

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

February 4, 1924

Pres. E. D. Burton
Southern Pines,
No. Carolina
My dear President Burton:-

I have had some difficulty getting this material on the Oriental Institute together and then copied, so that I have not been able to send it as soon as I should have liked to.

In addition to the correspondence which Mr. Plimpton is submitting I am adding the following correspondence:

Rockefeller	-Breasted	5-2-19	
"	-Judson	5-2-19	
"	-"	8-26-19	
Judson-	-Rockefeller	9-1-19	
Rockefeller	-Judson	12-5-19	
Judson	-Rockefeller	12-9-19	
Dickerson-	-Judson	12-13-19*	
Financial Statement		1-7-20	
Breasted	-Judson	2-18-20	
Telegram		4-13-20	
Cablegram		4-27-20	
"		6-4-20	
Breasted	-Judson	6-23-20	
Judson	-Rockefeller	3-10-21	(3)
Rockefeller	-Judson	4-19-21	(3)
Judson	-Rockefeller	4-23-21	
"	-"	5-13-21	
Rockefeller	-Judson	5-18-21	
Dickerson	-Rockefeller	7-5-21	
Rockefeller	-DDickerson	7-9-21	
Dickerson	Judson	7-20-21	
"	"	12-12-21	
"	"	12-29-21	See R.-J-7-4-21
Judson	-Rockefeller	2-17-22	
Memo Ryerson		10-30-23	
Rockefeller	-Burton	11-26-23	Breasted-B. 11-30-23
"	"	12-29-23	
Plimpton	-Burton	1-11-24	
"	"	2-1-24	

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

February 4, 1934

Pres. E.D. Burton
Southern Pines,
N.C.
My dear President: Burton:

I have had some difficulty getting this material on the Oriental Institute together and then copied so that I have not been able to send it as soon as I should have liked to.

In addition to the correspondence which Mr. Ellington is submitting I am adding the following correspondence:

Rockefeller	Breasted	3-2-32
"	Judson	3-2-32
"	"	3-25-32
Judson	Rockefeller	3-1-32
Rockefeller	Judson	12-3-32
Judson	Rockefeller	12-9-32
Dickerson	Judson	12-15-32
Financial Statement	Judson	1-7-33
Breasted	Judson	2-18-33
Telegram	"	4-13-33
Dailygram	"	4-27-33
"	"	6-4-33
Breasted	Judson	8-23-33
Judson	Rockefeller	10-31-33
Rockefeller	Judson	4-19-34
Judson	Rockefeller	4-25-34
"	"	5-13-34
Rockefeller	Judson	5-18-34
Dickerson	Rockefeller	7-5-34
Rockefeller	Dickerson	7-23-34
Dickerson	Judson	7-23-34
"	"	12-13-34
"	"	12-20-34
Judson	Rockefeller	1-17-35
Wm. Myerson	"	10-30-35
Rockefeller	Burton	11-28-35
"	"	1-29-36
Ellington	Burton	1-11-36
"	"	2-1-36

Enc. 1-14-34
Enc. 1-14-34

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

I have arranged all the material chronologically. It includes all the material I can find in regard to any arrangement ever made with Mr. Rockefeller Jr., together with copies of the material which I sent to Mr. Swift a few weeks ago. Though I have not found a formal letter of acceptance to Mr. Rockefeller in answer to his offer of \$25,000 provided \$25,000 more was raised, the correspondence with the Business Manager's office will give you the different steps which were taken in regard to the payment of it. President Judson does not remember the transaction in particular but assumes the secretary of the Board was instructed to write to Mr. Rockefeller. The Board minutes do not show this was done as you will note as of May 11, 1920.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter of May 2, 1919 to which Mr. Plimpton's letter of Aug. 30, 1920 refers does not state that he gives the \$25,000 with the stipulation that the same amount be raised by the University. That offer was made Apr. 28, 1920. I presume the second paragraph of Mr. Plimpton's letter of Aug. 30, 1920 refers to Apr. 28, 1920, though he does not say so. For this reason I am sending you all the correspondence relating to the different gifts of Mr. Rockefeller Jr.

The three documents referred to in the letter to Mr. Rockefeller of Mar. 10, 1921 are not on file here and Mr. T. G. Allen can not find any record of them in the Oriental Institute files. I am, however, including a financial statement of June 7, 1920 which will give you the status at that time.

I am sending to Mr. Swift, Mr. Plimpton's statement and material and the additional material I have found since sending him the list of correspondence which you gave me a few weeks ago.

Yours very truly,

Fauver L. Johnston

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

I have arranged all the material chronologically. It includes all the material I own. I have no other material. I have never made with Mr. Rockefeller Jr., together with copies of the material which I sent to Mr. Schiff a few weeks ago. Though I have not found a formal letter of no response to Mr. Rockefeller in answer to his letter of \$25,000 given. \$25,000 more was raised, the correspondence with the Business Manager's Office will give you the different stages which were taken in regard to the payment of it. President Johnson does not remember the transaction in particular and assumes the secretary of the Board was instructed to write to Mr. Rockefeller. The Board minutes do not show this was done as you will see of May 1, 1930.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter of May 2, 1930 to which Mr. Phipps's letter of Aug. 20, 1930 refers does not state that he gives the \$25,000 with the stipulation that the same amount be raised by the University. That letter was dated Apr. 25, 1930. I preserve the second paragraph of Mr. Phipps's letter of Aug. 20, 1930, dated to Apr. 25, 1930, though he does not say so. For this reason I am sending you all the correspondence relating to the different gifts of Mr. Rockefeller. The three documents referred to in the letter to Mr. Rockefeller of Mar. 10, 1931 are not on file here and Mr. T.G. Allen did not find any record of them in the Oriental Institute files. I am, however, including a financial statement of June 7, 1930 which will give you the status at that time.

I am sending to Mr. Schiff, Mr. Phipps's statement and material and the additional material I have found since sending him the list of correspondence which you gave me a few weeks ago.

Yours very truly,

Harvard J. Phipps

01
Feb. 5, 1924

Mr. H.H. Swift,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago.
My dear Mr. Swift:-

In going over the Oriental Institute material again for President Burton I have collected from different sources, with Mr. Plimpton's assistance, the additional correspondence inclosed, together with Mr. Plimpton's statement. I know President Burton would like you to have copies of this also. With what you already have this additional correspondence will give you a record of all the different transactions, of which there are any record, between Mr. J.D. Rockefeller Jr. and the University, in respect to the Oriental Institute.

Yours very truly,

F. S. Huston

Feb. 6, 1934

Mr. H.H. Swift,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago.
My dear Mr. Swift:-

In going over the Oriental Institute material again for President Burton I have collected from different sources, with Mr. Plimpton's assistance, the additional correspondence inclosed, together with Mr. Plimpton's statement. I know President Burton would like you to have copies of this also. With what you already have this additional correspondence will give you a record of all the different transactions, of which there are any record, between Mr. J.D. Rockefeller Jr. and the University, in respect to the Oriental Institute.

Yours very truly,

J.D. Plimpton

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336284

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

CHICAGO

February 25, 1924.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am just about to leave the city, but before going want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. I am giving it most thoughtful consideration and will write you as soon as possible after my return.

You are mistaken in regard to my having told Mr. Breasted that I would meet the expenses of the Institute for any period whatsoever. Mr. Breasted did call upon me and I was interested in the project, but it never went so far as to my deciding to contribute to the expense.

With warmest greetings, I am

Faithfully yours

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Dictated by Mr. Rosenwald who had to leave before it was ready for signature.

01
836284

STEARNS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
CHICAGO

February 25, 1934.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am just about to leave the city, but before going want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. I am giving it most thoughtful consideration and will write you as soon as possible after my return.

You are mistaken in regard to my having told Mr. Brewster that I would meet the expenses of the Institute for any period whatsoever. Mr. Brewster did call upon me and I was interested in the project, but it never went so far as to my deciding to contribute to the expense.

With warmest greetings, I am

Faithfully yours

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Dictated by Mr. Rosenwald who had to leave before it was ready for signature.

01

capable than I could I fear March 21, 1924. and in addition to
carry forward the work which you have so splendidly begun
My dear Mr. Breasted: I need to say that while you live and your
strength. Your personal letter of February 2nd in some way became
attached to your former report of the same date, and in this way
way escaped the attention which it thought to have had long ago.
Last Sunday Mrs. Breasted was kind enough to ask a number of
friends to listen to the reading of extracts from your still
more recent letters. All these things, added to what we have
seen in the papers, give us a vivid idea of the strenuous time
you are having in Egypt this winter. From the point of view of
archaeology we are heartily glad you are on the ground. But
I cannot escape some anxiety as to the effect of the strain
upon yourself. I presume it is no use ^{to} at this time, but I
will nevertheless say I hope you will spare yourself in every
way possible. We need you here at the University for years to
come, and as you know without my saying it, there is no one in
sight to take up and carry forward your work as you have done
it, are continuity.

This reminds me to say what I possibly have said
before, but which I am sure it can do no harm to say again, y.
namely, that I hope you are not the lookout for men, or at least
at least, of something of your own breadth of interest, who,
being sooner or later added to our staff, would make it more

March 21, 1922.

My dear Mr. Brewster:

Your personal letter of February 2nd in some way became attached to your former report of the same date, and in this way escaped the attention which it ought to have had long ago. Last Sunday Mrs. Brewster was kind enough to ask a number of friends to listen to the reading of extracts from your still more recent letters. All these things, added to what we have seen in the papers, give us a vivid idea of the strenuous time you are having in Egypt this winter. From the point of view of archaeology we are heartily glad you are on the ground. But I cannot escape some anxiety as to the effect of the strain upon yourself. I presume it is no use to at this time, but I will nevertheless say I hope you will spare yourself in every way possible. We need you here at the University for years to come, and as you know without my saying it, there is no one in sight to take up and carry forward your work as you have done it.

This reminds me to say what I possibly have said before, but which I am sure it can do no harm to say again, namely, that I hope you are on the lookout for men, or a man, at least, of something of your own breadth of interest, who, being sooner or later added to our staff, would make it more

capable than it would I fear be without such and addition to
carry forward the work which you have so splendidly begun
and planned. I do not need to say that while you live and your
strength holds out, and I hope this may be many years, such
a man is largely superfluous. But you will recall that in your
conversation with Mr. Rockefeller he indicated how personal
his interest in the situation is; in other words, how depend-
ent he felt the Institute to be upon your guiding hand. Fore-
seeing that inevitably you must as the years go on lighten
your load, as compared with what it has been for some years,
and looking to the future is it not clear that accomplishment
of our purpose is dependent upon finding the right sort of man
to carry on? There cannot be many such in the world. As you
are looking around you in Egypt, as you come back through
England, ought you not to be considering whether there is not
man, perhaps not now famous, more nearly the kind of man you
were when I knew you in Berlin thirty years ago, who, added
to our present staff would give us the strength that would
insure continuity.

Matters of budget discussed in your letter of
February 2nd will be discussed with Mr. Plimpton immediately.
I have no doubt that the matter about which you wrote directly
to him was attended to promptly.
I was sorry that you had to cable the second time

capable than it would I fear be without such an addition to

carry forward the work which you have so splendidly begun

and planned. I do not need to say that while you live and your

strength holds out, and I hope this may be many years, such

a man is largely superfluous. But you will recall that in your

conversation with Mr. Hooker he indicated how personal

his interest in the situation is; in other words, how depend-

ent he felt the Institute to be upon your guiding hand. Fore-

seeing that inevitably you must as the years go on lighten

your load, as compared with what it has been for some years,

and looking to the future it is not clear that accomplishment of

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England, ought you not to be considering whether there is some

man, perhaps not now famous, more nearly the kind of man you

were when I knew you in Berlin thirty years ago, who, added

to our present staff would give us the strength that would

insure continuity.

Matters of budget discussed in your letter of

February 2nd will be discussed with Mr. Livingston immediately.

I have no doubt that the matter about which you wrote directly

to him was attended to promptly. I am sure of it, who,

being sorry that you had to call the second time.

about the Ford collection. I hope the delay did not seriously inconvenience you, and that my final cablegram enabled you to accomplish your purpose.

Things are going forward in the University not rapidly, by any means, but I think on the whole, at a reasonable rate of progress. There is to be a special meeting of the Board on April 2nd to consider the size of the proposal which we shall make to the public and the plans for making it. It is evident on the one hand that the amount will have to be large, and on the other hand that we cannot possibly make it large enough to include all the things which we hope to do.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. Burton

Professor James H. Breasted,
Winter Palace Hotel,
Luxor, Egypt.

We need you here at the University for years to come and as you know without my saying it, there is no one in right to take up and carry forward your work as you have done it.

This reminds me to say what I possibly have said before, but which I am sure it can do no harm to say again, namely, that I hope you are on the lookout for men, or a man, at least, of something of your own breadth of interest, who, being sooner or later added to our staff, would make it more

about the Ford collection. I hope the delay did not seriously inconvenience you, and that my final telegram enabled you to

accomplish your purpose.

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large enough to include all the things which we hope to do.

Very sincerely yours,
James H. Brewster

Professor James H. Brewster,
Winter Palace Hotel,
Luxor, Egypt.

When I knew you in Berlin thirty years ago, when I

to our present state would give me the strength that would

insure continuity.

Letters of inquiry discussed in your letter of 11

February and will be discussed with Mr. Thompson immediately.

I have no doubt that the matter about which you wrote directly

The University of Chicago
The Oriental Institute

June Bd.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 26, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Following up our recent conversation, regarding the connection of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner with the Oriental Institute, I would like to place before you the following facts:

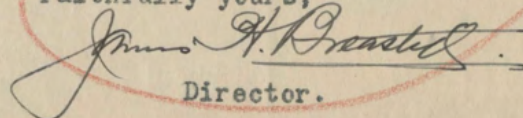
Dr. Gardiner is easily the leading Egyptologist of Great Britain. The character and volume of his work make him far and away the ablest representative of the subject in the English speaking world; and I do not know of any one on the Continent who possesses such a detailed knowledge of the Egyptian language and writing as he commands. He has now been engaged for two seasons on the work of the Coffin Text Project in the National Museum at Cairo. He has devoted all his great abilities ^{and} the most whole-hearted interest to the achievement of this long and difficult task, and without his assistance it would be impossible for the Institute to carry through the project. He is a man of means and has contributed his services on the basis of a small stipend to cover his traveling expenses, amounting to L350,-an amount at the present low standing of the pound hardly exceeding \$1500.00.

Dr. Gardiner would of course long since have held an academic post of importance in England had he needed it. It is generally recognized that he will succeed Sir William Flinders Petrie as Edwards Professor of Egyptology at University College, London, though I know he dreads the responsibilities of the post and prefers his own free life. His work on the Coffin Text project of the Oriental Institute will continue for at least another five years, and in order to make his post and his connection with us a little more tangible, I would make the following recommendation:

- (1) That he be appointed Research Professor of Egyptology in the University of Chicago for a period of five years.
- (2) That in lieu of the salary appropriate to such a post he receive a stipend of L350 for traveling expenses; the appointment carrying no claim upon a retiring allowance from the University of Chicago, and the said stipend of L350 to be paid from the funds of the Oriental Institute.
- (3) That the duties of his Research Professorship shall be those involved in the Coffin Text Project or other investigations of the Oriental Institute, involving only so much of Dr. Gardiner's time as he may find his other responsibilities will permit, just as he has been doing for the last two seasons of work in Egypt.

I am confident that the above connection, if made, will be a matter of mutual gratification as well as a source of added distinction both to Dr. Gardiner and ourselves.

Faithfully yours,


Director.

JHB:ES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

MAY 26, 1934

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Burton:

Following up our recent conversation, regarding the connection of Dr. Alan H. Gardiner with the Oriental Institute, I would like to place before you the following facts:

Dr. Gardiner is easily the leading Egyptologist of Great Britain. The character and volume of his work make him far and away the ablest representative of the subject in the English speaking world; and I do not know of any one on the Continent who possesses such a detailed knowledge of the Egyptian language and writing as he commands. He has now been engaged for two seasons on the work of the Collis Text Project in the National Museum at Cairo. He has devoted all his great abilities to the most whole-hearted interest to the achievement of this long and difficult task, and without his assistance it would be impossible for the Institute to carry through the project. He is a man of means and has contributed his services on the basis of a small stipend to cover his traveling expenses, amounting to \$1300.00, amount at the present low standing of the pound hardly exceeding £1300.00.

