entitled, "The Sacred Tree" which traced the use of the tree in worship throughout ancient history into modern times. The exhibit was organized by John Carswell and Joe Greene, and Robert Braidwood donated from his farm in Indiana our own sacred tree. In eastern

tradition this was decorated with colorful strips of cloth which one could purchase and tie to the tree with a small donation, in western tradition, to the Oriental Institute.

In May, with other museums in the Chicago area, the Institute participated in the Chicago International Art Exposition held at Navy Pier. Combining forces with the Membership Office, Suq, and Docents, we set up a booth to distribute membership information and take orders for guidebooks and Nefertiti posters. This enterprise was partially funded by a grant from the Illinois Art Council.

The Museum received as gifts four artifacts which we were pleased to accession into the collection: The Museums at Stony Brook, New York



Photograph of a third century B.C. Etruscan mirror before conservation by Robin Chamberlin. Large areas of the original mirrored surface are missing. (Left). The fragments were joined together with adhesive, and to provide sufficient strength to the object so that it could be handled safely, the missing areas were reconstructed with a plastic resin which was in-painted with a compatible color. (Right).



presented us with an inscribed cuneiform cone of the First Dynasty of Isin; an Ur III tablet was received from Col. C.F. Buchwald and a Hittite tablet fragment was given by Leon Pomerance; Dr. Paul Errera gave a Fatimid textile fragment. A generous donation from Elena Druskis, our retired Oriental Institute Accountant, allowed Jean Grant to purchase a Canon SLR body with a macro lens. Our slide collection,

Sacred Tree: December 1983

which is used for classroom and lecture purposes, was enriched by the donation of 105 color transparencies of Egyptian subjects sent by Swedish photographer Per-Olov W. Anderson of Stockholm in memory of his patron, the late King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden and by a donation from Joseph Antonow enabling us to purchase 250

new 35mm color slides from other museums. Additional gifts from Albert Haas and Jill Maher have also helped to improve our slide holdings.

Two of our favorite people retired this year. Tommy Walker worked for two years as Museum Supervisor (of security) and his gracious manner at the entrance to the Museum made all visitors feel welcome. Peggy Grant, our volunteer Chairperson also retired this year. Peggy worked tirelessly for the Museum and will be greatly missed by all her friends at the Institute. Janet Helman is welcomed as her replacement and we look forward to a long association with her.

Finally, the volunteers who serve the Museum so faithfully deserve our

thanks. It is no exaggeration to say that we could not manage without their contributions of time and talents. These devoted people include Elizabeth Tieken, our pottery restorer extraordinaire; Joe Denov, Ria Ahlström, and Richard Frank, M.D., in Photography; Jill Maher, Harold Rantz, and Harold Dunkel in Archives; and Diana Grodzins, Georgie Maynard, Peggy Wick, Lilian Cropsey, Laura Barghusen, Inger Kirsten, Marsha Holden, and Camilla Fano in the Registrar's Office.

Special thanks are also due to our Museum Secretary Myrna Simon, who, in addition to all her other duties, keeps our accounts straight and all of us organized.

Museum Education

Joan Barghusen

The 1983-84 academic year was particularly rewarding in terms of the response of teachers to the Museum Education Program initiatives developed over the past several years. The new programs and resources, combined with the regular outreach of program brochures and teacher workshops, have resulted in an increased awareness of the Museum on the part of teachers and an increased demand for its services, leading to a very active year indeed. This year the staff of the shared Education/Volunteer office assumed the responsibility of scheduling groups for Museum visits, a task previously performed by the Museum Office. Since this means scheduling

approximately 750 appointments throughout the year, our phone rang regularly—the positive side of this increased work load was the opportunity for Education/Volunteer personnel to work directly with the teachers as they planned their Museum visit. This fuller communication helped the docents to know the background and expectations of each group, enabling them to be more responsive to the needs and interests of individual classes.

A series of three half-day workshops, each one featuring a specialized topic of ancient Near Eastern history, culture and art, brought a total of more than 60 teachers to the Institute,

many who had attended workshops before, but some for the first time. Oriental Institute Ph. D. Candidates James Armstrong, John Larson and Peter Piccione participated in these workshops, each contributing slide lectures and gallery tours in an area of their special expertise.