Dr. Gardiner would of course have held an academic post of importance in England had he needed it. It is generally recognized that he will succeed Sir William Flinders Petrie as Professor of Egyptology at University College, London, though I know he dreams the responsibilities of the post and prefers his own free life. His work on the Collis Text Project of the Oriental Institute will continue for at least another five years, and in order to make his post and his connection with us a little more tangible, I would make the following recommendation:

(1) That he be appointed Research Professor of Egyptology in the University of Chicago for a period of five years.

(2) That in lieu of the salary appropriate to such a post he receive a stipend of \$1300 for traveling expenses; the appointment carrying no claim upon a retiring allowance from the University of Chicago, and the said stipend of \$1300 to be paid from the funds of the Oriental Institute.

(3) That the duties of his Research Professorship shall be those involved in the Collis Text Project or other investigations of the Oriental Institute, involving only so much of Dr. Gardiner's time as he may find his other responsibilities will permit, just as he has been doing for the last two seasons of work in Egypt.

I am confident that the above connection, if made, will be a matter of mutual gratification as well as a source of added distinction both to Dr. Gardiner and ourselves.

Faithfully yours,

Director

JMB:ES

Office of the President

Referred to Mr. Lusk

1924

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - a) With information called for in writing.
 - b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept_____Decline.
10. Send to _____ with covering letter.
11. File under _____
12. Make _____ copies.
Send to _____

13. Remarks.

I think this
O.K. and
have framed
a recommen-
dation for
the Com. on
Investigation
S. H. S.

Referred to Mr. [unclear]

1934

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - a) With information called for in writing.
 - b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept _____ Decline _____
10. Send to _____ with _____ covering letter.
11. File under _____
12. Make _____ copies.
- Send to _____

13. Remarks.

I think this
O.K. and
have forwarded
a memorandum
to the
President
for
his
action.

01

The University of Chicago
The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 3, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

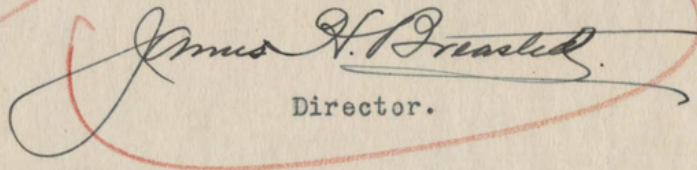
Dear Mr. Burton:

In developing the work of the Oriental Institute, and particularly in continuing the "Ancient Records," translations of the historical stories of the ancient Near East projected by President Harper and now to be continued by the Oriental Institute, it is necessary for Dr. Luckenbill to spend the Autumn Quarter in collating the cuneiform historical records in the British Museum.

The established usage of the University with regard to credit for work done in the Orient or in the European museums by members of the Department of Oriental Languages, or of the Oriental Institute, for over a quarter of a century has been that of counting such work abroad as if it were teaching done in residence. On the Mesopotamian journey of the Oriental Institute in the winter of 1919/20, the ^{two quarters} ~~autumn~~ spent by Dr. Luckenbill ^{was} ~~was~~ counted as residence service by the University.

In accordance with these precedents, I would therefore recommend that Professor D. D. Luckenbill be given leave of absence for work of the Oriental Institute in the British Museum during the Autumn Quarter of 1924, under the usual arrangements as to service credit.

Very truly yours,


Director.

JHB:ES

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 3, 1934

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Burton:

In developing the work of the Oriental Institute, and particularly in continuing the "Ancient Records," translations of the historical stories of the ancient Near East projected by President Harter and now to be continued by the Oriental Institute, it is necessary for Dr. Jackenhoff to spend the Autumn Quarter in collecting the available historical records in the British Museum.

The established usage of the University with regard to credit for work done in the Orient or in the European museums by members of the Department of Oriental Languages, or of the Oriental Institute, for over a quarter of a century has been that of counting such work abroad as if it were teaching done in residence. On the Mesopotamian journey of the Oriental Institute in the winter of 1919/20, the same credit was given by Dr. Jackenhoff, and counted as residence service by the University.

In accordance with these precedents, I would therefore recommend that Professor D. D. Jackenhoff be given leave of absence for work of the Oriental Institute in the British Museum during the Autumn Quarter of 1934, under the usual arrangements as to salary, etc.

Very truly yours,

Director

JHB:ES

The University of Chicago
The Oriental Institute

01

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 6, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

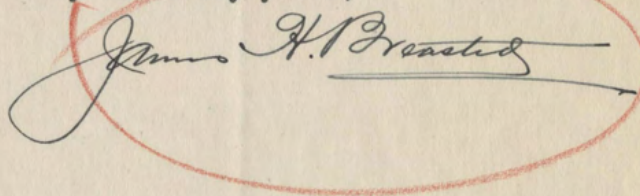
I am enclosing you herewith a copy of President Farrand's letter regarding the new Messenger Lectureship at Cornell on the "Evolution of Civilization."

As Cornell is asking me to be "the first lecturer on the Messenger Foundation," I find the invitation attractive, and as the first invitation to fill the lectureship comes to the University of Chicago, this aspect of the matter may be worthy of consideration.

As far as the arrangement of my own services to the University of Chicago is concerned, I might mention that if you think it feasible for me to accept this course at Cornell, I could put the lectures in January and give them on my way to Egypt, in this way taking the time used for the lectureship not out of my teaching services at Chicago, but out of my non-resident services to the Institute. Such an arrangement would not, I think, be prejudicial to the field work of the Oriental Institute.

Whether I ought to take on this additional responsibility or not is a question I find it not easy to decide, but meantime I would be glad to have some official decision as to the possibility of accepting the Cornell invitation.

Very sincerely yours,



JHB:ES

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 5, 1934

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

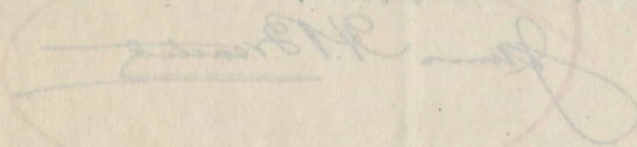
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Very sincerely yours,



JHB:ES

C O P Y

June 4, 1924.

Professor J. H. Breasted,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Professor Breasted:

There has recently been established at Cornell University, under a bequest received this last year, a Messenger Lectureship on the Evolution of Civilization. We have entire liberty in the interpretation of the term used and the chief condition is that there shall be a course of at least twelve lectures on some subject falling within the scope of that term. We are able to offer an honorarium of \$3000 for such a course. It would be expected that the lectures would be available for subsequent publication in book form under whatever arrangement with the author might be reached.

I am writing on behalf of Cornell University to extend to you a very cordial invitation to be the first lecturer on the Messenger Foundation at some time during the academic year 1924/25. While we could adapt the schedule of and season for the lectures, we would regard one of the winter months as most available and it has been suggested that if the lecturer could spend a month at Cornell, giving, say, three lectures a week, it would probably be the most satisfactory arrangement from our point of view. I need not add that if you find yourself in a position to accept our invitation you will receive a very cordial welcome from every one here.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Livingston Farrand

C O P Y

June 4, 1934

Professor J. H. Brewster,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Professor Brewster:

There has recently been established at Cornell University, under a bequest received this last year, a Messenger Lectureship on the Evolution of Civilization. We have entire liberty in the interpretation of the term used and the chief condition is that there shall be a course of at least twelve lectures on some subject falling within the scope of that term. We are able to offer an honorarium of \$3000 for such a course. It would be expected that the lectures would be available for subsequent publication in book form under whatever arrangement with the author might be reached.

I am writing on behalf of Cornell University to extend to you a very cordial invitation to be the first lecturer on the Messenger Foundation at some time during the academic year 1934-35. While we could accept the schedule of one and a half hours, we would regard one of the winter months as most available and it has been suggested that if the lecturer could spend a month at Cornell, giving, say, three lectures a week, it would probably be the most satisfactory arrangement from our point of view. I need not add that if you find yourself in a position to accept our invitation you will receive a very cordial welcome from every one here.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Livingston Farrand

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

July 16, 1924.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
59th St. & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

I would like to recommend the following increase
in the Budget of the Oriental Institute:

I - Increase in general expenses
and supplies ----- \$ 500.00

II - Increase in salary appropria-
tions due to enlargement of home staff 1053.17

Total ----- \$1553.17

It is proposed to draw these funds from the a-
vailable contingent fund.

Very truly yours,

James H. Breasted

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

July 16, 1934.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
56th St. & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

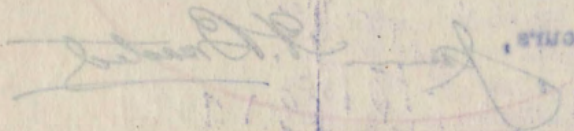
I would like to recommend the following increase
in the Budget of the Oriental Institute:

I - Increase in General expenses
and supplies ----- \$ 300.00

II - Increase in salary appropria-
tions due to enlargement of home staff \$1053.17

Total ----- \$1353.17
It is proposed to draw these funds from the s-
table contingent fund.

Very truly yours,



The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 1924.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
59th Street & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Burton;-

You will recall that I was showing you the plans of our new Oriental Institute house at Luxor before I left Chicago. All such expedition headquarters have for two generations been erected on government land along the margin of the grassy fields of the Nile Alluvium.. This land has cost the various expeditions nothing, as it is arid and held in eminent domain by the government. Oriental scientists have erected houses there for years.

Under the new Egyptian government, and due especially to the annoying interference of a French Director General of Antiquities, a set of very oppressive regulations controlling such expedition houses has just been put in force, and has been extended to include our enterprise with the utmost rigor. Our man Callender, Foreman in the work in the time of Tutenkhamon, who is very wise and discrete, cabled me at once informing me of the new difficulties and advised that we buy the necessary land for the expedition headquarters. He had a piece of land in mind to purchase, which would not increase our expenses more than \$500, as it was arid and nonproductive. This has all happened since I left Chicago and there was no time to communicate with you for action or appropriation from our balance for this purchase. Callender had our still unused building funds at his disposition, so I cabled him to buy the land with \$500 of the building fund. This will later necessitate an appropriation of \$500 more from our balance before he has completed the building. I was sure that, under the circumstances, you would approve of my action. We shall now be entirely free from bureaucratic interference at the hands of a truculent Oriental government, very conscious of its newly gained independence.

May I mention that I have recently received two very amiable letters from Mr. James. W. Ellsworth, written from Florence. He will be returning to America for his custom-

July 16, 1924.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
5301 Street & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

You will recall that I was showing you the plans of our new Oriental Institute house at Lenoir before I left Chicago. All such expedition headquarters have for two generations been erected on Government land along the margin of the grassy fields of the Hill. This land has not been used for various expeditions, as it is held and held in eminent domain by the Government. Oriental scientists have erected houses there for years.

Under the new Egyptian Government, and due especially to the annoying interference of a French Director General of Antiquities, a set of very oppressive regulations controlling such expedition houses has just been put in force, and has been extended to include our enterprise with the utmost rigor. Our man Gallender, Foreman in the work in the time of Tutankhamon, who is very wise and discreet, called me at once informing me of the new difficulties and advised that we buy the necessary land for the expedition headquarters. He had a piece of land in mind to purchase, which would not increase our expenses more than \$200, as it was arid and unproductive. This has all happened since I left Chicago and there was no time to communicate with you for action or appropriation from our balance for this purchase. Gallender had on 7 still wanted building funds at the disposition, so I called him to buy the land with \$200 of the building fund. This will later necessitate an appropriation of \$200 more from our balance before he has completed the building. I was sure that, under the circumstances, you would approve of my action. We shall now be entirely free from bureaucratic interference at the hands of a turbulent Oriental Government, very conscious of its newly gained independence.

May I mention that I have recently received two very amiable letters from Mr. James W. Ellsworth, written from Florence. He will be returning to America for his custom-

July 16, 1924.

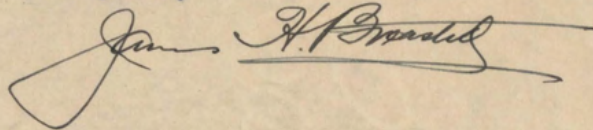
President Ernest D. Burton.

ary winter in New York later, and I hope that the literature on our new financial campaign will be sent him. It may be, however, that it would be better to give his case more personal attention, but in any case, I thought I ought to let you know that he seems interested in us.

I hope you are finding it possible to get away for a vacation and rest.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Burton and wishing we might see you both here, I am

Ever yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. H. P. Marshall". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

July 16, 1934.

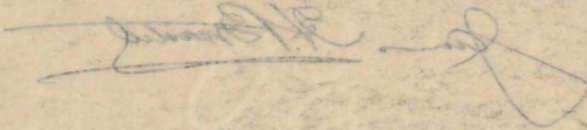
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but in any case, I thought I ought to let you know
that he seems interested in us.

I hope you are finding it possible to
get away for a vacation and rest.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Burton and
wishing we might see you both here, I am

Ever yours,



COPY.

original sent to
Mr. Dickerson

CJ-RJ.

November 17, 1924

Professor James H. Breasted
The Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Professor Breasted:

It was a real pleasure
to see you and Mrs. Breasted yesterday.

In accordance with the
agreement which we reached in our conversation at
School, I am forwarding to you my check made out
to the University of Chicago for \$3,000.00 to be
used by The Oriental Institute towards the salary
of A. de Buck, who is to work on the coffin texts.
This is the first payment for his salary which I
guarantee for five years at \$3,000.00 a year,
making a total of \$15,000.00. I would be much
obliged if the University would put this matter
on its tickler and would send annually to me an
account of what is due.

Let me express again
the great pleasure that I have in helping you in
this way. I feel, with you, how important the work
of deciphering these texts is and of editing the
material once the data is gathered.

I hope that you and
Mrs. Breasted will spend the pleasantest of winters
working over the inscriptions in the Temple of
Medinet Habu, and that you will return to us in
good health next spring.

With kindest regards and many thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours

John Nicholas Brown

COPY.

Original sent to
Mr. Dickerson

C. F. J.

November 17, 1934

Professor James H. Breasted
The Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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With kindest regards and many thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours
John Nicholas Brown

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Chicago, November 24, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 50 South Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBuck, of Ursem, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

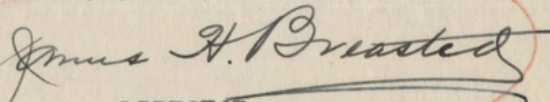
I enclose herewith also Mr. Brown's check for \$3000. This is in payment of DeBuck's salary for the first year. Mr. Brown guarantees the payment of this salary for five years, at the rate of \$3000 a year, and requests that the Auditor's Office place the matter in the proper tickler, so that a notice may be sent to him annually, requesting the annual payment.

Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$15,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBuck of Ursem, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,



DIRECTOR.

JHB:ES

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Chicago, November 26, 1934.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 50 South Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$12,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBuck, of Ursem, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Collin Text Project.

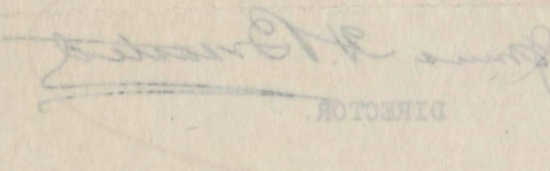
I enclose herewith also Mr. Brown's check for \$3000. This is in payment of DeBuck's salary for the first year. Mr. Brown guarantees the payment of this salary for five years, at the rate of \$3000 a year, and requests that the Auditor's Office place the matter in the proper folder, so that a notice may be sent to him annually, requesting the annual payment.

Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$12,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBuck of Ursem, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Collin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,


DIRECTOR

11B:23

COPY.

November 24, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 50 South Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBuck, of Ursem, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I enclose herewith also Mr. Brown's check for \$3,000. This is in payment of DeBuck's salary for the first year. Mr. Brown guarantees the payment of this salary for five years, at the rate of \$3,000 a year, and requests that the Auditor's Office place the matter in the proper tickler, so that a notice may be sent to him annually, requesting the annual payment.

Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$15,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBuck of Ursem, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,

JHB ES

James H. Breasted.

copy

November 24, 1934

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 50 North Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBock of Utrecht, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I enclose herewith also Mr. Brown's check for \$3,000. This is in payment of DeBock's salary for the first year. Mr. Brown guarantees the payment of this salary for five years, at the rate of \$3,000 a year, and requests that the Auditor's Office place the matter in the proper files, so that a notice may be sent to him annually, requesting the annual payment.

Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$15,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBock of Utrecht, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,

James W. Breasted.

JWB

COPY.

November 24, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 50 South Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBuck, of Ursem, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

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Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$15,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBuck of Ursem, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Coffin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,

James H. Breasted.

JHB ES

copy.

November 24, 1934.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. John Nicholas Brown, 80 South Main St., Providence, R.I., in which he announces his gift of \$15,000 to the University of Chicago, for the work of the Oriental Institute, and more specifically for the payment of the salary of the Dutch scholar, Dr. A. DeBock, of Urmu, Holland, as a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Giffin Text Project.

I enclose herewith also Mr. Brown's check for \$5,000. This is in payment of DeBock's salary for the first year. Mr. Brown guarantees the payment of this salary for five years, at the rate of \$5,000 a year, and requests that the Auditor's Office place the matter in the proper sticker, so that a notice may be sent to him annually, requesting the annual payment.

Informally, Mr. Brown informed me that he would wish as soon as possible to pay the entire \$15,000, in order to avoid the continuance of partial payments.

Please regard this letter also as a recommendation that Dr. A. DeBock of Urmu, Holland, be appointed a member of the Oriental Institute staff, with the title of Secretary of the Giffin Text Project.

I take it that the customary letter of thanks from the President to Mr. John Nicholas Brown will follow in due course.

Very truly yours,

James H. Breasted.

JHB ES

OK
November 17, 1924.

My dear Mr. Breasted:

I am sending you herewith a form of a letter which we are planning to send out to the persons whom we are inviting to attend your lecture.

Is the title, THE COMING OF MAN UPON THE EARTH, acceptable? What I am trying to get at is something that will arrest the attention and lead the reader of the invitation to feel that he wants to hear the lecture. Perhaps you can hit upon a still more attractive title.

Will you not complete the second paragraph with an intriguing description of what you are actually going to tell your hearers, including the statement which I hope is correct, that the lecture will be illustrated.

Inasmuch as we expect to give this letter to the press immediately I am writing to ask you to telegraph the text of the second paragraph beginning "The Subject of Dr. Breasted's lecture" in the form in which you want it printed. A night letter, of course, will suffice.

Very truly yours,

E. D. Burton

Professor J. H. Breasted,
Amherst College,
Amherst, Mass.
c/o President Olds.

EDB:CB

EDB:CB

Professor J. H. Brewster,
Amherst College,
Amherst, Mass.
c/o President Olin.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Brewster

A night letter, of course, will suffice.

Brewster's lecture" in the form in which you want it printed.

text of the second paragraph beginning "The Subject of Dr.

press immediately I am writing to ask you to telegraph the

inasmuch as we expect to give this letter to the

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are inviting to attend your lecture.

which we are planning to send out to the persons whom we

I am sending you herewith a form of a letter

My dear Mr. Brewster:

November 17, 1924.

OK

The University of Chicago
The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Chicago, December 31, 1924.

President E. D. Burton,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Burton:

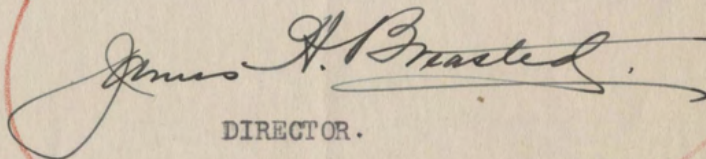
In view of my departure for the Orient, involving an absence of at least five months, please note that I would recommend the following arrangements for the conduct of Oriental Institute administration during my absence:

(1) I would recommend that Professor D. D. Luckenbill be authorized to serve as acting director until June 30th, 1925.

(2) I would recommend that the Secretary of the Oriental Institute, Dr. T. George Allen, be authorized to conduct all routine administrative work, which has commonly crossed my desk, until June 30th, 1925.

Very truly yours,

JHB:ES


DIRECTOR.

arrangement
hereby approved
Biopres - attached
W. Bent to Luckenbill
Allen

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

Office of the Director

Chicago, December 31, 1934

President E. B. Burton,
University of Chicago

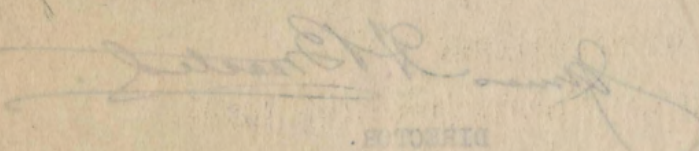
Dear Mr. Burton:

In view of my departure for the Orient, involving an
absence of at least five months, please note that I would recommend
the following arrangements for the conduct of Oriental Institute
administration during my absence:

(1) I would recommend that Professor D. D. Jackson be
authorized to serve as acting director until June 30th, 1935.

(2) I would recommend that the Secretary of the Oriental
Institute, Dr. T. George Allen, be authorized to conduct all routine
administrative work, which has commonly crossed my desk, until
June 30th, 1935.

Very truly yours,


DIRECTOR

LIB:ES

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "attached" and "W. H. Burton".

01
January 10, 1925.

My dear Dr. Breasted:

The arrangement suggested by you as follows is hereby approved:

First, that Professor D. D. Luckenbill be authorized to serve as acting director until June 30, 1925.

Second, that the Secretary of the Oriental Institute, Dr. T. George Allen, be authorized to conduct all routine administrative work until June 30, 1925.

Yours very truly,

President.

Dr. James H. Breasted,
Director, The Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago.

EDB:WD.

sent to JHB
✓ Luckenbill
Allen
Tufts

January 14, 1911

The enclosed is respectfully requested of you as

believe is fairly accurate

First, that between A. B. Johnson

be authorized to enter on said lease

for said term 50, 1911.

Second, that the Secretary of the

Patent Office, for A. B. Johnson

be authorized to execute all copies

of the said lease 50, 1911.

Very very truly,

Respectfully,

Wm. A. Johnson,
Secretary, the Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

1911

Wm. A. Johnson
Secretary, the Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

~~Pres. Burton has original~~
~~letter of Mr. Breasted~~
~~in order to consult with him~~

①

March 27, 1925.

My dear Breasted:

Let me at once acknowledge with appreciation your very interesting letter of March 5th. I am glad to hear that you have steadily improved in health since leaving Chicago and I hope that you are now entering upon a new period of vigor. But don't bank on this too quickly and so over draw your account.

I congratulate you very heartily upon interesting Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Rockefeller in the Museum project. On the whole I think I should rather have the responsibility of confidential adviser to the man of wealth than to be the man of wealth myself.

I am much pleased too with your autographed postscript with reference to the support of your Egyptian dictionary. Is this to be an Oriental Institute matter, and is it in this way a University affair? Or is it on account? It does not matter much which way it is done, I am just interested to know.

I shall make no attempt to bring you up to date on University news, but only to say that we have been living a fairly strenuous life since you left. On the whole things have gone well, but we are now facing perhaps the hardest part of our task.

101

~~Dear Mr. Fossick~~
~~Letter of March 27th~~
~~in answer to your letter of March 27th~~

March 27, 1925.

My dear Brewster:

Let me at once acknowledge with appreciation your very interesting letter of March 27th. I am glad to hear that you have steadily improved in health since leaving Chicago and I hope that you are now entering upon a new period of vigor. But don't bank on this too quickly and so over draw your account.

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I shall make no attempt to bring you up to date on University news, but only to say that we have been living a fairly strenuous life since you left. On the whole things have gone well, but we are now facing perhaps the hardest part of our task.

Contributions toward the \$17,500,000 have now passed the five million mark. The Alumni will, I feel sure, add another million, perhaps a million and a half before long. We must, if it is at all possible, secure another million from individuals toward the six million for salary endowment, so that by Convocation we shall be able to claim the General Education Board's two million, and announce that this part of our effort is completed. Beyond that there still lies the necessity for securing about nine million dollars, seven or eight of which must in my judgment be secured in sums of one million or more. We are after it, but it is not a summer holiday to get it.

Hoping to see you soon, I am

Very cordially yours,

E D Burton

Mr. James H. Breasted,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

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Very cordially yours,

E. D. Brewster

Mr. James H. Brewster,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SS CHONSU
ASSUAN, EGYPT.
March 5th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Knowing how very heavily burdened you are, I have refrained from adding anything to your burden in the form of reports and I hope that the following letter may serve merely as a friendly bulletin, rather than as any addition to your formidable mass of correspondence.

In passing through New York, I had two very helpful and inspiring meetings with Mr. Fosdick and his chief. I think it is quite evident, and I know you must have evidence along the same line, that we at Chicago will be in the future, and already are in the present, serving in an intimate advisory capacity in the work which Mr. Fosdick is doing for his chief*. At a lunch at which only we three were present, I was greatly surprised and immensely gratified at the open frankness with which projects involving very large sums of money were quietly discussed as if such giving were a matter of every day experience, as indeed I have no doubt it is.

The above luncheon was devoted to the discussion of the great Cairo enterprise, of which you will remember we had some intimations before my departure. While there was distinct emphasis on the fact that no pledge was involved in the discussion of the plan, it was assumed and stated as a matter of course that the project was one involving "Five to Ten Million Dollars". I was empowered to proceed with the matter on this basis and arrangements were made for one of the ablest of our American architects, Mr. Welles Bosworth, who now has charge of the restoration of Versailles and the Cathedral of Rheims, to come out to Egypt whenever I wanted him, to aid in the architectural side of the matter.

On my arrival in Egypt I had consultation at once with Lord Allenby, and found him very favorably disposed toward the project and ready to commend it to his government at London, which he did by letter the very next day. Meantime, I had arranged for the architect to come out to Egypt at once, and I was very gratified and delighted at the skill and discernment with which he handled the problem. Within a few days after his arrival he had produced the bird's eye view and a preliminary set of plans of a really noble and impressive building, which far surpassed my own dreams. I laid these plans

** Since my arrival in Egypt, Mr. Rockefeller, in accordance with representations which I presented (at Mr. Fosdick's request) has undertaken to support the Egyptian Dictionary, the great international project now 28 years old, on which I was engaged in former years; and has sent the first check.*

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

AS CHOWEN
ASSUAN, EGYPT
March 25th, 1933

Dear Mr. Buxton:

Knowing how very heavily burdened you are, I have refrained from adding anything to your burden in the form of reports and I hope that the following letter may serve merely as a friendly bulletin, rather than as any addition to your formidable mass of correspondence.

In passing through New York, I had two very helpful and inspiring meetings with Mr. Bosdick and his chief. I think it is quite evident and I know you must have evidence along the same line, that we at Chicago will be in the future, and already are in the present, serving in an intimate advisory capacity in the work which Mr. Bosdick is doing for his chief. At a luncheon at which only we three were present, I was greatly surprised and immensely gratified at the open frankness with which projects involving very large sums of money were quietly discussed as if such giving were a matter of every day experience, as indeed I have no doubt it is.

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On my arrival in Egypt I had consultation at once with Lord Allenby, and found him very favorably disposed toward the project and ready to commend it to his government at London, which he did by letter the very next day. Meanwhile, I had arranged for the architect to come out to Egypt at once, and I was very gratified and delighted at the skill and discernment with which he handled the problem. Within a few days after his arrival he had produced the bird's eye view and a preliminary set of plans of a really noble and impressive building which far surpassed my own dreams. I laid these plans

*See my annual in Egypt, The Architectural side of the project, which I presented to the British Museum, as a contribution to the Egyptian Museum, which I had engaged in.

and drawings at once before Lord Allenby and he was visibly impressed. He agreed to forward the plans with a strong letter of commendation to his government and this in spite of the fact that the site where this building would stand is now occupied by British barracks. It was, of course, understood that the value of these barracks would be made good to the British government. As soon as favorable reply is received from London, Allenby urges that the whole matter be presented to the King of Egypt. This, however, is a step which I cannot take without further authorization from America.

Meantime, the architect is returning to France and will work on his plans so that he can hand them to me in much more developed form when I pass through on my way home. I will, of course, take them to New York, and before the end of April I hope that a decision may be reached in the whole matter. This decision will mean the most beautiful and impressive museum building ever put up, to be erected at a cost of Five Million Dollars, an endowment of Three Million Dollars to maintain the institution, and presumably a considerable additional sum, perhaps a Million Dollars or more, to replace the demolished British barracks: - in all a project costing some Nine or Ten Million Dollars.

I have, of course, not forgotten to include in the general scheme an administrative building, which would likewise serve as a research laboratory, under the management of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. If all these arrangements are carried through, the completion of the project will mean that the University of Chicago will occupy a position of unparalleled opportunity and influence in the field of historical research.

At the same time our new Dutch colleague, for whose salary John Nicholas Brown has furnished the money, has arrived from Holland, and I have duly installed him at his work on the copying of the coffin texts. It has been very gratifying to find that the Luxor Epigraphic Expedition, with Harold Nelson, one of our own Doctors, at its head, has begun its work of saving the temple records with efficiency and success. They are comfortably lodged in the new building, which is already widely known as the Chicago House. The work of the Expedition is proceeding more rapidly than I had expected and the quality of the work is also higher than I had anticipated it would be. I look forward to the production by this expedition of a series of ancient records, regularly

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appearing year by year, which will be a great credit to American scholarship and, as I hope, a source of pride to the University of Chicago.

By the time I had set going these three projects, that is, Cairo Museum, the Coffin Texts, and the Luxor Epigraphic work, I found myself pretty tired. It was a great pleasure, just at this juncture, to welcome Dr. Simon Flexner and his wife, and to do what I could to give them a goodtime. As I was leaving them, Dr. Flexner took me into a corner and told me that I ought to relax and rest a little, "You are going too hard," he said. I replied that the confidence shown me by certain friends created in me a sense of moral obligation which was constantly present with me, to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me. He smiled and replied that he used to feel that way too, and added that he had been sent off on his present vacation by the very man to whom my remark had referred, and added that that man would be the first to urge me to relax and rest. I mention all this because just at that juncture I was receiving very kind telegrams of invitation from Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, to join him for a time on his private steamer on the upper Nile. As a result of Dr. Flexner's advice, therefore, Frances and I joined the McCormick party at Luxor, and for the last ten days have been enjoying a very delightful voyage to Nubia, as far as Abu Simbel and return. We shall be back in Luxor in a day or two, very much rested and refreshed. Mr. McCormick and all his party have been kindness itself, and the trip has been most enjoyable.

You may remember that I mentioned to you a commission from the Field Museum to buy antiquities for their collection. After another fortnight spent at Luxor, some of which will have to be devoted to this commission from the Field Museum, and a week or ten days of the same kind of work among the dealers at Cairo, we shall be sailing, on April 6th, for America, stopping only at Monaco, where the ship puts in for a single day. I shall be met there by the architect, with his more finished plans. After conferences in New York, about the 23rd or 24th of April, I shall probably be hurrying to Washington to consult the State Department on this whole Museum situation in Cairo. It will be very disappointing not to be able to consult with Mr. Hughes, who has been so deeply interested in American scientific work in the Near East. On Monday, the 27th of April, I have to begin the Messenger Lectures on the Evolution of Civilization, at Cornell, about which you may remember I consulted you before I left, and I hope to reach Chicago

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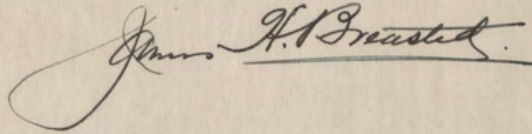
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by the latter part of May. For the sake of the work I am trying to do for the University of Chicago, I am glad to report that my health has steadily improved since I left Chicago, in spite of a very heavy program. Indeed, the digestive troubles which have always made my life rather difficult, have so completely disappeared that I find it difficult to believe this is the same man.

We think about you and Mrs. Burton a great deal, and I hope very much that you are taking enough rest and relaxation to be able to carry your tremendous burden. Every day the thought of the great financial campaign in which you are involved has followed me, always with the wish that I might do more to help you. I earnestly hope that all is going well, and that you are not meeting with any serious disappointments in carrying out the program, in projecting which you have shown such splendid generalship.

Frances joins with me in affectionate greetings to you both, and in keen anticipation of seeing you soon again, I am always

Very faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James A. D. Brewster", with a large, flowing initial "J" and a horizontal line under the name.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

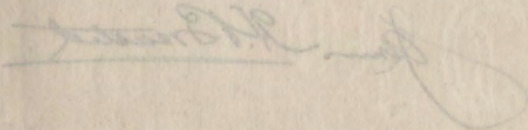
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Very faithfully yours,



Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Holderness, N.H.;

July 19, 1922

President E.D. Burton,
59th St and University ave.,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

On receipt of your telegram of yesterday inquiring about Mr. Ellsworth, I sent you a night letter as follows:

Ellsworth's address is SCHLOSS LENZBURG, SWITZERLAND. He will be there latter half of August. I would advise trying to see him, urging two things: (1) Propriety of his doing something for his old home city; (2) his deep interest in young people. Am writing.

I forget the name of the nearest post office, where Mr. Ellsworth receives his mail, but any Swiss Baedeker will furnish it. I think moreover, that mail simply addressed to the castle as above, will reach him. It is a famous stronghold, and was I believe, the original seat of the Hapsburgs.

Mr. Ellsworth is remembered with admiration by older Chicagoans for the remarkable work he did as World's Fair commissioner in leading the other commissioners to realize the magnitude of their task, and inducing them to plan an exposition of adequate scope and extent, with the very best men in charge of landscape and architectural development. It was he who secured Olmstead in the beginning. The World's Fair is gone, and it would be very fitting that Chicago should possess some permanent and impressive memorial of a man to whom the city owes much, and regrets that those services are not ⁱⁿ lasting and visible form.

Mr Ellsworth, as you know, is more ^{er} interested in schools than colleges. He wrote me with interest of your assistance in his effort to develop his school at Hudson. He is one of the men who deplores the habits of idleness acquired by some boys in college. He wrote me about this, and I fear cherishes some prejudices along this line, which might have to be met. I have thought a modern language building, offering American young people the opportunity to study the languages and literatures of the very countries where he resides when abroad would appeal to him. His last letter was filled with interest in our oriental work which I have done nothing to cultivate, except to send him a copy of my last book, because I wrote the preface in his villa at Florence.

If I remember correctly, Mr. Ellsworth is now 74 years old. He is not very robust, and I think it is high time to move, if we are to interest him in doing something for Chicago. I am delighted that you are going abroad with a prospective

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Chicago, Ill.

July 18, 1924

President E.D. Burton,
85th St and University Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Burton:-

On receipt of your telegram of yesterday indicating about Mr. Ellsworth I sent you a night letter as follows:

Ellsworth's address is SCHLOSS LEINBURG, SWITZERLAND. He will be there latter half of August. I would advise trying to see him, urging two things: (1) Propriety of his doing something for his old home city; (2) his deep interest in young people. As writing I forgot the name of the nearest post office, where Mr. Ellsworth receives his mail, but any Swiss Postmaster will furnish it. I think moreover, that mail already addressed to the castle as above, will reach him. It is a famous stronghold, and was I believe, the original seat of the Habsburgs.

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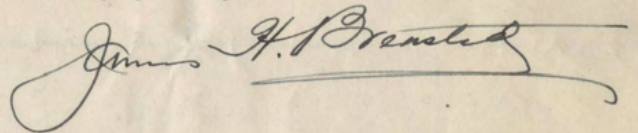
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If I remember correctly, Mr. Ellsworth is now 74 years old. He is not very robust, and I think it is high time to move, if we are to interest him in doing something for Chicago. I am delighted that you are taking interest with a pro-

pect of going to see him. If you will write him in advance he will of course follow up his former invitation and ask you to come to the castle. You will enjoy it immensely and have some delightful drives with Silvio, his Italian chauffeur. He has two inviolable house rules which he expects all guests high and low, big and little to observe: they must never under any circumstances give any gratuity to his servants; and they must be on time at the two meals taken in the dining room, that is lunch and dinner ! Friends who failed to observe the first rule, on one occasion, were told they must never appear at his house again ! As for the second, - the good old gentleman develops a terrible grouch if it is broken, but I have not heard that he ever forbade anyone the house.

My only regret about your going to Schloss Lenzburg, is that you should undertake any responsibilities at all while you are away. I hope that otherwise you will do nothing but rest and have a good time while you are abroad. We shall follow you and Mrs. Burton with affectionate concern and the hope that you are going to take a real vacation.

Ever devotedly yours,

James H. Brewster

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follow up his former invitation and ask you to come to the castle. You will
enjoy it immensely and have some beautiful drives with Silvio, his Italian
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appear at his house again. As for the second, the foot of his carriage de-
velops a terrible knock, if it is broken, but I have not heard that he ever
forgets to visit the house.

My only regret about your going to London is that you should
understand any responsibility at all while you are away. I hope that other-
wise you will be nothing but rest and have a good time while you are away.
We shall follow you and Mrs. Burton with affectionate concern and the hope
that you are going to take a most vacation.
Ever devotedly yours,

Handwritten signature

Breasted

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SS TORILLA, Persian Gulf, Sunday, March 7, 1920

Mr Horace Spencer Fiske,
University of Chicago Press,
Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.

My dear Horace:-

I was very glad indeed to have your good letter and I have regretted very much that the unsurmountable accumulation of work and duty out here has unavoidably obliged me to neglect such good friends as you are, and leave their letters so long awaiting response. The Egyptian mission has brought us a great group of magnificent things for our Oriental collections. I wish I could give you a full account of it. The difficulty is that a published report of what we have acquired will be sent out to Egypt at once. The government control of antiquities would at once tighten its strings because of public comment, and make us difficulties in exporting our stuff. At the same time the natives ^{would} ~~might~~ learn of all our purchases and exaggerated accounts of the funds at our disposal would appear and result in raising prices. Indeed gossip of my purchases in Cairo, preceded me up the river to Thebes and resulted in exorbitant prices, some of which I have been unable to bring down to a reasonable level, and there are important things up the river, which we ought to have, but which I have not yet been able to acquire at a price which could be considered. There will be no harm in saying that we are coming back with fine collections of things which had accumulated during the war, and when the stuff has arrived and we have ceased buying for this time, we will be glad to have a full account of it appear.

While the extensive buying has consumed practically all of my time, I have managed to get some work done. I have found a whole series of kings of a united Egypt, who ruled before the dynasties, and who escaped the notice of the former editors of the Royal Annals in which they are recorded. Allen can tell you more about them.

The British government has treated us splendidly and done everything in their power to aid us. I was in touch with the Milner Commission at Cairo, -lunched with them several times, and dined with Lord Milner. It was a curious sensation to be consulted on the problems of the Near East by British statesmen, -an honor I have never enjoyed in my own country, where such matters are of course exclusively in the control of statesmen otherwise known as "deserving Democrats"! I had a very interesting talk with the British governor at Bombay also, Sir George Lloyd, who is an unusually fine example of the British civil servant, ruling over 60 million of people.

The unsettled conditions in Syria unfortunately made it impossible for the expedition to caravan out from Damascus or Aleppo to the Euphrates as we had expected to do, in spite of the cordial cooperation and assistance of the French. The French Minister at Cairo gave me letters to Gen. Gouraud, the French High Commissioner, and also to all frontier officials in control of the territory occupied by France. We are very grateful for all this good will and cordial feeling. The Arabs however, are in such a turbulent state that instead of reaching our Western Asiatic field of work by a march of a few hundred miles overland, we are now making a detour of some 5,000 miles by sea, and coming in at the back door through the Persian Gulf by way of Bombay, where we changed ships, with a loss of only two days, an unusual piece of good fortune.

We shall reach Bosra on the lower Tigris and Euphrates on March 9th. We shall be the first archaeological expedition to be able to profit by the new railway from the Persian Gulf (or rather Bosra) to Baghdad, the easternmost stage of the Baghdad Railway, which was completed by the British only a few weeks ago. Much to our satisfaction this new road follows the Euphrates, not the Tigris, as did the road which was first sent up during the military operations. It will greatly facilitate our

The University of Chicago

The Oriental Institute

Office of the Director

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Mr. George B. ...
University of Chicago Press,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

My dear Horace:-

I was very glad indeed to have your good letter, and I have regretted very much that the unmanageable accumulation of work and study and other unavoidable things has prevented me from replying to you as you are, and leave their letters to my long awaiting response. The Egyptian mission has brought me a great group of magnificent things for our Oriental collection. I wish I could give you a full account of it. The difficulty is that a published report of what we have acquired will be sent out to Egypt at once. The government control of antiquities would at once claim the things because of public sentiment and make an exhibition in Egypt. At the same time the natives are anxious to have the things in their hands. The things are of the finest quality and result in a very high price. Indeed, some of my purchases in Cairo, preceded me up the river to Thebes and resulted in exorbitant prices, some of which I have been unable to bring down to a reasonable level, and there are important things up the river, which we ought to have, but which I have not been able to acquire at a price which would be considered. There will be no harm in saying that we are coming back with fine collections of things which had accumulated during the war, and when the stuff has arrived and we have ceased buying for this time, we will be glad to have a full account of it appear.

While the extensive buying has continued practically all of my time, I have managed to get some work done. I have found a whole lot of things at a very low price, and I have been able to acquire a number of the things of the finest quality of the things in which they are recorded. I can tell you more about them.

The British government has treated us splendidly and done everything in their power to aid us. I was in touch with the British mission at Cairo, and with their several times, and I have been able to acquire a number of the things of the finest quality. It was a curious sensation to be connected on the problem of the Near East by British statesmen, an honor I have never enjoyed in my own country, where such matters are of course exclusively in the control of statesmen otherwise known as "conservative Democrats". I had a very interesting talk with the British Governor at Bombay, also, Sir George Lloyd, who is an unusually fine example of the British civilization, ruling over 50 million of people.

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We shall reach Borneo on the lower Tigris and Euphrates on March 25th. It will be the first archaeological expedition to be able to profit by the new railway from the Persian Gulf (or rather Borneo) to Baghdad, the shortest route of the Baghdad Railway, which was completed by the British only a few weeks ago. Even so our position here now is not far from the Tigris, and the road which was first built up during the military operations. It will greatly facilitate our

endeavors to reach all the ruins of ancient Babylonia, for they all lie between or nearly between Bosra and Baghdad, and chiefly on the Euphrates. We shall be using almost the first trains running on the new road.

It will take us over a month to caravan ~~from~~ from Bosra to Baghdad. We hope then to ascend the Tigris to Mosul, opposite which lies Nineveh. The railway ascends the Tigris from Baghdad as far as Shergat, but we shall have a long stretch to caravan from Shergat to Mosul. We hope to return to Bosra and sail from there via the Indian Ocean again by the end of May; for it is now impossible for us to reach the Mediterranean across country from Mosul as we had planned to do. We have good reason to ~~not~~ think that we can secure passage in an oil steamer from Bosra directly around the Arabian Peninsula to Port Said without returning to Bombay. If so this will give us an unusual opportunity to survey the coast of Arabia, which we shall be skirting all the way.

All the members of the expedition are in the best of health and spirits and thus far, in spite of many and serious difficulties, all has gone splendidly with us. Major-General Hambro of Baghdad has assured me that we can buy all our needed provisions from the British Army stores and canteens, and that he will aid us as far as possible in the matter of caravan transportation. Lord Allenby has furnished me with letters to the British authorities out here, including also one to Prince Feisal, whom I hope we shall meet in Damascus by June in the course of our survey of Syria, after we return to the Mediterranean. We expect to be able to sail from Naples for home by the latter part of August.

My chief concern now is, to secure in Babylonia if possible some valuable collections of ancient documents such as we have been able to get in Egypt. As yet it is impossible to say what success we may meet in this effort, but the prospects seem to be excellent.

Perhaps you may be able to edit enough of the above to let the papers know what we are doing, without giving them any accounts of the antiquities we have acquired. Otherwise the whole story may be used.

It is now nearly seven months since I left home; and home begins to look pretty good to me. It seems as if I should never want to leave it again, in spite of all the interesting experiences I have had. One of the things that has done me more good than anything else since I left, has been the loyal support which this expedition has received from home, - from the President of the University, the President of the Board, the Secretary of the Board, the Auditor, the Trustees, - in fact every body at the University. To one out here in the wilds such loyal support means the difference between failure and success and I shall never forget it. Please give my heartiest greetings to all friends at the University, and accept many also for yourself and wife; and believe me,

Always faithfully yours,

James H. Breasted

endeavors to reach all the ruins of ancient Babylon, for they all lie between or nearly between Boers and Baghdad, and chiefly on the uprates. We shall be using almost the first train running on the new road.

It will take us over a month to caravan from Boers to Baghdad. We hope then to ascend the Tigris to Mosul, opposite which lies Nineveh. The railway ascends the Tigris from Baghdad as far as Shergat, but we shall have a long stretch to caravan from Shergat to Mosul. We hope to return to Boers and sail from there via the Indian Ocean again by the end of May; for it is now impossible for us to reach the Mediterranean across country from Mosul as we had planned to do. We have good reason to think that we can secure passage in an oil steamer from Boers directly around the Arabian Peninsula to Port Said without returning to Bombay. It will give us an unusual opportunity to survey the coast of Arabia, which we shall be skirting all the way.

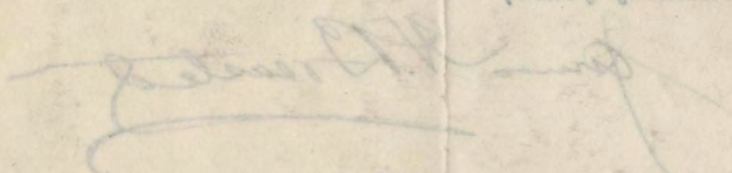
All the members of the expedition are in the best of health and spirits and thus far, in spite of many and serious difficulties, all has gone splendidly with us. Major-General Hamro of Baghdad has assured me that we can buy all our needed provisions from the British Army stores and canteens, and that he will aid us as far as possible in the matter of caravan transportation. Lord Almoncy has furnished me with letters to the British authorities out here, including also one to Prince Faisal, whom I hope we shall meet in Damascus by June in the course of our survey of Syria, after we return to the Mediterranean. We expect to be able to sail from Naples for home by the latter part of August.

My chief concern now is to secure in Babylonian if possible some valuable collections of ancient documents such as we have been able to get in Egypt. As yet it is impossible to say what success we may meet in this effort, but the prospects seem to be excellent.

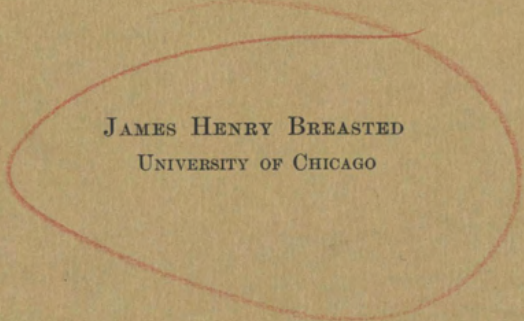
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THE PLACE OF THE NEAR ORIENT IN THE CAREER
OF MAN AND THE TASK OF THE AMERICAN
ORIENTALIST



JAMES HENRY BREASTED
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE PLACE OF THE NEAR ORIENT IN THE CAREER
OF MAN AND THE TASK OF THE AMERICAN
ORIENTALIST*

JAMES HENRY BREASTED
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

UNDER THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT of a rotating presidency, the American orientalist, at least once in his life, is vouchsafed the opportunity of unburdening his soul to his fellow orientalists at unrestricted length, in complacent emancipation from the terrors of the presidential stop-watch, which he himself at the same time is privileged to wield against his colleagues with the retaliatory rigor of the oriental *lex talionis*.