Besides these one-session workshops, I participated by invitation in the 1983 Summer Professional Education Program of the Superintendent of the Education Service Region of Cook County, which serves the county suburban schools, providing 3-hour workshops each day for three weeks, to offer teachers of all grade levels a refresher course in ancient Near Eastern studies as well as an opportunity to learn about the resources of the Education Program.

Again, in response to requests, several workshops explaining the Museum resources and their application for teachers were given either at the Museum or on-site at Chicago Board of Education seminars, a meeting of Chicago Suburban Supervisors of Social Studies Club, and at individual school Teacher's Institutes. I was helped in these workshops by docents Cathy Chilewski and Diane Haines, who ably represented the Museum Education Program at Teacher's Institutes.

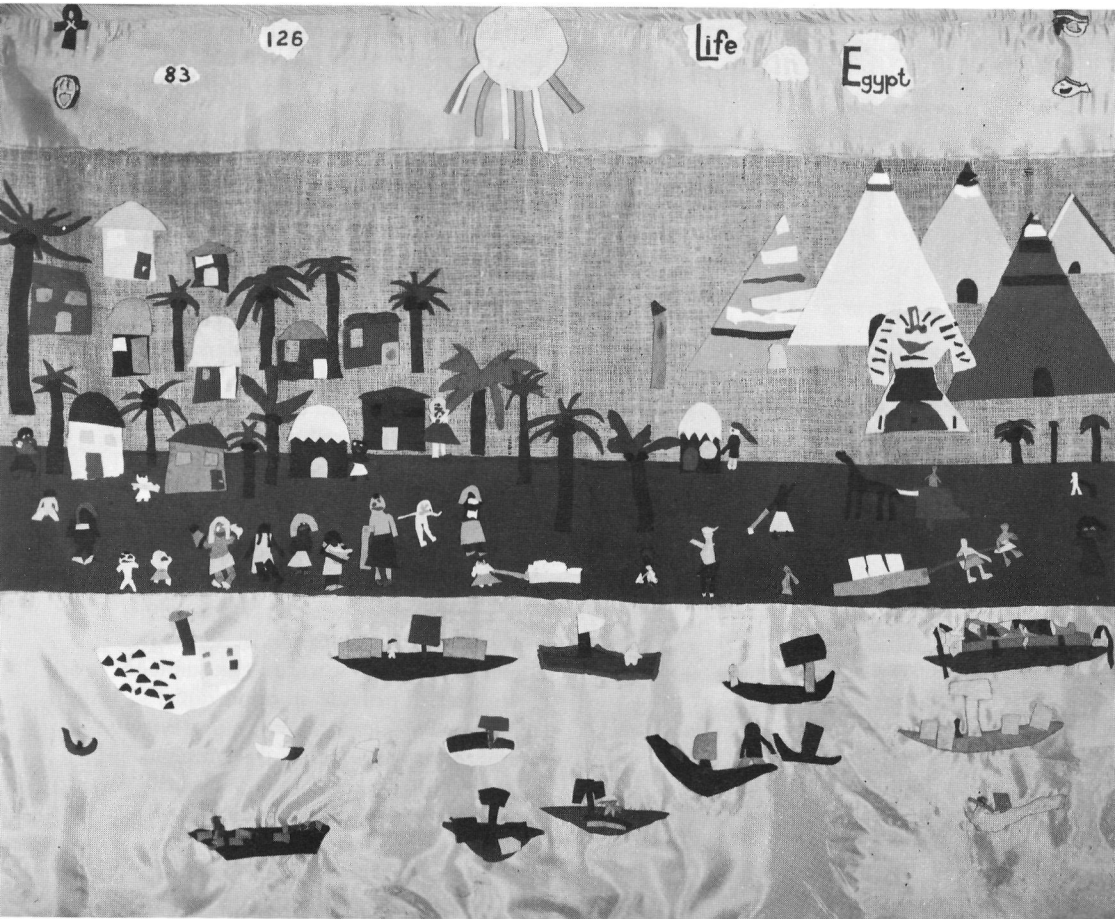
A further outreach to the educational community was afforded by the invitation to appear on the radio program "Curiosity Club," a thirty-minute interview sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education's Bureau of Social Studies on station WBEZ. Among that audience are teachers and students in their classrooms as well as the general listening public.