Following a precedent set by my distinguished predecessor, I am moved to speak today rather by the contemplation of the extraordinary situation in which students of the Orient now find themselves, than by the availability of some particular chapter or fragment of my own researches. For we are confronted today by a responsibility and an opportunity far surpassing in scope and promise anything which even our ardent American imagination of a year ago could have compassed or conceived. In a recent letter from Sir William Ramsay, in response to some suggestions which I had sent him regarding Asia Minor, he refers to the future government of Turkey in these words: 'I have always been much inclined to believe in harnessing America to this business. . . . I should like to see the administration of Turkey put into the hands of an advisory board consisting of men who know something about the country, its history, and its future possibilities. If I were asked, I could name the proper person as chairman, and he is an American . . . an American archaeologist and diplomatist combined.'

Leaving to more competent hands the problems of the well-being and happiness of the peoples living in the former Ottoman Empire, I find in Sir William Ramsay's proposal of an American archaeologist for a position of responsibility in the government of a large section of the Near East a suggestion of the vast extent

* Presidential address delivered before the American Oriental Society in Philadelphia, April 24th, 1919.

of the obligation and the boundlessness of the opportunity now confronting American orientalist who are equipped to carry on researches in these birth-lands of religion and civilization.

Our responsibility as students of man is measured chiefly by the importance of early oriental civilization in the history of mankind viewed *as a whole*. It has long seemed to me that the commanding position of the lands of the Near East in the career of man has been largely obscured by our failure to view them in a deep and broad perspective of world history. It is only as we look far abroad, over many other social groups, that we can properly discern the genetic position of the cultures of the Near East; and we find them unexpectedly intelligible and surprisingly illuminated by the study of analogous situations elsewhere.

Professor F. J. Teggart of the University of California has recently written a very useful and penetrating essay in which this matter is touched upon. He complains of us orientalist that the investigator has limited his observation to the lands of the Nearer East.¹ I have read this statement with much satisfaction, because it accords entirely with my own experience. In endeavoring to make some of the cultural developments in the Near East intelligible to American high school boys and girls, I found admirable materials among the culture traits of the New World. Early Babylonian and Egyptian year-names and the beginnings of early oriental chronology find their best illustration and explanation in such things as the list of year-names recorded in a long series of seventy-one pictures on a buffalo hide made by Lone Dog, a Dakota Indian chief. Similarly the earliest efforts at writing in its pictographic stage may be found exemplified with wonderful clearness and interest in a North American Indian's autobiography narrated in a series of paintings on a buffalo skin which Col. Roosevelt once showed me hanging just inside his door at Sagamore Hill.² Such analogous individual culture traits, of which there are many, and which others have observed before, led me to look into the larger aspects of the physical situation of western culture as compared with that of our Near Eastern world.

¹ F. J. Teggart, *The Processes of History*, Yale Univ. Press, 1918, p. 48.

² See Garrick Mallery, *Picture Writing of the American Indians*, Bureau of Ethnology, vol. 10 (1893).

It is now evident that there are only two regions on the globe in which man has risen from Stone Age savagery to the possession of agriculture, metals, and writing. The independence of these two regions in making these cultural conquests has been conclusively demonstrated. They are geographically widely separated. One of them is in the New World and the other in the Old, and each of them lies along, or on both sides of, a great inter-continental bridge, one joining the two Americas, the other connecting Africa and Eurasia. It necessarily lies outside the scope of this address to discuss what geographical significance there may be in the fact that, in both the Old World and the New, the bridge between the continents formed the center around which took place the development and diffusion of the highest civilization at first attained in either hemisphere.

An examination of the culture situation of the western world as a whole in pre-Columbian times is very instructive. In making a comprehensive reconstruction³ of the career of man in the New World the Americanists have enjoyed enviable freedom from traditional prejudices like those of the old-school classicists, who felt it sacrilege to acknowledge the share of the Orient in the history of civilization, or those of the Egyptologists and Assyriologists, who are often more interested in proving the shores of the Nile or of the Euphrates to have been the oldest home of civilization than to establish the *facts*, whatever the result. To the Americanist it is evident that a culture trait of some complexity, like the cultivation of maize, when it is found *continuously* distributed over a wide area, has been so distributed by a process of diffusion from a common center, and that under such circumstances we cannot assume independent invention.⁴ Without any preconceptions or inherited prejudices he may then proceed to find the center of diffusion for each such cultural conquest. If he finds the lines of diffusion of the most important culture traits persistently converging on the same center, he concludes that this focus was the original home of civiliza-

³ An admirable reconstruction of this kind has been put together in an exceedingly useful book by Clark Wissler, *The American Indian*, New York, 1917, to which the above summary is much indebted.

⁴ Wissler, *op. cit.*, p. 343, and E. Sapir, *Time Perspective in Aboriginal American Culture*, pp. 25-36.

tion in the New World. By this process he has shown that maize has descended from a wild grass in the Maya region of Yucatan,⁵ whence it passed far across both continents from one hunting tribe to another as far as the habitat of each tribe permitted. Similarly the whole cotton complex, including the loom and upward weaving, spread from the middle region of America both northward and southward.⁶ 'The distribution of pottery was still in progress at the opening of the period of discovery'⁷ by European explorers in North America, and the inference is a fair one, according to Wissler, 'that it was distributed from the south,'⁸ for, as he remarks, 'as we know that maize came up from the south, it is reasonable to suppose that pottery came by the same road.'⁹ Similarly it was only the peoples on and around the inter-continental bridge who developed metallurgy, or who possessed the social and administrative organization to practice irrigation on a remarkably extensive scale. Many of the characteristics of the elaborate ritualism of the New World likewise spread from the middle region, especially from the Maya and Inca centers.¹⁰ In the central region also we find the only writing, just in course of transition from the pictographic to the phonetic stage. It spread northward into Mexico, but did not penetrate into South America, which never possessed writing.

Here then we find disclosed in the Western World a nucleus of civilization occupying the middle region of the two continents,—a nucleus which led the cultural development of the entire Western Hemisphere. The leaders in this group were chiefly three peoples: the Maya of Yucatan, the Nahua of Mexico (including especially the Aztec), and finally the Inca of Peru. As over against *the other peoples* of the Western World, this group as a whole was immeasurably superior; while as compared with *each other*, the three members of the group differed greatly. The Maya of Yucatan may have been the original path-finders leading the other two; but it is very important to note that there

⁵ G. N. Collins, 'Pueblo Indian Maize Breeding,' in the *Journal of Heredity*, vol. 5 (1914), No. 6, pp. 255-268; see Wissler, *op. cit.* pp. 27-28.

⁶ Wissler, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-59.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 68.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 67.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 69.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 190.

was undoubtedly much interchange of mutual influences among the three, and that the other two in some particulars outdistanced the Maya. Thus, while the Maya never advanced to the production of copper tools, but put up all their great stone structures with only stone tools, the Aztec culture and especially the Inca of Peru had begun the production and use of copper or bronze implements. Similarly the Inca culture made itself so superior in decorative art that it became the center to which all the contiguous cultures were inferior.

The lack of writing throughout most of the territory of the New World has saved the Americanists from the regrettable narrowness, limitations, and often pedantry, of the old time philologist. To be sure, linguistic documents available in modern copies, transcripts, and treatises, besides the original inscriptions, have furnished the Americanists with an insurmountable mass of materials for philological investigation of the New World, and there have been sharp rivalries here between the linguist, the archaeologist, the ethnologist, and the physical anthropologist. All these lines of investigation therefore, and many others, have been indefatigably pursued, and an enormous body of observations and results representing them all has been built up by our Americanists. Neither have these results been kept in water-tight compartments, but the whole body of evidence, from whatever source or of whatever character, has been brought to bear on the career of man in the New World.

Turning from a situation like this, embracing both the continents of the Western Hemisphere, we may apply its lessons very instructively to the Old World. For the Old World is itself made up of two continents, Africa and Eurasia, and as we have already remarked, the earliest civilizations arose and spread on both sides of the inter-continental bridge between them. That the same processes of diffusion across and on both sides of the bridge, which the Americanist finds in the *New World*, were going on for thousands of years in the *Old World*, no one can doubt. But the situation in America has thus far required little consideration of the time element, a factor to which the Americanist is now beginning to devote some attention,¹¹ whereas in

¹¹ See E. Sapir, *Time Perspective in Aboriginal American Culture*, Canada, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Memoir 90, Toronto, 1916.

the work of the orientalist the time element has been perhaps the most obvious factor of all. For as far back as some six thousand years ago, that is early in the fourth millennium B. C., the peoples on the Nile and the Euphrates had reached essentially the same stage of culture attained by the Maya, Aztec, and Inca.

Grouped about the Old World inter-continental bridge from the Nile to the Euphrates, we have therefore a nucleus of cultures which after 4000 B. C. had reached about the same point of advancement as that attained in 1492 A. D. by the New World group in an analogous situation. Each group in its respective situation was the sole nucleus of civilization, and was far superior to the less advanced cultures stretching far across the great outlying continental areas. The diffusion of culture from the New World group, northward and southward across both continents, continuing as it did down into our own times, is like a laboratory experiment in human experience, set going for the benefit of us orientalists, and demonstrating to us what must have been going on around the Egypto-Babylonian group for thousands of years before the age of written documents. This conclusion is confirmed as we examine the relation of the Egypto-Babylonian group to prehistoric man round about it.

The discoveries of the last twenty-five years have revealed to us the career of prehistoric man, especially in Europe, so that its successive stages, clearly differentiated and stratigraphically observable, have been arranged in unquestionable chronological sequence through probably not less than 50,000 and perhaps nearly 150,000 years of struggle with the material world,—a struggle whose progress has left behind a long trail of ever more carefully wrought implements, at first of stone, and later of bone, horn, ivory, wood, and eventually copper. These remains not only carry us through age after age of cultural development on the part of man, but also of successive geological processes and changes in climate which have fashioned the present surface of the earth.

We see the hunters of prehistoric Europe wandering through the tropical forests, especially in the regions which are now France and Spain, but also across the land-bridges at Gibraltar and Sicily, which connected Europe and Africa until far down in the Neolithic Age. This intimate connection between southern Europe and northern Africa made culture diffusion

across the Mediterranean easy, and before the end of the Quaternary Age the entire Mediterranean was fringed with communities of palaeolithic hunters. Today their weapons of flint are found encircling practically the whole Mediterranean.

This fact brings the Near East into the great current of prehistoric life. Whether the rate of advance was uniform and the successive stages therefore contemporaneous at first all around the Mediterranean is uncertain. If compared with the southern shores of the Mediterranean, Europe was undoubtedly at a serious disadvantage, as the northern mantle of ice crept southward and thousands of years of rigorous cold set in. It is now evident that the south-eastern corner of the Mediterranean eventually drew away from prehistoric Europe, and probably from prehistoric Asia also. The great Pleiocene rift in north-eastern Africa, which we call Egypt, furnished a home in every way so sheltered, so generously supplied by nature, and in climate so benign, that it enabled the savage Stone Age hunters of the Sahara, who had taken refuge there in Quaternary times,¹² to leave Europe far behind in the advance toward civilization. As the Euphrates valley followed in this advance, it was in touch with the Nile culture, and there thus grew up the Egypto-Babylonian culture-nucleus on both sides of the inter-continental bridge connecting Africa and Eurasia.

Elsewhere, throughout the great prehistoric world of Africa and Eurasia, there was no culture higher than that of the savage or barbarous Neolithic hunting peoples, like those of the American continents on both sides of the central culture-nucleus. It is true that an enormous amount of detailed research remains to be done in the study of man's career in the eastern hemisphere, but enough has already been done to reveal the general situation. Long after the Egypto-Babylonian group at the nexus of the two continents had gained metal, writing, and highly developed government, the surrounding peoples far back into Africa and Eurasia had not yet gained these fundamental elements of civili-

¹² See M. Blanckenhorn, 'Die Geschichte des Nil-Stroms in der Tertiär- und Quartärperiode, sowie des palaeolithischen Menschen in Aegypten,' *Zeitschr. d. Gesell. f. Erdkunde*, 1902, pp. 753-762. Also G. Schweinfurth, 'Kiesel-Artefacte in der diluvialen Schotter-Terrasse und auf den Plateau-Höhen von Theben,' *Zeitschr. f. Ethnol.* 34 (1902, pp. 293-308) and two additional reports by the same observer, *ibid.* vols. 35 and 36.

zation and were still in a primitive stage of culture development. As we move out from the Egypto-Babylonian group the culture level declines and civilization fades and disappears.

The only other center of culture which might be compared in age with the Egypto-Babylonian group is China. Regarding the age of Chinese culture, however, there is wide misapprehension. The oldest *contemporary* annals of China written on wood and bamboo date from the second century B. C., and the shamanistic texts on bone, the oldest writing discovered in China, are dated by Laufer, as he has kindly informed me, in the second millennium B. C. The oldest dated specimens of bronze made by the Chinese belong in the latter part of the second millennium, and not one is safely datable earlier than the thirteenth century B. C. China's remarkable list of civilized contributions to the western world is very late. This is well illustrated by China's splendid gift of porcelain to the nations of the west after the development of modern sea trade with Chinese ports. The production of porcelain was an art which grew out of a knowledge not only of pottery but also of glass and glaze. The latter arose in Egypt as early as the thirty-fifth century B. C., and, spreading rather slowly to Western Asia, did not reach China until Hellenistic times, 'in the second century B. C. or earlier.'¹³ The evidence all points to the conclusion that Chinese culture developed immensely later than that of the Egypto-Babylonian group, and there are few if any competent Sinologists who would dissent from this conclusion. While it is evident that China passed through a long development in detachment from the Western Asiatic world, nevertheless as Laufer has well stated, 'the conviction is gaining ground . . . that Chinese culture in its material and economic foundation, has a common root with our own.'¹⁴ He would place this common source somewhere in Western Asia, without venturing to mention any particular geographical region. For myself I cannot doubt where this western source is to be placed. We must find it in the Egypto-Babylonian group; for the excavations in the regions of Asia surrounding this group, in Asia Minor, Turkestan, and Elam

¹³ B. Laufer, 'Beginnings of Porcelain in China,' *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History*, Chicago, 1917, p. 139.

¹⁴ B. Laufer, *Journal of Race Development*, 5 (1914-15), pp. 167-170.

(Persia), have disclosed very clearly the later and inferior character of the cultures there, and the direction of the culture drift; although the excessively early and totally ungrounded chronology set up by deMorgan and Pumpelly has obscured the real situation and misled many (see Thureau-Dangin's chronology below, note 21).

It is therefore quite possible to indicate in very general terms the relation of the Egypto-Babylonian group to the vast undeveloped prehistoric world of savagery and barbarism which, in the fourth and fifth millenniums before Christ, extended from the Atlantic across Africa and Eurasia to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In the midst of this far-reaching wilderness of primitive life there was a single oasis of advanced culture from which the forces of civilization gradually diffused a higher type of life among the surrounding peoples. The movement of such influences, and the detachment of the group which eventually carried agriculture and cattle-breeding into China, lie so far back in the prehistoric age, that the practice of milking and of weaving wool had not yet developed.¹⁵ Of such movements we shall never learn very much. On the other hand the process of diffusion continued far down into the historic age, and much of it therefore took place almost under our eyes.

Thus the excavations in Crete, especially the brilliant discoveries of Sir Arthur Evans, enable us to watch the course of cultural diffusion Europeward after civilization arose in the Egypto-Babylonian group. The drift of oriental civilization toward Europe is now clearly observable. Sir Arthur Evans has remarked: 'Ancient Egypt itself can no longer be regarded as something apart from general human history.'¹⁶ The same statement may be made of Babylonia also, as a member of the Egypto-Babylonian group, though the civilization of Babylonia was retarded in reaching the Aegean world, because it did not lie on the Mediterranean as did Egypt, with the island outposts of south-eastern Europe just opposite.

Much of the culture drift from the Egypto-Babylonian group

¹⁵ B. Laufer, *l. c.*

¹⁶ Presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1916, reprinted in *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1917, pp. 425-445; p. 442.