The educational program of the Museum is generously supported by the Illinois Arts Council. The elementary and high school Teacher Kits, used

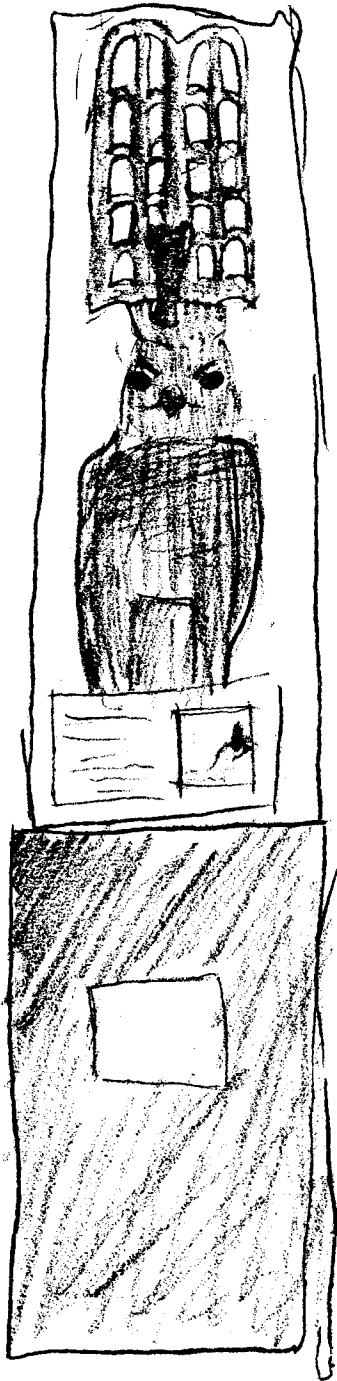
both at school and in the Museum galleries, were developed in past years with the help of Illinois Arts Council grants and enjoy on-going popularity with teachers. This past year a series of ten slide sets and two Mini-Museum loan boxes went into full use with the aid of the current IAC monies; almost one hundred teachers used these new supplementary classroom materials in the first year of their availability. Illinois Arts Council money also supported the purchase of new films for showing to classes as well as in the general public programming, and aided the Children's Workshops and the development of a manual of art projects related to Museum objects. The art project manual, to be available in Fall 1984, is an extension of workshops for children and teachers that incorporated an art component into the Museum gallery study—for example, making a reproduction of the Megiddo game board in connection with a gallery tour on games and recreation. In order to test ideas that did not originate in the workshops, I worked for six weekly sessions with an after-school crafts group at the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, with the cooperation of their supervisor Karen Jonas and the Neighborhood Club director Irene Smith. The children came to the Museum for the gallery activity and we returned to their craft room for the art work.

The 1984 Winter Children's Workshops focused on pots and pot-making in a 4-session series which received more responses from the public than children we could accommodate—another indication that we are successfully reaching new audiences. The workshops began with the always popular "Archaeology" workshop which takes the children into the galleries to see interesting and impressive archaeological finds, such as King

Tut's statue and the Assyrian winged bull-man, and then permits them to piece together pot sherds to get an idea of one of the tasks of an archaeologist. At subsequent sessions, they viewed pots in the galleries, learned about their uses, sketched their decorations, then made their own pots of self-hardening clay, returning the following week to paint and decorate them. Instructions for this very successful art



As part of their study of ancient Egypt, second-graders at the Ray School created this mural tapestry.

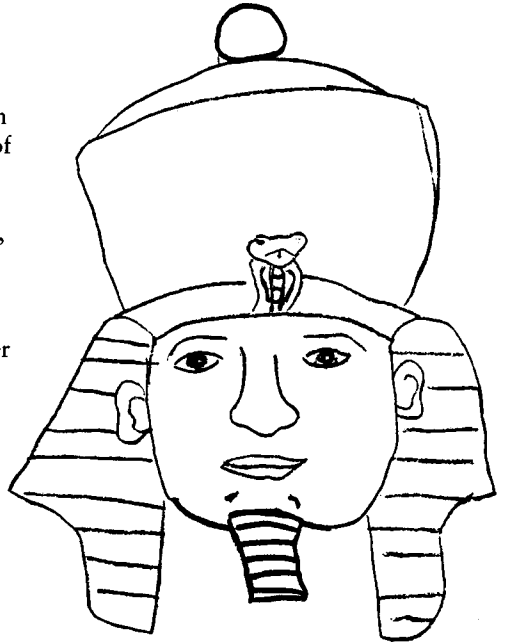


Kenji Takeuchi

project are also included in the arts project manual. Besides the instructions for the projects themselves, the manual includes background information about the object or category of objects so that each project will be seen in its historical and cultural context. The workshops providing material for this manual could not have been accomplished without the creativity and hard work of docents Kitty Picken, Roberta Rayfield, Debbie Aliber and craft consultant/workshop leader Joan Hives. Their participation and high good humor is in large measure the secret of success for the enormously popular Children's Workshops.

A highlight of this academic year was the award of a grant for \$9000 from the Illinois Humanities Council to co-sponsor a Summer 1984 Teacher's Institute for Secondary School Teachers. The stated intent of the Illinois Humanities Council to sponsor an Institute which offers "intensive study with scholars" and "time for careful and challenging study" was structured into a program to provide three weeks of intensive classroom, archives and Museum gallery study, followed by independent study and preparation of a paper, concluding with a seminar in which the participants share with each other the findings of their research. In addition to these academic features, the Summer Institute will provide an opportunity for teachers to learn about and preview many of the resources of the Museum Education Program. Over 60 applications were received for the 30 places available. The Summer Institute staff includes more than a dozen Oriental Institute scholars, bringing the teachers into contact with professionals in the forefront of research in the field of ancient Near Eastern Studies.

On the daily level, I continue to work with the docents who, on a typical school-day, offer an average of 3 tours, serving as many as 180 children each day. Most of these visits consist of a one-time introductory tour since the trip is expensive and time-consuming for most school groups. Local schools, however, can and sometimes do utilize the galleries for more extensive programs; such a program this year was the Ray School 7th grade project under the direction of Social Studies teacher,



ADAM Butler



RAGENIA
Bell - Age 10

James Kujawa. Two social studies classes came weekly for a total of 8 visits per class; the docents and I developed special topic tours to give these classes an in-depth exposure to the gallery materials. Classroom materials from the Museum Education program such as the slide sets, were used at school in preparation for the visits, as were books recommended and lent by the Education office. The docents involved with this special project spent many extra hours in preparation—including were Wednesday afternoon docents Muriel Nerad, Lilian Cropsey, Jean Robertson, Mary D'Ouville, Thursday afternoon docents Elizabeth Spiegel, Janet Helman, Anita Greenberg, Laurie Fish, and substitute docents Rita Picken and Ida DePencier. Their special efforts made a successful program which Mr. Kujawa evaluated as of high interest and value to the learning of his students.

Other special efforts on behalf of the Museum Education Program were the visits by docent Mary Jo Khuri, a former nurse and long-time docent, to the patients at Presbyterian-St. Luke's Rehabilitation Center, where she presented a slide talk on the life and times of King Tutankhamun. The summer program of special interest tours continued this year with the children's tour on Thursday mornings and the adult special interest tours on various topics offered by docents who researched and developed themes related to Museum objects.

The Members' Courses, formerly under the supervision of the Membership office, were transferred this year to the Museum Education office, affording another opportunity to coordinate Institute educational opportunities of a more general nature with the Education program. For example, a teacher's workshop on Egyptian art was planned to occur before the quarter in which a Members' Course on that topic was to be offered so it could serve as a preview for those teachers who might be interested in the Course.

Undoubtedly the most exciting enrichment of the Education Program was effected when I visited Egypt as a member of the Oriental Institute tour. The opportunity to see first-hand the antiquities and to bring back numerous slides of the sites brings fresh materials and insights for the Education Program.

This academic year also marked the departure of Volunteer Chairman, Peggy Grant, to whom the Museum Education Program owes much inspiration and contribution of ideas and effort. Janet Helman, the new Volunteer Chairman, has interned throughout the year and moves into the responsibilities of the position with experience and enthusiasm. The Museum Education Program looks forward to the same mutual support and productive interactions with the Volunteer Program in the future that have characterized the two programs in the past several years.



Membership Program

Gretel Braidwood

The membership program at the Oriental Institute exists to help our members keep current with the increasing knowledge about the development of human civilization in the ancient Near East. This is done through our newsletters, the annual report, the Membership lecture series and more informal visiting and communication.