Asiaward took place also in the full light of the historic age. This is far too large a subject to be discussed here, but such obvious later examples as the borrowing of writing by the Iranians and East Indians, or the eastward expansion of the art of glazing just mentioned, will occur to all. This whole question of the relation of the Egypto-Babylonian group to the surrounding culture in Asia is of fundamental importance. There is a great fringe of Asiatic peoples, often politically and *always* culturally dependent on the Egypto-Babylonian group, which we have hardly begun to investigate. DeMorgan in Elam on the east, Pumpelly in West Turkestan on the north, a number of investigators in Asia Minor, lamentably incomplete and out-of-date researches in Phoenicia since Renan, and a series of well-conducted excavations in Palestine,—all these endeavors have raised almost as many problems as they have solved. Enough has been done, however, to demonstrate that the ancient civilizations of the Near East which we have called the Egypto-Babylonian group (including in this term the derived and dependent contiguous cultures) occupy a unique and commanding position as the earliest center of the diffusion of civilization in the long course of human development.

From these civilizations as our base we are able to push backward *up* the centuries and connect with the prehistoric stages which preceded civilization and developed into it; while in the other direction we may follow *down* the centuries from the civilizations of the Near East to the Neolithic barbarism of Europe which was stimulated into civilized life by the cultural influences from the other shores of the Mediterranean. In this vast cultural synthesis, embracing the whole known career of man, the civilizations of the Near Orient are like the keystone of the arch, with prehistoric man on one side and civilized Europe on the other.

We have thus articulated with the career of man as a whole the great nucleus of early civilizations around the inter-continental bridge, and in so doing we discern this Egypto-Babylonian group not only as the culmination of an enormously long prehistoric development going before, but also as the stimulating force which set going and long contributed to the secondary civilization of Europe. The investigation of the various stages in

the course of the process by which the Egypto-Babylonian group influenced the great world around it is still hardly begun. Similarly the course of the development within the group itself, and the relation to each other of the two leading members of the group, Egypt and Babylonia, make up a formidable series of problems almost untouched. The process of diffusion within the Egypto-Babylonian group, although retarded by the great expanse of Arabian desert thrust northward like a separating wedge between them, must have been going on from the remotest times. It is in dealing with this very problem that the current methods of oriental science have been characteristically exhibited.

Thus we find Hommel deriving Egyptian writing from that of Babylonia, and deMorgan following Hommel's conclusions as if they had become accepted scientific demonstrations. It seems never to have occurred to either of these investigators to examine Egyptian writing with reference to the environment in the midst of which it was being used. Egyptian writing is both a zoological and a botanical garden of fauna and flora peculiar to north-eastern Africa. It is likewise a workshop of tools and implements of exclusively Nilotic character. But having set up a superficial comparison between Babylonian and Egyptian writing, and having discovered a forced resemblance between two or three Babylonian and Egyptian signs, these scholars regard this flimsy evidence as sufficient to prove the Babylonian origin of Egyptian writing. Wherein lies the difficulty? The discernment of the truth demands a slight knowledge of the botany and zoology, and of the arts and crafts of the Nile valley; but these are things which lie quite outside of the grammar and the dictionary, or the philological apparatus with which the orientalist is frequently so exclusively armed and equipped.

The heavy burden of recovering and mastering the lost oriental languages has made us orientalists chiefly philologists and verbalists, equipped to utilize *written* documents, and a little perplexed and bewildered in the presence of other kinds of evidence. Our enormous philological task has led us to regard even the written documents rather as materials for building up the dictionary and grammar than as historical sources. As a fellow-sufferer from this too exclusively philological discipline, let me make it clear that I am not inviting my colleagues to this con-

fessional without being painfully aware that I must also kneel there myself! With an equipment like this we bear the responsibility of investigating a vast complex of civilizations, each of which has left behind enormous bodies of evidence *not in written form*, to say nothing of still surviving and little altered physical situations, the habitats environing these civilizations, all equally demanding investigation in many different and highly important respects. For example, the methods of the Americanists, which would have involved some attention to the difference between the flora and fauna of Asia and those of the Nile valley, would have spared us Hommel's unhappy theory of the Asiatic origin of Egyptian writing. Although Hommel's method was fundamentally wrong, nevertheless he was assuming with propriety the process of diffusion among the members of the Egypto-Babylonian group. To trace this diffusion successfully however will first require what has not yet been done, viz. the thorough and systematic investigation *by itself* of each culture of the group, employing all the available evidence, of whatever nature it may be, which is still observable in the habitat of each culture, just as the Americanists have been doing for North and South America. Let us glance for a moment at the different lines of the highly diversified evidence.

The most obvious is of course *written evidence*, which we have been employing to the exclusion of nearly everything else. We may therefore pass on from such evidence to that of *archaeology* already mentioned. The conscientious utilization of all archaeological evidence is a matter of surprisingly recent date. The classical archaeologists of the German expedition which excavated Olympia found prehistoric bronzes which they threw aside with indifference and finally left lying on a rubbish heap, where they were noticed by Sophus Müller, who rescued them and carried them to Copenhagen. There they are now preserved in the national museum. Such limited vision, which could find nothing of importance in prehistoric bronzes, has been all too prevalent in oriental research. One of the leading orientalists of Europe not so many years ago inspected a fine old Babylonian bronze statuette brought to him by an antiquity dealer, and refused to purchase it for the museum under his charge, with the remark, 'There is no inscription on it.' The evidence which it furnished, in the realm of form, technique, craftsmanship, cos-

tume, weapons, and the like, spoke a language with which he was not familiar.

How many Aegean archaeologists are at present, or in normal times would be, busily engaged in putting together the materials which will exhibit the transition from the old pre-Greek Aegean civilization, across the gap caused by the intrusion of the Greek barbarians, to the rise of Greek civilization after 800 B. C.! Have we any orientalists piecing together the archaeological evidence which undoubtedly would greatly aid in tracing the transition from the crude art of Urnina in Sumerian Lagash to the marvelous sculpture of Sargon and Naramsim at Semitic Akkad? All honor to the memory of Dr. Ward for the monumental repertoire of the lapidary art of Western Asia which he gave us. But his work is not, and probably was not intended to be, a stylistic study of the wonderful heraldic art of Babylonia, and for such studies we are still dependent upon classical archaeologists like Furtwängler and the younger Curtius, both of whom deplore the lack of such investigations by orientalists themselves.¹⁷

As a matter of history the archaeologist has not received a very hospitable reception in the ranks of orientalists. One recalls the somewhat brusque notice served on the prehistoric archaeologists by Lepsius when they presumed to invade the Nile valley and reported the presence of Stone Age man there. Or similarly the sarcastic reception accorded Puchstein, a classical archaeologist, forsooth, who, without any knowledge of Assyrian grammar, had the effrontery to invade the realm of Assyrian architecture, and the audacity to assume that he could understand architectural forms even when they arose on the shores of the Tigris! If the archaeologist is now finding himself somewhat more at home on the Nile than on the Tigris and Euphrates, that is in some measure due to the *rapprochement* between the classical archaeologists and the Egyptologists inevitably resulting from the disclosure of the intimate relations between the Aegean and the Nile as revealed by the excavations in Crete. Nevertheless even the preliminary special investigations in Egyptian archaeology

¹⁷ See A. Furtwängler, *Antike Gemmen*, 3, p. 2 and L. Curtius, 'Studien zur Geschichte der altorientalischen Kunst,' *Sitzungsber. der kgl. Bayer. Akad. der Wiss.* 1912, 7te Abhandlung.

are still so largely lacking that there are few men who would now venture to write a handbook of the subject like any one of a dozen on Greek archaeology.

Thus on both sides of the continental bridge the necessary fundamental archaeological investigations indispensable to a final comparison of the Babylonian and Egyptian cultures are largely lacking. Ask any one of a number of simple questions in the archaeological history of Western Asia and the answer is wanting. For example, when was the potter's wheel introduced into Babylonia? If we turn to Handcock's *Mesopotamian Archaeology* we find that all the information available to the author in discussing this fundamentally important matter was a statement from the archaeologically tenuous report of the last American expedition at Bismya. A year after Handcock's book appeared, Koldewey included some useful remarks on the subject in his popular book on Babylon,¹⁸ but we are still ignorant of the date when the potter's wheel was first used in Babylonia.

As we now know that the potter's wheel appeared in Egypt in the early dynasties (at the latest the Third Dynasty, 30th century B. C.), the establishment of the date of its appearance in Babylonia would furnish a chronological comparison of the highest importance. If the Babylonian date should be later than that of the Egyptian potter's wheel, it would confirm the present indication already furnished by the Babylonian lapidary's adoption of the Egyptian bow-drill, viz. that the machine with revolving vertical shaft, including the crank-shaft drill, the bow-drill, and the potter's wheel, were of Egyptian origin and penetrated thence into Asia.

We are similarly ignorant of the date of the appearance of the composite bow in Asia, a weapon which has a record of shooting nearly fifteen hundred feet;¹⁹ and which must have revolution-

¹⁸ R. Koldewey, *Das wiedererstehende Babylon*, Leipzig, 1913, p. 247.

¹⁹ See S. T. Pope, 'Yahi Archery' (in *University of Calif. Publ. in American Archaeology*, 13, No. 3, p. 125) who cites a record of 459 yards made in 1914 "with a very old Turkish composite bow," also *Badminton Library*, volume on Archery by C. J. Longman, who gives 482 yards as an authenticated record for the long-distance capacity of a composite bow in the hands of a Turk. This exceeds the *maximum* record of the simple long bow (360 yards) by nearly 35%, and its *average* record by probably over 100%.

ized ancient warfare like the introduction of the modern high-power rifle. It appears in Egypt in the sixteenth century B. C., and eventually passed clear across Asia into Alaska and down the Pacific coast of America to southern California, where it disappears.

The significance of the dates when a given cultural attainment appears in a succession of contiguous regions is strikingly brought out by a series of sequence maps each showing the distribution of a culture trait at a particular date. Thus in a map showing by means of shading the distribution of the art of glaze, only Egypt would be shaded in the thirty-fifth century B. C.; a map of the twenty-fifth century might possibly extend the shading to Crete; the fifteenth century would show the shading in Egypt, Crete, Syria, and perhaps Assyria; the eighth century would show it in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, and probably Babylonia;²⁰ the fifth century would add Persia, and the second century even China. Until the archaeological investigation of the different centers in the Egypto-Babylonian group has gone far enough to enable us to build up sequence maps of this kind showing the diffusion of the fundamentals of civilization, we shall not be able to demonstrate the direction of diffusion as between Babylonia and Egypt, nor to determine which of these two great cultures was the original center.

Such a comparison will require also the recovery of the *pre-historic* culture of Babylonia. The discovery of the prehistoric cemeteries of Egypt twenty-five years ago, and the subsequent study of the archaeological evidence which they contain, have disclosed to us a culture development reaching back a thousand years earlier than the oldest remains yet found in Babylonia,²¹ which it is now evident belong in the thirty-first or thirty-second centuries B. C. We still lack the prehistoric development of Babylonian culture, but the primitive character of Sumerian

²⁰ Koldewey, *Das wiedererstehende Babylon*, Leipzig, 1913, pp. 242-250. It is evident that the forms of glass found by Koldewey at Babylon are Egyptian and must have been at first imported. Exactly when the *manufacture* of glazed ware and glass began in Babylonia is still unsettled.

²¹ This is on the basis of the reconstructed Babylonian chronology of which the latest and most carefully documented statement has been furnished by Thureau-Dangin, in *La chronologie des dynasties de Sumer et d'Accad*, Paris, Leroux, 1918.

art in the thirtieth century B. C., as disclosed for example in the reliefs of Urnina, which are not as good as those of the Maya of Yucatan at a practically Stone Age stage of culture, shows that the beginnings of the civilized stage in Babylonia are not likely to have gone back very far in the fourth millennium B. C.²²

Besides archaeological researches there are other lines of investigation quite indispensable to a solution of our great problems, and a very important place among these belongs to *physical anthropology*. Much discredit has of late been thrown upon statistics like those of brachycephaly and dolichocephaly, and I have heard and read remarks calculated to discredit all work in physical anthropology. But such research is not to be limited to craniometry, and important additional criteria are now being developed by physical anthropologists. Moreover it should not be forgotten that even the problems of *culture* may be most unexpectedly illuminated by a series of human bodies, especially if they are well preserved, as in the Nile valley. The earliest prehistoric graves of Egypt contain bodies which display the practice of circumcision, thus dating this custom in Egypt as far back as the Fifth Millennium before Christ, and probably establishing that country as the original home of the practice.²³ In the alimentary tracts of practically all of these earliest bodies of prehistoric Egypt investigation has demonstrated the presence of barley, while about ten per cent contain also millet.²⁴ These are the earliest known examples of domesticated grains, and the

²² At this point the cultures of the Nile and of the Euphrates display plentiful archaeological evidences of diffusion from one to the other. Besides the hackneyed examples of the pear-shaped mace head and the cylinder seal, there is the use of animal and human figures as decorative motives in balanced, responsive, or antithetic arrangement. The earliest Egyptian examples are far older than those of Babylonia; but as Curtius has remarked ('Studien zur Geschichte der altorientalischen Kunst,' *Sitzungsber. der kgl. Bayer. Akad.* 1912, 7te Abhandlung), the Babylonian lapidaries, in their marvelous decorative art, have made much more wholehearted, powerful, vigorous, and effective use of this heraldic decorative style than have the Egyptians.

²³ Elliot Smith, *The Ancient Egyptians*, p. 55.

²⁴ Netolitzky, 'Neue Funde praehistorischer Nahrungs- und Heilmittel,' in *Xenia, Hommage international à l'université nationale de Grèce à l'occasion du soixante-quinzième anniversaire de sa fondation*, pp. 225 ff.; Hrozny, *Getreide*, p. 181.

point I wish to make here is that these significant discoveries in human culture were made on or in human bodies. Similarly such bodies offer our earliest materials for the study of disease among civilized peoples, the rise of the practice of surgery and dentistry, etc. Yet the ancient human bodies discovered by the last American expedition in Babylonia were thrown out on the rubbish heaps, as unworthy of preservation!

We have just referred to the domestication of grains, a matter which suggests the importance of *botany* and the whole range of vegetable life in the study of any ancient people. Fewer areas of the natural world have been more completely ignored by oriental research. Schweinfurth deplotes the lack of interest in such studies among students of the ancient world.²⁵ Hrozny calls attention to an effort by one of his colleagues to identify an ancient Assyro-Babylonian sign for grain as a designation for maize, a cereal which did not reach the old world, as most of our children find out in kindergarten, until after the discovery of America!²⁶ Koernicke, the great specialist in cereals, urged upon the learned societies of Europe the importance of botanical investigation in the ancient lands of the Near East, and for many years endeavored to secure their support for a botanical expedition there, but without success.²⁷ For lack of such support it was not until 1906 that, under instructions from Schweinfurth and Koernicke, the wild ancestor of domestic wheat was found in Palestine by Aaronsohn.²⁸ This discovery demonstrates at once that the domestication of the wild grasses from which our

²⁵ Schweinfurth, *Annales du Service des Antiquités Égyptiennes*, Cairo, 1906, pp. 203-204.

²⁶ Hrozny, *Das Getreide im alten Babylonien*, p. 4; compare *Zeitschr. f. Assyriologie*, 23, p. 40.

²⁷ Schweinfurth, *ibid.* pp. 193 ff.

²⁸ Aaronsohn and Schweinfurth, 'Die Auffindung des wilden Emmer in Nord-Palaestina,' *Alt-Neuland*, 3, No. 7-8, pp. 216-220; *Vossische Zeitung*, Sept. 21, 1906, republished in *Annales du Service des Antiquités Égyptiennes*, Cairo, 1906, pp. 193-204; O. F. Cook, 'Wild Wheat in Palestine,' U. S. Dept. of Agric., *Bureau of Plant Industry, Bull.* No. 274, Washington, 1913; G. Schweinfurth, 'Ueber die von A. Aaronsohn ausgeführten Nachforschungen nach dem wilden Emmer,' *Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesell.* 26a (1908), pp. 309-324; A. Aaronsohn, 'Agricultural Explorations in Palestine,' U. S. Dept. of Agric., *Bureau of Plant Industry, Bull.* No. 180, Washington, 1910.

cereals are descended took place in the region of the inter-continental bridge, and was the work of the peoples of the Egypto-Babylonian group. For the wild wheat or emmer (*Triticum dicoccum dicoccoides*, or better *hermonis*, Cook), is always found in company with wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum*), while wild rye (*Secale montanum*) and wild oats (*Avena strigosa*) are found in the same region, the last in Egypt. There can be no doubt that the occurrence of all these wild ancestors of our leading cereals in this region indicates where they were domesticated. The settlement of this question is another fatal blow to the theory of western origins set forth in S. Reinach's very able essay *Le Mirage Oriental*.