The opening lecture for the 1983-84 Membership lecture series was presented in October of 1983 by Ronald J. Williams of the University of Toronto; "The Egyptian and Hellenic Cultural Confrontation" and was followed by a gala reception in the museum halls. Dennis Pardee of the Oriental Institute spoke in November on "Ugarit by the Sea: An International City of the Late Bronze Age", followed by Prudence O. Harper, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, in December on "Silver Vessels of the Sasanian Period: Mirrors of an Age (3rd-7th Centuries A.D.)". In January of 1984 Kurt Rudolph, Karl Marx University, Leipzig, presented "A Visit to the Mandaeans in Southern Iraq" and in February John L. Foster, Roosevelt University lectured on "Words Inked in Stone: Recovering the Literature of Egypt in Chicago". In March Peter I. Kuniholm, Cornell University, told us about his "Aegean Dendrochronology Project" and in April John D. Ray, Cambridge University, spoke on "Five Characters: Dream

Interpretation in Ancient Egypt". May finished the series with two lectures: "Adventures in a World of Words: How We Write a Dictionary of the Hittite Language" by Harry A. Hoffner of the Oriental Institute and UCLA's Elizabeth F. Carter's presentation, "Surveying a Sumerian City: Explorations in Southern Iraq: El-Hiba, 1984".

Nineteen Institute members, accompanied by graduate student Ann Roth, went on a tour of Egypt in early March. Highlighted, as always, by a special reception and tour in Chicago House, the group had a wonderful trip.

The newsletter, *News & Notes* became a bimonthly in 1983-84. It is longer than it used to be as a monthly and carries notices of all events and of the Members' courses which are now being run by Joan Barghusen, the Education Coordinator, as well as articles about the various field projects and home research projects conducted by the Institute.

The Oriental Institute's Visiting Committee presented its annual dinner on May 14th this year. It commemorated the 60th Anniversary of the Epigraphic Survey at Chicago House in Luxor. A record number of people gathered for cocktails in the garden and Iranian Hall, followed by dinner in the Egyptian and Assyrian Halls. After dinner Lanny D. Bell, Director of the Epigraphic Survey, presented a



Visiting Committee member Mrs. Cameron Brown and Mrs. John A. Wilson chatting before the program at the annual dinner in May.



Annual dinner in the Museum (May, 1984).

brief talk in Breasted Hall about life in Chicago House and the evening closed with some songs and music with Egyptian and Near Eastern themes.

Finally some notes on people in the Membership Office. Malinda Winans, Membership Assistant, left in August, 1983 to take another job within the University. Our volunteer Helen Glennon sent out all the monthly renewals, a boring job about which she was ever



Summer reception in the Institute garden

cheerful. Elda Maynard continued to help with *News & Notes* and give her valuable advice and support. Finally, we are greatly indebted to two students, Steve Boozer and Yang Zhi, who have helped out in the office this past year. Steve also handled the whole Members' Day program this spring. The current Membership Assistant is Kerry Bedford.

The Volunteer Guide Program

*Peggy Grant
and Janet Helman*

The Volunteers at the Oriental Institute—all of whom are members of the Oriental Institute—serve in many capacities. The majority of us are museum guides. We have taken the docent training course, have studied the history and culture of the ancient Near East and have spent many hours in the Museum familiarizing ourselves with the collections. During the school year we have led approximately 70 tours each month as well as being helpful to individual families and visitors who drop in. The captains keep the large numbers of school children and adult groups moving smoothly through the Museum. They are the leaders on which the Volunteer Guide Program depends:

Marsha Holden, Tuesday morning
Terry Friedman, Tuesday afternoon
Jane Imberman, Wednesday morning
Muriel Nerad, Wednesday afternoon
Kitty Picken, Thursday morning
Elizabeth Spiegel, Thursday afternoon
Gloria Orwin, Friday morning
Rosalinde Vorne, Friday afternoon
Calla Burhoe, Saturday morning
Marianne Ford, Saturday afternoon
Theresa Hintzke, Sunday
Peter Hancon

Calla Burhoe and Gloria Orwin retire this year, and we are fortunate that Georgie Maynard and Teddy Budington have agreed to take over their respective responsibilities. Dorothy

Blindt will act as summer Saturday afternoon captain during Marianne Ford's leave of absence.

The ever-efficient Suq docents—most of whom have also taken the docent course—are as unflappable when surrounded by dozens of 6th graders, each with \$1.50 to spend as they are when helping a careful adult pick out the perfect piece of jewelry or a beautiful gift for someone's home.

Other volunteers give their time to the Museum Archives, to the office of the Registrar, to the Photography laboratory or assist with various faculty projects.