Whether the rise of agriculture took place in Babylonia or Egypt is still an unsettled question. Hrozný has made the interesting observation that the Babylonian word for emmer, or split wheat, the earliest form of cultivated wheat, viz. *buṭuttu*, is the same as its Egyptian name, *bodet* (*boṭet*). Hrozný concludes at once that the Egyptians borrowed it from Babylonia.²⁹ But the word is as old in Egyptian documents as in those of Babylonia, while the thing it designates can be traced back in Egypt to a point a thousand years earlier than as yet in Babylonia. The evidence thus far available therefore is more favorable to a diffusion from the Nile to the Euphrates³⁰ than the reverse. It can be demonstrated also that the Egyptians devised the plow by an adaptation of the hoe, showing that the plow grew up in the course of the evolution of the Egyptian wheat and barley complex as a Nilotic product.*

The consideration of the plow, involving a draught animal, raises the whole question of *animal life* and its far-reaching importance for the investigation of the ancient world. Yet what have we orientalists accomplished in the utilization of the vast

²⁹ F. Hrozný, 'Das Getreide im alten Babylonien,' *Sitzungsber. der Kaiserl. Akad. in Wien*, Phil.-hist. Classe, 173, 1ste Abhandl., pp. 69-70.

³⁰ Although wild emmer has not yet been found in north-eastern Africa, it should be noted that botanical exploration there is still far from complete, and the nummulitic limestone crevices where Aaronsohn commonly found his wild emmer growing abounded in the limestone river terraces of the prehistoric Nile.

* See demonstration in the author's William Ellery Hale Lectures, soon to be published in the *Scientific Monthly*.

body of evidence available in the fauna of the monuments? The only comprehensive treatises available are those of specialists in animal husbandry, general zoologists, and palaeontologists. These students of the natural world, however great their ability, have not commanded the monumental material which would enable them to reach final results.³¹ The investigations of Duerst, based on insufficient materials, and much affected by the now discredited older chronology of Western Asia, especially the excessive dates computed by deMorgan, have led him to find the origin of the leading domestic animals in Asia. Later investigations by the very able Frenchmen, Lortet and Gaillard, covering a larger body of ancient remains than have ever before been at the disposal of any scientist, have shown that Duerst's alleged demonstration of an Asiatic origin of the domestic cattle of Egypt is without foundation. Hilzheimer has recently identified the wild ancestor of the long-horned cattle of Egypt (*Bos africanus*) on monuments from more recent excavations³² not known to Duerst. In confirmation of Hilzheimer came news of the fact that a portion of the actual skull of the wild ancestor, the urus (*Bos primigenius*) of pleistocene age, had been found in Egypt. As Lortet concludes, therefore, there is no occasion to seek the wild ancestors of the earliest domestic animals of ancient Egypt in Asia. They lived in Africa and were domesticated in the lower Nile valley at an enormously remote date. They are shown already domesticated on monuments as old as the middle of the Fourth Millennium B. C.

This is far too large a subject to be discussed, as I am obliged to do it here, in a paragraph, and I hope to return to it elsewhere with sufficient space to employ all the available monumental material, which is exceedingly interesting and significant. The discovery of the skull of the urus just mentioned suggests the importance of *geology* in our researches. The exploration of

³¹ The leading treatises are: Lortet and Gaillard, 'La Faune momifiée de l'ancienne Égypte,' *Archives du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle*, Lyons, 1903 on; Keller, *Abstammung der ältesten Haustiere*, Zürich, 1902; Duerst, *Die Rinder von Babylonien, Assyrien und Aegypten*, Berlin, 1899; Hilzheimer, *Die Haustiere in Abstammung und Entwicklung*, Stuttgart, 1910.

³² Hilzheimer, in Borchardt, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Sa'-hu-Re'*, vol. 2, Text, pp. 173-175.

the pleistocene river terraces of Egypt has hardly begun, and we know almost nothing of what they may contain of animal and human remains. But a beginning has been made, and the researches of Blanckenhorn on the geology of the Nile rift have furnished a sound basis for further investigation.³³ On the other hand the inaccessibility and insecurity of the Euphrates and Tigris regions hitherto have so retarded such investigation in these two river valleys that their detailed geology is quite unknown. Not only the buried evidence of the Tigris and Euphrates river terraces, but even the surface evidence, still remains absolutely untouched. Along these terraces, either on or under the surface, must be found the bodies and the works of men, and the bones of animals, which will enable us to recover the lost prehistoric chapters of the human career in Western Asia. It is important to notice that the prehistoric burials which have revealed the pre-dynastic culture of the fourth and fifth millenniums in the Nile valley were not found in the alluvium, but alongside it in the river terraces. Who knows what those terraces may yet yield along the two rivers?

It should be remembered also that pottery and other evidences of human handicrafts have been found by borings in the lower levels of the Egyptian alluvium as deep as 35, 71, and 87 feet.³⁴ These remains must date from the Glacial Age (of Europe), thousands of years before the earliest prehistoric cemeteries of Egypt. The alluvium of Babylonia, like that of Egypt, being the latest geological creation of the river, is intimately involved in the career of the prehistoric men who dwelt upon it, and it is highly important to determine the age of the venerable Plain of Shinar, as the Hebrews called earliest Babylonia. Based on the evidence that Eridu was a sea-port some four thousand years ago, though it is now perhaps a hundred and twenty-five miles from the Persian Gulf, one may calculate that about 7000 B. C.

³³ A convenient summary of his volume on the subject will be found in an essay by Blanckenhorn, 'Die Geschichte des Nil-Stroms in der Tertär- und Quartär-Periode,' etc., *Zeitschr. d. Gesell. f. Erdkunde*, 1902, pp. 694-722, 753-762.

³⁴ Horner, 'An Account of Some Recent Researches Near Cairo,' *Phil. Trans. of the Royal Soc.*, London, 1855, pp. 105-138, and 1858, pp. 53-92; and deMorgan, *Recherches sur les origines*, 1, Paris, 1896, p. 19.

the Babylonian plain was just beginning to form, and the site of later Babylon did not yet exist. I have been using this computation in university lectures for several years past as an obvious fact and the same observation has now been published by Petrie.³⁵ On the other hand Sir William Willcocks has recently called attention to the fact that Eridu, though long an inland river town, might have been a sea-port on the river, like Bosra, and the fact that it was a port four thousand years ago does not show that it was on the Persian Gulf³⁶ at that time. In response to my query regarding the distribution of the alluvium which had come down around Eridu in the last four thousand years, Sir William has very kindly written me explaining that in his judgment the delta had expanded sidewise [meaning, I take it, as one opens a lady's fan] and not by advance of the shore-line parallel with itself. This would complicate such calculations as the one just offered. It is evident that the final resolution of this important problem will require the collection and critical scrutiny of all the documentary evidence available, combined with an exhaustive examination of the region by a specialist in recent and surface geology, who should also be familiar with the valuable observations which the long experience of Sir William Willcocks with the rivers of the Orient has so thoroughly equipped him to make.

The *hydrography* of the Near East is also a problem of the greatest importance in our researches. There seems to be an impression that any country in a region of rainy winter and dry summer must necessarily resort to irrigation,—a supposition of course disproved by northern Mediterranean countries like Greece, where grain has always been cultivated and brought to harvest without irrigation. An eminent orientalist refers to the 'heavy rainfall' of Babylonia, whereas it was the fact of a rainfall of less than three inches which inexorably forced the early Sumerians to resort to irrigation. The necessity of controlling the floods for the purposes of agriculture thus became the most influential factor in their material life, and of course profoundly

³⁵ W. M. F. Petrie, *Eastern Exploration Past and Future*, London, 1918, p. 69.

³⁶ Sir Wm. Willcocks, *From the Garden of Eden to the Crossing of Jordan*. French Institute, Cairo, 1918.

modified their traditions, their religion, and their whole conception of life.³⁷

As we look out over the eastern hemisphere, with its great central nucleus of Egypto-Babylonian culture on each side of the inter-continental bridge, and realize that throughout these birth-lands of civilization both the life of man, and the nature and characteristics of his habitat always conditioning that life, are now opened to unrestricted investigation by the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, it is evident that we need the assistance of men thoroughly trained in archaeology, physical anthropology, botany, paleontology, geology, meteorology, and anthropo-geography. These men cannot of course all be orientalists, nor do they need to be so. But one or more such men should at different times accompany every American expedition which goes into the field. There is little doubt that the universities would be willing to contribute the services of natural scientists, who would gladly coöperate, and, as expedition members under no expense, would give us their needed aid from season to season. Only in this way shall we accomplish in the Old World what the Americanists are so successfully doing for the New.

Finally may I offer a few further constructive suggestions? The departments of oriental studies which the American universities are now maintaining are built up, as we all know, on the model of a traditional department of Greek or Latin organized to teach languages. The futility of such an arrangement is evident when it is recognized that we are engaged not only in teaching oriental languages, but also *in recovering a great group of lost civilizations*. It is obvious that the orientalist who is a university teacher is as unable to meet the requirements of his science single-handed as the astronomer would be to study the skies without his observatory or his staff of assistants. He cannot do his work without a properly equipped building, which should be a veritable laboratory of systematic oriental research, containing *all the available evidence of every kind and character*, whether in originals or reproductions, in photographs, hand copies, drawings, surveys, maps, plans, note-books, and journals,

³⁷ See Ellsworth Huntington's valuable contributions to this subject in '*The Pulse of Asia*' and various monographs.

filed in systematically arranged archives. This equipment is as necessary to a proper study of the career of man as an astronomical observatory with its files of observations, computations, and negatives to an investigation of the career of the universe. It is evident that, wherever possible, not only the methods but especially the equipment of natural science should be applied to our study of man in the Orient, because not only the vast body of documents which he has himself left behind, but also *all data and observations revealing the conditions of his life*, must be systematically gathered, filed, and housed together, as are the data of the astronomer.

As a whole such an institution might be known as the Oriental Institute. In coöperation with the director of the institute the members of the oriental department should all have their individual workshops in the building, like the staff of an observatory, and liberal provision should be made for clerical help in accessioning, filing, recording, copying, and editing for publication. A modern photographic equipment with dark-rooms and apparatus for projection and copying should form a part of the whole plant. Combined with this should be a draughting room with at least one skilled draughtsman for preparing maps, plans, diagrams, and fac-similes. Young men and women holding departmental fellowships might make a part of this personnel, but stipends for young assistants already in possession of the doctorate should also be made available. Through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the sympathetic coöperation of President Harry Pratt Judson, the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago have just founded an Oriental Institute which will endeavor to carry out a program for the collection, organization and study of evidence such as that just suggested. The Institute will be housed in the Haskell Oriental Museum, which will thus become a kind of historical laboratory, with ample room for the installation of the equipment and arrangements above enumerated. Besides the necessary clerical help, its staff will be made up of the members of the Department of Oriental Languages of the University of Chicago.*

* It was not yet possible to announce Mr. Rockefeller's gift and the organization of the new Oriental Institute at the time when this address was delivered, and it here forms a later insertion. A fuller announcement will be found in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, July, 1919.

The Oriental Institute should maintain *close relations with the scientific departments* of the university, and should include in its records and its files data furnishing full information along the lines of natural science already discussed in this address. At the same time the small group of universities capable of maintaining these Oriental Institutes should coöperate, and each institute should make every effort to supplement the work of the others and avoid unnecessary duplication, just as we find the various astronomical observatories of the country are doing.

The astronomer is often required to visit distant regions to make his observations. This is *constantly* true of the orientalist. The budget of the institute should therefore make liberal provision for traveling expenses for an annual visit by the director or one of his assistants to the lands of the Near East. The essential additions to the archives of the institute which would result are so obviously necessary that they furnish every motive for granting the orientalist sufficient freedom from a teaching programme to enable him to make periodic visits to the East.

The presence of these orientalists in the regions where the great problems of future humanistic research are to be solved might be of essential value to a comprehensive organization, effected for systematized investigation in the lands of the Near East, having a fully developed staff and a permanent home there. For it is evident that to do this work in statesmanlike recognition of all the requirements, to organize the attack along all the lines of investigation demanded by the situation, it will be necessary to establish a permanent American Institute in the Near East with two branches working in close coöperation: one in Asia and the other in the Nile valley.

The Asiatic headquarters should carry on a comprehensive campaign of investigation, excavating wherever necessary in Babylonia and Assyria, but also in the contiguous regions of the dependent and derived cultures. Our responsibility for research in Palestine will be met by the new American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. Syria furthermore is a region dotted with a surprisingly large number of buried cities, which have been almost completely neglected, although they are likely to furnish decisive bodies of evidence in tracing the diffusion of culture from Babylonia and Egypt to Asia Minor. Simi-

larly Asia Minor itself should be a prime object of attack, not only in clearing up the problem of the Hittites, but also as a channel of connection by which early oriental civilization passed into Europe. Indeed the correlation of the whole ancient Near East with the development of early Europe should be one of the leading tasks of the enterprise.

While recognizing, as I have done, the fundamental importance of all researches in natural science, anthropology, archaeology, etc., which can in any way throw light on the course of human development, it would at the same time be an unjust distortion of the situation not to include also in the work of the suggested American Institute the vast mass of written evidence. There is crying necessity for a systematically organized effort to save all the inscribed monuments and written documents from destruction, and to publish them in a final and permanent corpus. A carefully developed subdivision of the American Institute should be organized especially for this work and generously supported.

Space and time will not permit even a sketch of the organization of the suggested American Institute in the Near East, but I believe that the project can be so draughted as to command the respect and support of the administrators of our great financial foundations. As we have seen, it is only in the Near East that the lacking stages in our knowledge of the human career, the stages which carried man out of savagery and far along into the age of civilization, can be recovered and restored to their proper place in a great synthesis of the developing universe which the progress of scientific research is now making it possible to build up.