The volunteers meet monthly for education programs. The year's morning lectures focused on ancient peoples: McGuire Gibson spoke on the Sumerians, Gösta Ahlström on the Israelites, James Armstrong on the Assyrians and Dennis Pardee on the inhabitants of ancient Ugarit. Bill Murnane began the summer season with an illustrated talk on the Karnak temple and Lanny Bell described Chicago House and its work before he left for the season. Peter Piccione talked on Romance in Ancient Egypt and followed his talk with a gallery workshop. Joe Greene introduced our Christmas party with a talk on the sacred tree. Monday afternoon gallery study workshops were led by James Armstrong on Assyria, Steve Ritzel on Babylon, Terry Friedman on jewelry

and Gloria Orwin on weapons. The Wednesday afternoon docents, Muriel Nerad, Lilian Cropsey, Mary d'Ouille and Jean Robertson introduced us to Gods, Goddesses and Demons.

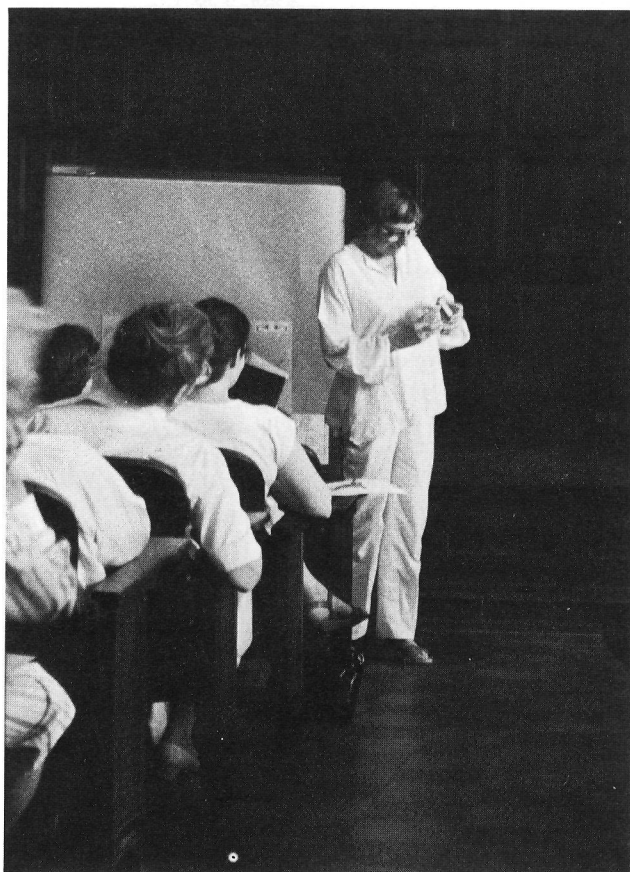
We are grateful to the authors of our monthly Docent Digest articles who include Georgie Maynard on the term Palestine, Mary Shea on Egyptian Plant Forms, Terry Friedman on Jewelry in the Oriental Institute and Dick Zettler on the founding of the Third Dynasty of Ur.

Docents given awards at the December holiday party for 5 years of continuous service were:

Muriel Brauer
Anita Greenberg
Janet Helman
Marsha Holden
Peggy Kovacs
Lexie Spurlock
Norma van der Meulen
and Rosalinde Vorne and Sally Grunsfeld received ten year awards.

With the guidance of the advisory committee of Klaus Baer, Carolyn Livingood and Jill Maher, this year's

Farewell celebration for retiring Volunteer Chairman Peggy Grant.



training course was planned for both Mondays and Saturdays which allowed us to train both weekday and weekend docents. Lectures were given by Richard Zettler, John Brinkman, Matthew Stolper, Douglas Esse, Klaus Baer and Edward Wente—a never-to-be-forgotten mini-course in the history and culture of the ancient Near East. Gallery study was led by Joan Barghusen, Peggy Grant, Janet Helman, Carolyn Livingood and Jill Maher. We welcome these newly trained volunteers to our ranks:

Ursula Caselli
 Dorothea Christiano
 Lilla Fano
 Julie Katz
 Katy Mann
 Joan Mitchell
 Chris Robinson
 Linda Robinson
 Luciana Stefani
 Beverly Wilson
 Carol Yoshida

Activity in the Docent Education office increased this year. Debbie Aliber has taken over the supervision of the well-used Docent Library and in addition to keeping track of who has books out and shelving them properly, she has catalogued reprints and publications available to the researching docent. We have also taken over the booking of tours and the scheduling of movies and slide talks. We are particularly proud of the many educational programs and materials developed by our Museum Education Coordinator, Joan Barghusen. The volunteers who are the gallery teachers and the docent chairmen are greatly in her debt for her help, her suggestions and her support.

Volunteer Co-chairmen

Peggy Grant
 Janet Helman

Regularly scheduled museum docents

Deborah Aliber
 Elaine Antoniuk
 Dorothy Blindt
 Teddy Buddington
 Catherine Chilewski
 Anne Conway
 David Cooper
 Lilian Cropsey
 Mary d'Ouille
 Cathy Dombrowski
 Harold Dunkel
 Laurie Fish
 Helen Glennon
 Cora Graessle
 Anita Greenberg
 Sally Grunsfeld
 Peter Hanco
 Dianne Haines
 Bud Haas
 Mary Jo Khuri
 Katherine Kimball
 Dennis Kopaz
 Cliff Long
 Nina Longley
 Jill Maher
 Georgie Maynard
 James Meany
 Dorothy Mozinski
 Alice Mulberry
 Melanie Petrosky
 Rita Picken
 Jo Ann Putz
 Eric Penny
 Jean Robertson
 Joan Rosenberg
 Janet Russell
 David Shayne
 Mary Shea
 Lexie Spurlock
 Roberta Tracy

Part-time Museum docents

Betty Baum
Ida DePencier
Gerry Enck
Lita Gaber
Nancy Gerson
Carol Green
Cissy Haas
Oliver Szilagyi

Regularly scheduled Suq docents

Ria Ahlström
Muriel Brauer
Leonard Byman
Evelyn Dyba
Carol Goldstein
Diana Grodzins
Jane Hildebrand
Peggy Kovacs
Kirstin Martin
Mary Martino
Rochelle Rossin
Mary Schulman
Daila Shefner
Mardi Trosman
Eleanor Swift
Norma van der Meulen
Barbara Watson

Part-time Suq docents

Barbara Frey
Carol Green
Jo Jackson
Florence Teegarden

Museum Archives Volunteers

Lilian Cropsey
Harold Dunkel
Jill Maher
Harold Rantz

Registrar's Office Volunteers

Lilian Cropsey
Lilla Fano
Diana Grodzins
Inger Kirsten
Georgie Maynard
Peggy Wick
Laura Barghusen

Ceramic Restoration

Betty Tiekens

Assistant to Miss Kantor

Carolyn Livingood

Assistant to the Epigraphic Survey

Katherine Rosich

Assistant to Prehistoric Project

Andrée Wood

Assistant to Quseir Project

Sally Zimmerman

Photography Laboratory Volunteers

Maria Ahlström
Joe Denov
Richard Frank

Volunteer in the Suq Office and Stockroom

Eleanor Swift

Volunteer in the Membership Office

Helen Glennon

Education Office Volunteers

Deborah Aliber
Joan Hives
Kitty Picken
Roberta Tracy

The Suq

Denise Browning

This has been another very successful year for the SUQ, yielding total sales in the store of \$176,300.00 for our fiscal year (July '83–June '84), as well as wholesale sales of \$3,500.00 and royalties of \$150.00. So during these economically difficult times when many companies showed a loss for the first time in years we actually showed a gain of \$11,750.00

This was the year of the convention. We attended the Museum Store Convention, the American Bookstore Association Convention, the Boutique Show, the Apparel Show, the Jeweler's Association Show, The Chicago Gift Show, and the Poster and Picture Framers' Show, which netted us 52 new vendors and several new publications. We also started our own in-house jewelry designs and developed three new postcards.

But it is the docents themselves who are our largest asset. They come in every day full of energy and cheer to offer the customer the best service he can get anywhere! It is their professionalism dealing with the public (which can be difficult at times) that makes all of those \$.20 sales add up to \$176,000. Thank you for all of your effort.

Morning Docents

Rochelle Rossin
Carol Golstein
Diana Grodzins
Jane Hidebrand
Muriel Brauer

Mary Martino
Daila Shefner
Leonard Byman
Peggy Kovacs
Jo Jackson
Carol Green

Afternoon Docents

Mardi Trossman
Barbara Frey
Eleanor Swift
Evelyn Dyba
Barbara Watson
Mary Schulman
Ria Ahlström
Norma van der Meulen

I would like to say a special thank you to Peggy Grant for all the extra special things she has done for the SUQ, working during membership lectures, running to help when a million screaming children descended on the store, and in general just adding her special talents. We will really miss her, hope she enjoys her free time, but want her to know we won't let her completely escape.