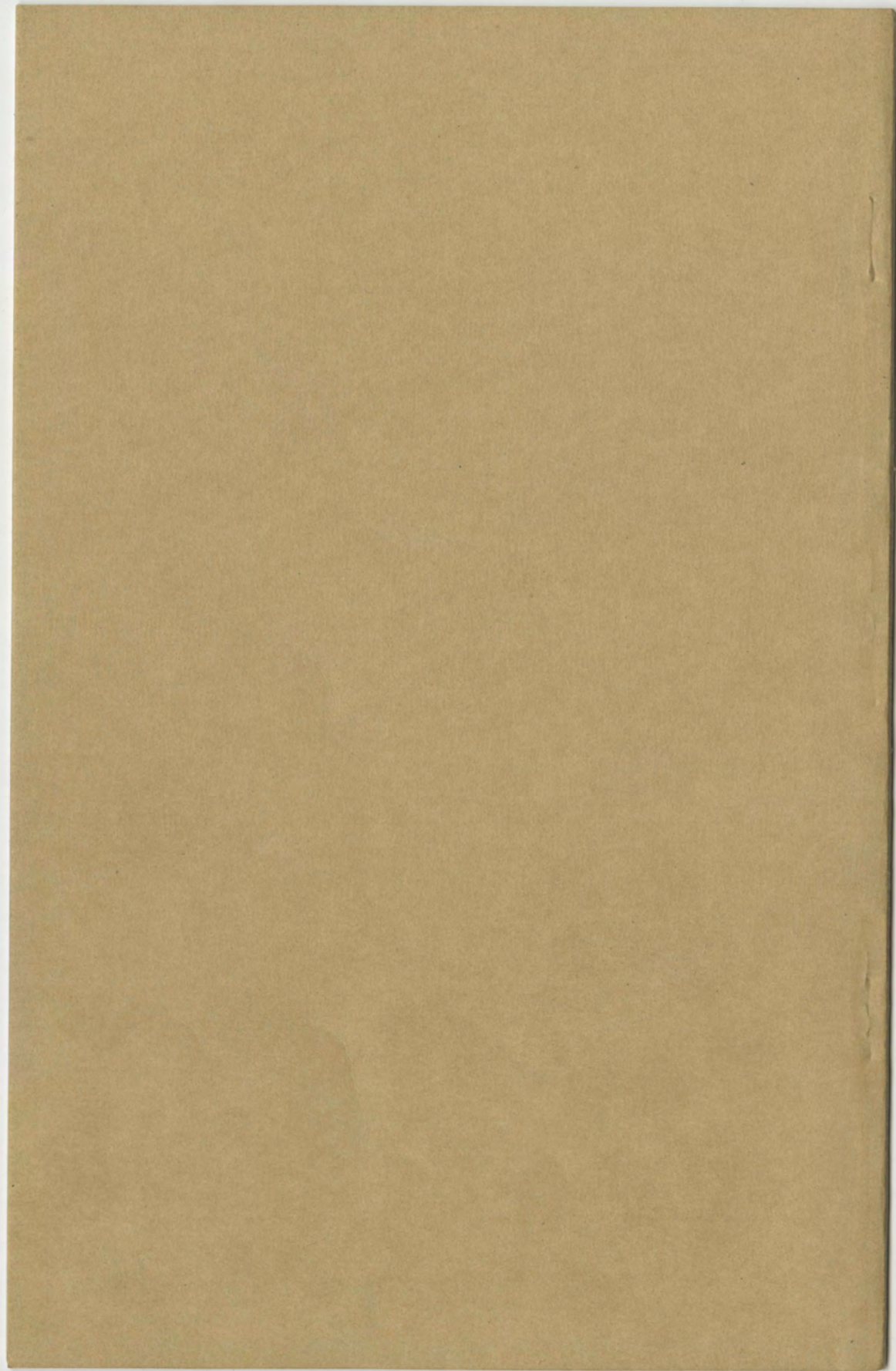
Would not our astronomers all agree that it is as important to trace the path along which our father Man has struggled up from savagery to civilization as to determine the orbit of any celestial body? Would not our paleontologists acquiesce in the statement that an endeavor to reconstruct and recover the lost chapters of man's story is as worthy of support as the effort to recover every stage in the development of a creature little larger than a rabbit until he expands to the proportions of a horse? It is a pleasure to record that when I submitted this question to Dr. R. S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution of Wash-

ington, he cordially assented, but added that he regarded the suggested investigation of man as the *more important*.³⁸

In seeking support for oriental research, therefore, the worth and dignity of our great task should move us to claim all that is conceded to the natural sciences. Are we not engaged upon later phases of the same vast process of development which they are investigating? Taine, the greatest of the French historians, has remarked in one of his published letters, 'I love history because it shows me the birth and progress of justice; and I find it all the more beautiful in that I see in it the ultimate development of nature.' Our endeavors to recover the lost stages in the career of man therefore follow in unbroken sequence the researches of natural science.

To us, who are the youngest children of time, it must always be not only a matter of vital human interest, but likewise a tribute of filial piety, to raise the misty curtain of the years and to peer behind into the far-off ages, whence, in the course of this development, our European ancestors first received their precious legacy of civilization; and in this crusade of modern scientific endeavor in the Near East we know what the first crusaders could not yet discern, that we are returning to ancestral shores.

³⁸ Since the conversation mentioned above, Dr. Woodward has kindly written me, reiterating his reply to my question, and discussing the whole question of humanistic research with great cogency and penetration.



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO

JAMES HENRY BREASTED

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BY JAMES HENRY BREASTED

In those American universities in which oriental studies are represented by a staff large enough to form a department we find the orientalist everywhere organized, like the departments of Latin and Greek, to teach languages. In view of the evident insufficiency of such an organization, it is extraordinary that since the early days of Johns Hopkins University, where it first appeared, it should have persisted to the present day. For while every oriental department must obviously teach languages, it is equally obvious that productive orientalist must also share in the great task of recovering a whole group of lost civilizations, the very civilizations, moreover, from which our own is ultimately descended.

The recognition of this fact at once involves the orientalist in obligations reaching far beyond the classroom and the seminar. These obligations have never been so evident as during the last few months, when the ancient lands of Western Asia, where civilization and the great world-religions were born, have been emancipated from the tyranny of the Turk, and for the first time since the rise of modern science have been rendered safe and accessible to research and investigation. Here and in Northeastern Africa lie the unexplored areas of history. The study of these lands is the birthright and the sacred legacy of all civilized peoples. Their delivery from the Turk brings to us an opportunity such as the world has never seen before and will never see again. In so far, moreover, as the financially overburdened governments of Europe may feel themselves obliged to curtail their former subventions for research in the Orient, the opportunity and the obligation is correspondingly greater for us in America.

It is evident that the opening of Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia to modern business and to enlightened exploitation in mining, railroad-building, manufactures, and

especially agriculture with its great irrigation projects, means the rapid destruction of the great ruined cities and buried records of early man with which these lands are filled. Only a few years ago the imposing records of the earliest mining enterprises known, stately sculptures on the rocks in the mineral-bearing valleys of Sinai, some of them *the oldest historical monuments inscribed by man*, were brutally wrecked and destroyed by the foremen and workmen of a modern mining company endeavoring to restore and exploit the old mines of the region. This kind of thing will soon be going on throughout the Near East.

To these destructive forces must be added those of natural decay, native vandalism, and illicit excavation for profit by natives. The disintegrating forces of rain, wind-driven sand (a natural sand blast), freshets, and inundations, chemical agencies in the earth and often within the ancient objects themselves—all these and many other natural forces carry on a steady and uninterrupted work of destruction which is appallingly evident when one compares a photograph of a monument taken today with one taken ten or fifteen years ago.

The modern natives are much too ignorant to feel any respect or reverence for the venerable associations among which they live, and a vast amount of destruction is constantly going on at their hands without any conscious purpose to destroy on their part. At Napata, the capital of ancient Ethiopia, I found the natives taking out the masonry from the temple of King Tirhaka (the Ethiopian adversary of Sennacherib) in order to secure blocks of stone to lay over the bodies of their dead in the neighboring modern cemetery. They had been doing this for generations. The buildings on the fringes of the mound covering the great Syrian city of Kadesh on the Orontes have long been going block by block to feed the neighboring limekilns of the natives; and chapters recounting such destruction all over the ancient lands of the Near East might be indefinitely multiplied.

The presence of increasing crowds of tourists in normal times, and the periodic visits of museum representatives, have long since brought forth an evil generation of native antiquity dealers whose shops are largely replenished by illicit digging. Native excavation

for profit has so increased that its destructive work is now going on throughout the entire Near East. Even if the "antikas" found by such plunderers are purchased by museums, much of their value has been lost for lack of the field data furnishing the entire milieu in the midst of which each object was found, and often dating it for us. Indeed the milieu as a whole is often of greater scientific value than the returns from all the scattered individual objects taken out of it. Often, however, the objects found are bought by tourists and are then usually lost to science. To these losses of the actual objects taken out of such excavations must be added the incalculable destruction wrought by the ignorant native diggers, who destroy more than they find.

In out-of-the-way villages and remote districts where the inhabitants may still be unaware of the value of "antikas," documents of priceless value knock about for months or years and then perish. In many such cases the camera of the visiting archaeologist might have made a record of the document in a few minutes, even if he was unable to buy it; or an hour's work would have produced a copy of it in his notebook. An Egyptian villager who felt obligated to Reisner brought to his camp as a gift (which Reisner afterward fittingly rewarded) a papyrus roll which had been lying on a shelf in the native's hut for years. It turned out to be an ancient Egyptian book of medicine, one of the most valuable documents in the early history of the art.

Similarly there are still little known or rarely visited sites of ancient cities where even a preliminary examination may result in saving priceless records. One cannot but recall that at the Hittite capital of Khatti (Asia Minor) Winckler, on one of his first walks about the place, kicked out with his boot heel documents from the royal archives of the Hittite foreign office which were lying only a few inches below the surface. Wagonloads of royal records lay just below. The result was the discovery of materials which have made possible the decipherment of the lost Hittite language.

Even in American or European hands, however, the monuments of the Near East do not always become available to science. In the house of an American educator in Syria there has been lying for years a series of Phoenician sarcophagi of sculptured stone,

still unpublished, unknown to science, and receiving no attention. While no censure or blame may attach to the owner under such circumstances, this cannot be said of archaeological expeditions, and especially of museums which conduct extensive excavations and collect great bodies of monuments and records, of which no report or publication is laid before the scientific world. Many hundred packing boxes filled with Egyptian antiquities wandered from excavations on the Nile to one of the well-known museums of Europe during the decade before the Great War. No account of these monuments or of the excavations which produced them has appeared in print or is likely ever to be published. It should be said, however, that even the most conscientious museum authorities cannot always command the assistance or the means for rendering their collections promptly available in published form. There is therefore a vast and ever-growing body of unpublished records in the museums, chiefly in Europe. Such materials are as unknown and as inaccessible to the orientalist of America as the monuments still buried in the East.

Besides these written records and archaeological remains, many of which are sufficiently portable to be transported to the museums of the West, there is a vast body of fact observable only in the various habitats of the leading civilizations of the ancient Near East. The systematic collection of these observations has hardly begun. This will be evident when we recall that the wild ancestor of our domestic wheat was discovered in Palestine as late as 1906. Surveys by a considerable group of natural scientists will be required to furnish us with exhaustive maps of the present distribution of plants, animals, and minerals in Western Asia and Northeastern Africa. At the same time extensive studies of the surface geology will be necessary throughout the same region in order to furnish the materials which will enable the paleobotanist and paleontologist to give us a full catalogue of the plants and animals of the Near Eastern world in remote prehistoric times, when savage man was still engaged in the long struggle which was to lead him to the threshold of earliest civilization. The meteorological history of the region also needs much further investigation. We shall then possess the facts from which we can reconstruct the natural environment of

prehistoric man in this region, without which we cannot trace his subsequent career and his rise to civilization.

Here, then, is a large and comprehensive task—the systematic collection of the facts from the monuments, from the written records, and from the physical habitat, and the organization of these facts into a great body of historical archives. The scattered fragments of man's story have never been brought together by anyone. Yet they must be brought together by some efficient organization and collected under one roof before the historian can draw out of them and reveal to modern man the story of his own career. The most important missing chapters in that story, the ones which will reveal to us the earliest transition from the savagery of the prehistoric hunter to the social and ethical development of the earliest civilized communities of our own cultural ancestors—these are the lost chapters of the human career which such a body of organized materials from the Near East will enable us to recover.

Attached to a department organized exclusively to teach languages, bound down by an inflexible teaching program, and without financial resources, the university teacher, as I need hardly point out, is as totally helpless single-handed to cope with a situation like this as would be the astronomer whose time and strength were absorbed by the classroom while he endeavored to study the skies without his staff or his observatory. The astronomer is sometimes required to visit distant regions in order to make his observations. From what has already been said it is evident that this is constantly true of the orientalist, who desires to be not only a philologist but also an ancient historian. To secure his materials he must be granted the time and the funds to become a frequent ambassador-at-large to the Near East. In this way the records resulting from a collecting activity covering many years might be brought together at one place. Photographs, journals, notebooks, drawings, maps, and surveys might rescue large numbers of perishing records and monuments. If an assistant methodically guided could be permanently in the field, even without extensive excavations, the records collected would rapidly grow into a comprehensive group of documents.

Housed in their own building, such a methodically collected and growing mass of data would eventually become a body of historical archives, a focus and clearing house for the correlation of all the prehistoric life as well as the various civilizations grouped around the eastern end of the Mediterranean and at least as far east as Persia. The final result would be a systematically built-up documentary basis, such as exists nowhere else, for recovering the lost chapters in the career of man. Working side by side, each in his own room in a historical laboratory like this, the members of an oriental department would soon find themselves becoming far more than teachers of languages.

Just as the astronomical observatory requires a staff of assistants for the care of its photographs, records, and files of observations and computations, so this proposed historical laboratory, which may properly be called an Oriental Institute, would need a staff of helpers to keep the files in order, to arrange, accession, and catalogue the various and growing body of materials and documents. Such a staff might also devote a great deal of time to organizing in classified catalogues the large body of materials already accessible in published form but still unassimilated. The work of this group of assistants would enable the members of the department as a coherent research staff to maintain a constant general survey and control of the available sources. A dark room with a permanent staff photographer in charge, and the assistance of a draftsman, likewise permanently attached, would enable the research staff to publish the results of their work promptly and in a form satisfying modern technical requirements.

A brief presentation of the foregoing plans and possibilities, having met with the sympathetic co-operation of President Judson and the Trustees of the University of Chicago, it has so appealed to the interest of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he has generously contributed an annual income of ten thousand dollars in order to set going the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. It will be housed in Haskell Oriental Museum, where the space now used by the Divinity School will be shortly vacated when the coming Divinity Building is ready. This will free the entire museum building for the purposes of oriental research; but in so far

as the present available space will allow, the Institute will be organized and will begin its work at once.

Summarized briefly, the purpose of this organization will be to trace as fully as possible the rise of man from Stone Age savagery through successive stages of advance, the emergence of civilization, the history of the earliest great civilized states, and the transmission to Europe of the fundamentals of civilization which we have since inherited. In short, the ultimate aim of such work must be the production of a comprehensive history of the origin and development of civilization. The present writer and his colleagues in the Department of Oriental Languages realize that this is an ambitious program and a high ideal. In any case we venture the hope that the organization may eventually be able to furnish the most considerable body of organized materials as yet available for building up such a history, even if the large and comprehensive synthesis constituting the history itself should never be given literary form and expression.

While the Institute does not yet purpose carrying on costly excavation campaigns, and as is evident could not do so on its own present budget, it is anticipated that the frequent presence of its representatives in the Near Orient may result in furnishing information of favorable opportunities or the discovery of promising sites for excavation to which the attention of American museums or interested patrons could be called. It would be possible in this way for the Institute to extend its operations, and thus by the use of special donations to undertake excavations at points pressingly or suddenly requiring attention. For example, in excavating the sea road along the foot of the Lebanon range the Turks have destroyed extensive ancient remains. At such a juncture an institution which might step in and make proper records or carry on supplementary excavations would save much from complete destruction.

The Institute also expects to urge the importance of epigraphic surveys to save the vast body of written documents now perishing *in situ*. It cannot be too often emphasized that an inscribed monument still standing or lying *in situ* is subjected to many natural forces of decay and therefore, even when it is not suffering from vandalism,



HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM, THE HOME OF THE ORIENTAL MUSEUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

is *inevitably undergoing slow destruction*. To the great task of forming a documentary corpus which will save this priceless heritage of perishing records of the past the Institute will therefore give much attention.

This is the first generation of orientalists who have been aided by the possession of highly perfected mechanical appliances for recording and multiplying graphic reproductions on an extensive scale, especially the various applications of artificial illumination, and of photography and photo-engraving so reinforced. For the portable storage battery has now made it possible for the first time to direct a brilliant light on interior wall surfaces for any length of time and to control completely the direction of the stream of light. Never before, therefore, has it been so feasible to undertake the immense task of making a permanent and multiplied record of all the written monuments of the past in the Near East. It is therefore one of the great and sacred obligations resting upon the orientalists of this generation to undertake this task, which if properly equipped and supported could be completed in a relatively short space of time.

Finally the Institute hopes to correlate its work with that of other groups of orientalists. It would seem the obvious part of wisdom, as I had the opportunity of saying at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the American Oriental Society,¹ that the strategic points of attack should be so distributed as to avoid duplication and to insure a systematically organized advance all along the line. The Institute will be glad to hear of the work of other men and organizations and to discuss efforts at co-operation. Should it be so fortunate as to expand its archives and files of documents beyond the abilities of its staff to cope with them, it will be ready to discuss with colleagues in other institutions who may be in need of materials the possibility of assigning a body of documents to some one outside its staff for study and publication. It hopes that its archives may become a clearing house accessible under the proper conditions to all, and a common home of oriental science, especially to the orientalists of the West.

¹ Presidential address, "The Place of the Near East in the Career of Man and the Coming Task of the Orientalist," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, July, 1919.

in the history of the language. To the first of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The second of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The third of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The fourth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The fifth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The sixth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The seventh of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The eighth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The ninth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language. The tenth of these, the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language, it is necessary to add the fact that the language is a dialect of a larger language.