Also a thank you to the office staff, Eleanor Swift for helping to keep us organized and replenished, Florence Ovadia for all of her beautiful displays, Barbara Storms whom we will miss, and Nina Beery who did all of our mail orders.

And a special thank you to our members who make up our most loyal customers and whose comments and suggestions have been most helpful.

The Chester D. Tripp Endowment Fund

Under the terms of the will of Mr. Tripp, who died in 1974, an endowment fund was established to support the programs of the Oriental Institute. During 1983-84, income from the fund helped support the following activities and projects:

- purchase of additional freestanding book shelving for the Research Archives
- payment of the salary for the Nippur site guard
- purchase of a micro-computer for use by Oriental Institute faculty and staff

The Maurice D. Schwartz and Lois B. Schwartz Endowment Fund

This past year the income from the Schwartz endowment underwrote:

- the costs of two members' lectures:
 - 1) Prudence Harper, Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Silver Vessels of the Sasanian Period: Mirrors of an Age (3rd-7th Century A.D.)"
 - 2) Elizabeth Carter, University of California, Los Angeles, "Surveying a Sumerian City: Explorations in Southern Iraq: El-Hiba, 1984"
- editorial expenses on the preparation of manuscripts for publication:
 - 1) Paul Zimansky, *Ecology and Empire: The Structure of the Urartian State*
 - 2) Epigraphic Survey, *The Battle Reliefs of King Sety I at Karnak*
 - 3) William J. Murnane, *The Road to Kadesh*
- support for travel to professional meetings by various faculty

Visiting Committee to The Oriental Institute

Mrs. George G. Cameron,
Chairman

Mrs. John Livingood,
Vice Chairman

James W. Alsdorf

Mrs. James W. Alsdorf

Margaret Campbell Arvey

Harvey W. Branigar, Jr.

Robert E. Brooker

Mrs. Cameron Brown

William Drake, Jr.

Elizabeth R. Gebhard

Isak V. Gerson

Mrs. Isak V. Gerson

Mrs. Michael J. Goodkin

Margaret H. Grant

Mrs. Richard Gray

Diana L. Grodzins

Albert F. Haas

Alice Ryerson Hayes

Janet W. Helman

Marshall M. Holleb

Mrs. Marshall M. Holleb

William O. Hunt

Leon Levy

Jill A. Maher

Mrs. C. Phillip Miller

Albert H. Newman

Mrs. Albert H. Newman

William J. Roberts

Joan G. Rosenberg

Bernard Sahlins

Maurice D. Schwartz

Mrs. Maurice D. Schwartz

Jeffrey R. Short, Jr.

Mrs. Gustavus F. Swift

Arnold L. Tanis, M.D.

Mrs. Theodore D. Ticken

Mrs. Chester D. Tripp

Roderick S. Webster

Mrs. Roderick S. Webster

Harriet Weller

Shelby White

John A. Zenko

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- Gertrud Farber, Ph.D., Research Associate
- Walter T. Farber, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Assyriology
- Gladys Frantz-Murphy, Research Associate
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- Francesca Rochberg-Halton, Ph.D., Research Associate
- Martha T. Roth, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Assyriology
- Michael B. Rowton, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Assyriology
- Lawrence E. Stager, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Syro-Palestinian Archaeology
- Matthew W. Stolper, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Assyriology
- Maurits N. van Loon, Ph.D., Associate
- Edward F. Wente, Ph.D., Professor of Egyptology
- Joan Westenholz, Ph.D., Research Associate
- Donald Whitcomb, Ph.D., Research Associate
- Robert M. Whiting, Ph.D., Research Associate
- Bruce B. Williams, Ph.D., Research Associate (Assistant Professor)
- Samuel R. Wolff, Lecturer
- Richard L. Zettler, Ph.D., Research Associate

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- Joan Barghusen, Museum Educational
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- Richard H. Beal, Senior Lexicography
Assistant (Hittite Dictionary)
- Martha Bell, Librarian (Epigraphic
Survey)
- Gretel Braidwood, Assistant to the
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- Peter T. Daniels, Manuscript Editor
(Assyrian Dictionary)
- Adrian Esselström, Research Project
Assistant (Demotic Dictionary)
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Members' dues	<u>65,097.00</u>	
TOTAL	65,097.00	68,572.00
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TOTAL	64,268.00	64,268.00
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